



~~_____~~



~~_____~~

[illegible]

Title _____

Author _____

Accession No.

Call No. 010.923.02

[illegible]

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

A
CATALOGUE OF INDIAN
SYNONYMES
OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS,
PRODUCTS, INORGANIC SUBSTANCES,
&c., PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED
IN THE PHARMACOPCEIA
OF INDIA

By
MOODEEN SHERIFF

PERIODICAL EXPERTS BOOK AGENCY
D-42, VIVEK VIHAR, DELHI-110032
INTERNATIONAL BOOK DISTRIBUTORS
9/3, RAJPUR ROAD, (1st. FLOOR).
DEHRADUN-248001

581.634054
Sh 53C

Published in 1869.
1st, Reprint Edition 1978.



St02
Shah

POSTON

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PREFACE	vii
APPFICES AND PREFIXES REQUIRED IN EACH LANGUAGE TO DESIGNATE PLANTS OR THEIR PARTS AND PRODUCTS, &c.	1
SYNONYMES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS, DRUGS, &c., WITH EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS	13
ADDENDA	265
TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THE CATALOGUE, FOR EXPRESSING THE VERNACULAR SYNONYMES IN ENGLISH CHARACTER. ...	287
EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES	325
NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PREPARING THE CATALOGUE ...	331
APPENDIX (<i>remarks on some Indigenous Cathartics and Emetics</i>) ...	339
INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, AND MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS, ADDENDA, AND APPENDIX... ..	373
INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES	382
" ARABIC do.	409
" PERSIAN do.	430
" HINDUSTANI do.	449
" DUKHNI do.	479
" TAMIL do.	506
" TELUGU do.	532
" MALYALIM do.	562
" CANARESE do.	582
" BENGALI do.	595
" SANSKRIT do.	615
" MAHRATTI do.	624
" GUJRATTI do.	634
" CINGALESE do.	646
" BURMESE do.	659
LIST OF ERRATA	674

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

PREFACE.

A few years since, I had an occasion to pay attention to the vernacular synonymes in some works on *Materia Medica* and Botany. While I was much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the subject, I found it blended with a great inaccuracy and confusion. I was about rectifying these defects in a work, when it was my privilege to be called upon officially to contribute to the *Pharmacopœia* of India, *vide* Circular Memorandum No. 2824, dated 7th August 1865, from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, which was accompanied with the 'Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 28th July 1865,' and Dr. E. J. Waring's lists of medicinal plants, &c.

On the receipt of these documents, I immediately thought of the subject I was previously meditating upon, and with a wish to see the *Pharmacopœia* as free as possible from the defects just alluded to, I prepared a Table of Vernacular Synonymes of the medicinal plants, drugs, &c., proposed to be included in that work. The Table was composed of 12 languages, besides the Latin and English ; viz., Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Dukhni, Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujratti, and Burmese, and the synonymes in all these languages were expressed in their native characters as well as in English.

In preparing this Table, although I consulted a few works, yet, for the reason already mentioned, I thought it

advisable to depend chiefly upon the names found out by myself. With this view, I had personally examined with several native practitioners, druggists, &c., all the plants known as medicinal in many localities of Madras, eluding the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens, and ascertained their names without any reference to books. The drugs in the bazaar, together with several other plants which were sent for from distant places, were next examined, and their names found out in the same manner.

The Table was then forwarded, as a part of my contribution, to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, on the 7th February 1866, and returned to me on the 9th July of the same year, with a copy of the following Despatches and Orders :—

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
6th July 1866.*

No. 7. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George ; dated India Office, London, 31st May 1866, No. 43.

I forward herewith copies of correspondence with Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., with enclosures in original, and I have to request that the necessary measures may be taken by you for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing at Madras of Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants, under that Officer's supervision.

Letters from Dr. Waring, dated the 26th April and 15th May 1866, with enclosures in originals.
Letter to Dr. Waring, dated the 4th May 1866.

From Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India, &c., &c., &c. ; dated 3A, Talbot Road, Bayswater, 26th April 1866.

By desire of the "Pharmacopœia of India" Committee, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Table compiled by Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff of Triplicane Dispensary, Madras, containing the names of upwards of four hundred Medicinal plants of India, in twelve Eastern languages, in Vernacular and English characters

A

CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS, INORGANIC SUBSTANCES, &c., PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA.

Affixes and Prefixes required in each language to designate plants or their parts and products, &c.

I. TREE, SHRUB, OR HERBACEOUS PLANT.—

Shajar شجر, plur. *Ashjār* اشجار; *Nabát* نبات, plur. *Nabátát* نباتات. (*Arab.*) *Darakht* درخت, plur. *Darakhtahá* درختها or *Darakhtán* درختان. (*Pers.*) *Pér* بوئی, plur. *Pérén* پیژین; *Búti* بوئی, plur. *Buṭiyán* بوئیان. (*Hind.*) *Jhár* جھار, plur. *Jhárán* جھازان. (*Duk.*) *Maram* مرهم, plur. *Marangal* مرهم்கள்; *Chedi* செடி, plur. *Chedigal* செடிகள். (*Tam.*) *Mánu* మాను, plur. *Mánulu* మానులు; *Chetṭu* చెట్టు, plur. *Chetlu* చెట్లు. (*Tel.*) *Maram* മരം, plur. *Marannal* മരങ്ങൾ; *Cheti* ചെടി, plur. *Chetikal* ചെടികൾ. (*Malyal.*) *Mará* మరా, plur. *Maragaḷu* మరగళు; *Uṛḍá* రుద్ర, plur. *Gida-gaḷu* రుద్రగళు. (*Can.*) *Gáckh*; *Brikhya*. (*Beng.*) *Vrikshaha*, plur. *Vriksháha*. (*Sans.*) *Jháḍa*, plur. *Jháḍi*. (*Mah.*) *Jháḍa*, plur. *Jháḍá*. (*Guz.*) *Gahá*, plur. *Gas*. (*Cing.*) *Šippin*, plur. *Šippin-miyáá*; *Apiṇ*, plur. *Apiṇ-miyáá*—or in combination, *Piṇ*, plur. *Piṇ-miyáá*; *Bin*, plur. *Bin-miyáá*. (*Bur.*)

II. CREEPER, TWINING OR CLIMBING PLANT.

Yaqṭīn يقطين, plur. Yaqāṭīn يقاطين. (Arab.) Biyārah بياره, plur. Biyārahā بيارها. (Pers.) Bēl بيل, plur. Bēlān بيلان. (Hind.) Bēl بيل, plur. Bēlān بيلان. (Duk.) Kōḍi கொடி, plur. Kōḍigal கொடிகள். (Tam.) Tige తిగ, plur. Tigelu తిగులు. (Tel.) Valli వల్లి, plur. Vallikal వల్లికలు. (Malyal.) Balli బల్లి, plur. Balligalu బల్లిగలు. (Can.) Hambu హంబు, plur. Hambugalu హంబుగలు. (Beng.) Latā, plur. Latāha. (Sans.) Véla, plur. Vélā. (Mah.) Vél, plur. Vélo. (Guz.) Vel. (Cing.) Anóye, plur. Anóye-miyáá—or in combination, Nóye, plur. Nóye-miyáá. (Bur.).

III. GRASS.—Tibn تبين, plur. Atbān اتبان; Ḥashīsh حشيش, plur. Ḥashāyash حشايش. (Arab.) Kāh كاه, plur. Kāhā كاه; Giyāh گياه, plur. Giyāhā گياهها. (Pers.) Ghās گھاس, plur. Ghāsén گھاسین. (Hind.) Ghans گھانس, plur. Ghānsān گھانسان. (Duk.) Pullu புல்ல, plur. Pullugal புల్లுகள். (Tam.) Gadḍi గడ్డి, plur. Gadḍilu గడ్డిలు; Kasuvu కసువు, plur. Kasuvulu కసువులు. (Tel.) Pullu పుల్ల, plur. Pullukal పుల్లకలు. (Malyal.) Hullu ಹುಲ್ಲು, plur. Hullugalu ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಲು. (Can.) Ghāns; Khér. (Beng.) Triṇam, plur. Triṇāni. (Sans.) Gavāt. (Mah.) Ghāns. (Guz.) Tana or Tanakol. (Cing.) Miye, plur. Miye-miyáá. (Bur.).

IV. FRUIT (not including Pod or Legume).—Šamar ثمر, plur. Ašmār اثمار. (Arab.) Bar بر, plur. Barhā برها. (Pers.) Phal फल. (Hind.) Pandu پنڈ, plur. Panduvān پنڈوان. (Duk.) Pazham பழம், plur. Pazhangal பழங்கள். (Tam.) Pandu పండు, plur. Pandlu పండ్లు. (Tel.) Pazham പഴം, plur. Pazhannaal പഴങ്ങൽ; Kāya കായ, plur. Kāyā കായ.

plur. Káyakal കായകൾ. (*Malyal.*) Hanṇu ഹണ്ണു, *plur.* Hanṇugaḷu ഹണ്ണുക്കൾ. (*Can.*) Phal. • (*Beng.*) Phalam, *plur.* Phaláni (Sans.) Pandú; Phal, *plur.* Phalá. (*Mah.*) Phal, *plur.* Phalá. (*Guz.*) Gaḍi; Ká or Káya. (*Cing.*) Aṣi, *plur.* Aṣi-miyáá; ati, *plur.* ati-miyáá.—or in combination, Śi, *plur.* Śi-miyáá; Ti, *plur.* Ti-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

V. POD OR LEGUME.—Ghiláful-qutnít غلاف القطنيت *Ghiláfussamar* غلاف الثمر. (*Arab.*) Séngri স্ট্রি, *plur.* Séngriyáñ স্ট্রিয়ান; Séngi স্ট্রি, *plur.* Séngiyáñ স্ট্রিয়ান. (*Hind.*) Phallí پہلی, *plur.* Phalliyáñ پہلیان. (*Duk.*) Káy കായ, *plur.* Káygaḷ കായകൾ. (*Tam.*) Káya കായ, *plur.* Káyalu കായలు. (*Tel.*) Káya കായ, *plur.* Káyakal കായകൾ. (*Malyal.*) Káyi കായ, *plur.* Káyigaḷu കായകൾ. (*Can.*) Sim; Shim; Simbi. (*Beng.*) Sing, *plur.* Singo; Kái, *plur.* Káilá. (*Guz.*) Pédon, *plur.* Pédon-miyáá; Aṣi, *plur.* Aṣi-miyáá;—or in combination, Śi, *plur.* Śi-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

VI. SEEDS.—Bazr بزر or Baḡr بذ, *plur.* Buzúr , or Buḡúr, بذو; Hab حب, *plur.* Hubúb حب. (*Arab.*) Tukhm تخم, *plur.* Tukhmhá تخمها; Dánah دانہ, *plur.* Dánahá دانها. (*Pers.*) Bíj بیج; Bínj بینج; Dánah دانہ, *plur.* Dáné دانے. (*Hind.*) Bínj بینج, *plur.* Bínjáñ بینجان. (*Duk.*) Virai விளை, *plur.* Viraigaḷ விளைகள். (*Tam.*) Vittu வித்து, *plur.* Vittanamulu வித்துക്കൾ or Vittulu வித்துలు; Ginja గంజ, *plur.* Ginjaḷu గంజలు. (*Tel.*) Vitta വിത്ത, *plur.* Vittukaḷ വിത്തുകൾ; Bijam ബീജം, *plur.* Bijannaḷ ബീജങ്ങൾ. (*Malyal.*) Bijá बीज, *plur.* Bijagaḷu बीजಗಳು; Kálu കാല, *plur.* Kálugaḷu കാലങ്ങൾ.

(*Can.*) Bīj ; Bīchi. (*Beng.*) Bījam, plur. Bījāni. (*Sans.*) Bī, plur. Byā ; Bīj, plur. Bījā. (*Mah.*) Bīj ; Bī. (*Guz.*) Aṭṭa ; Bija. (*Cing.*) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—or in combination, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá ; Si, plur. Si-miyáá. (*Bur.*)

VII. NUT.—Hab حب, plur. Hubúb حبوب. (*Arab.*) Kḥastah خسته, plur. Kḥastahá خستها ; Ustakḥān استخوان, plur. Ustakḥānhá استخوانها. (*Pers.*) Guṭhli گتھلی, plur. Guṭhliyān گتھلیان. (*Hind.*) Guṭli گتلی, plur. Guṭliyān گتلیان. (*Duk.*) Koṭṭai கொட்டை, plur. Koṭṭaigal கொட்டைகள். (*Tam.*) Kuru കരു, plur. Kurukkal കരുക്കൾ ; Anṭi അണ്ടി, plur. Anṭikal അണ്ടികൾ. (*Malyal.*) Goṭṭi గొట్టి, plur. Goṭṭigalu గొట్టిగలు ; Vāṭe వాట, plur. Vāṭegalu వాటగలు. (*Can.*) Anthóli, plur. Anthólá. (*Mah.*) Góṭli, plur. Góṭliyo. (*Guz.*) Aṭṭa ; Koṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—or in combination, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

VIII. FLOWERS.—Vard ورد, plur. Varúd ورود. (*Arab.*) Gul گل, plur. Gulhá گلها. (*Pers.*) Phúl پھول, (*Hind.*) Phúl پھول, plur. Phúlān پھولان. (*Duk.*) Pú பூ, plur. Púkkal பூக்கள். (*Tam.*) Puvvu పువ్వు or Pú పూ, plur. Puvvulu పువ్వులు or Púvulu పూవులు. (*Tel.*) Pushpam పుష్పం, plur. Pushpanṇal పుష్పങ്ങൾ ; Pú పూ, plur. Púkkal పూക്കൾ. (*Malyal.*) Huvvu ಹುವ್ವು, plur. Huvvagalu ಹುವ್ವುಗಲು. (*Can.*) Phúl. (*Beng.*) Pushpam, plur. Pushpāni. (*Sans.*) Phúla, plur. Phúlá. (*Mah.*) Phúl, plur. Phúlá. (*Guz.*) Mal. (*Cing.*) Pán, plur. Pán-miyáá ; Apóén, plur. Apóén-miyáá—or in combination, Póén, plur. Póén-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

IX. BUDS.—Zahr زهر, plur. Azhár ازهار. (*Arab.*) Ghunchah غنچه, plur. Ghunchahá غنچها. (*Pers.*) Kalí کلی,

plur. *Kaliyān* کليان. (*Hind.*) *Kallī* کلي, plur. *Kallīyān* کليان.
 (*Duk.*) *Moggu* மொக்கு, plur. *Moggugal* மொக்குகள். (*Tam.*)
Mogga మొగ్గ, plur. *Moggalu* మొగ్గులు. (*Tel.*) *Moṭṭa* మొట్ట,
 plur. *Moṭṭukaḷ* మొట్టకూడ. (*Malyal.*) *Moggú* మొగ్గు, plur.
Moggugaḷu మొగ్గుగళు; *Magge* మగ్గె; plur. *Maggégaḷu* మగ్గెగళు.
 (*Can.*) *Kali* (*Beng.*) *Mukulam*, plur. *Mukaláni*. (*Sans.*)
Kali, plur. *Kalé* (*Mah.*) *Kali*, plur. *Káliyo*. (*Guz.*)
Moṭṭa. (*Cing.*) *Āṇoun* or *Ang-oun*, plur. *Āṇoun-miyáá* or
Ang-oun-miyáá. (*Bur.*)

X. LEAVES — *Varaq* ورق, plur. *Ouráq* اوراق.
 (*Arab.*) *Barg* برگ, plur. *Bargahá* برگها. (*Pers.*) *Pát* پات;
Patti پتي, plur. *Pattiyán* پتيان. (*Hind.*) *Pattá* پتا,
 plur. *Patté* پته. (*Duk.*) *Ilai* இலை plur. *Ilaigal* இலைகள்!
 (*Tam.*) *Áku* ఆకు, plur. *Ákulu* ఆకులు. (*Tel.*) *Ela*, అల,
 plur. *Elakaḷ* అలకూడ. (*Malyal.*) *Yalé* యలే, plur.
Yalegaḷu యలేగళు. (*Can.*) *Pátá*. (*Beng.*) *Patram*, plur.
Patrání. (*Sans.*) *Pána*, plur. *Páná*. (*Mah.*) *Pándru*, plur.
Pándrá. (*Guz.*) *Kola*. (*Cing.*) *Ayo-e*, plur. *Ayo-e-miyáá*
 —or in combination, *Yo-e*, plur. *Yo-e-miyáá*. (*Bur.*)

XI. BARK.—*Qishr* قشر, plur. *Qushúr* قشور. (*Arab.*)
Póst-e-draḡht پوست درخت, plur. *Póstháé-draḡht*
 پوستهای درخت. (*Pers.*) *Chhál* چھال, plur. *Chhálén*.
 (*Hind.*) *Chhilká* چھلکا, plur. *Chhilké* چھلکے.
 (*Duk.*) *Paṭṭai* பட்டை, plur. *Paṭṭaigal* பட்டைகள். (*Tam.*)
Paṭṭa పట్టె, plur. *Paṭṭalu* పట్టెలు. (*Tel.*) *Tóla* తొల, plur.
Tólukaḷ తొలకూడ; *Toli* తొల; plur. *Tolikaḷ* తొలకూడ.
 (*Malyal.*) *Paṭṭe* పట్టె, plur. *Paṭṭegaḷu* పట్టెగళు.
 (*Can.*) *Sál* or *Chhál*; *Bákal*. (*Beng.*) *Valkalam*, plur. *Val-*
kaláni; *Tvakam*, plur. *Tvakáni*. (*Sans.*) *Paṭṭa*, plur. *Paṭṭe*.
 (*Mah.*) *Chál*, plur. *Chálo*; *Chilṭu*, plur. *Chilṭá*. (*Guz.*)

Potta. (Cing.) Akháv or Kháv, plur. Akháv-miyáá or Kkáv-miyáá; Sikháv or Tikháv, plur. Sikháv-miyáá or Tikháv-miyáá. (Bur.).

XII. ROOT OR RHIZOME.—Aṣl اصل, plur. Uṣúl أصول. (Arab.) Bikh بيع, plur. Bikhhá بيخها. (Pers.) Jar جر, plur. Jarén جرین. (Hind.) Jar جر, plur. Jarán جرّان. (Duk.) Vér வேர், plur. Vérgal! வேர்கள். (Tam.) Véro, வேர், plur. Vérulu வேலு. (Tel.) Véra വേര, plur. Véruka!, വേരുകൾ; Múlam മൂലം, plur. Múlanna! മൂലങ്ങൾ. (Malyal.) Béru బేరు, plur. Bérugaḷu బేరుగలు. (Can.) Shikar; Jar; Múl; Hiñar. (Beng.) Múlam, plur. Múláni. (Sans.) Muḷi, plur. Muḷé. (Mah.) Jaḍ, plur. Jaḍo. (Guz.) Múl. (Cing.) Amie, plur. Amie-miyáá; Anú, plur. Anú miyáá,—or in combination, Mi, plur. Mi miyáá. (Bur.).

XIII. BULB OR TUBER.—Aṣlussiṭabr اصل السطبر, plur. Uṣúlussiṭabr أصول السطبر; Aṣlul-mudavvar اصل المدور, plur. Uṣúllul-mudavvar اصول المدور. (Arab.) Bikhhe-mudavvar بيخه المدور, plur. Bikhháé-muddavar بيخهائے مدور. (Pers.) Kand كند. (Hind.) Gaḍḍah گدّه, plur. Gaḍḍé گدّه. (Duk.) Kizhaṅgu கிழங்கு, plur. Kizhaṅgugaḷ! கிழங்குகள். (Tam.) Gaḍḍa గడ్డ, plur. Gaḍḍalu గడ్డలు. (Tel.) Kizhanna കിഴങ്ങ, plur. Kizhaṅṅukaḷ! കിഴങ്ങുകൾ. (Malyal.) Gaḍḍe గడ్డె, plur. Gaḍḍegaḷu గడ్డెగలు. (Can.) Gól-múl (Beng.) Kandaha, plur. Kandáha (Sans.) Gaḍḍá, plur. Gaḍḍé (Mah.) Kan; Gaḍḍá, plur. Gaḍḍo. (Guz.) Ala. (Cing.) Aú. or U, plur. Aúmiyáá or U-miyáá. (Bur.).

XIV. WOOD.—Khashab خشب. (Arab.) Chób چوب, plur. Chóbbhá چوبها. (Pers.) Lakri لکڑی, plur. Lakriyáñ لکڑیان. (Hind. and Duk.) Kaṭṭai கட்டை, plur. Kaṭṭaigal

சட்டைகள்; *Chakkai* சக்கை, *plur.* *Chakkaigal* சக்கைகள்.
(Tam.) Kaṭṭa கட்ட, *plur.* Kattalu கட்டல்; *Chekka* చెక్క, *plur.*
Chekkalu చెక్కలు. *(Tel.)* Muṭṭi മുട്ടി, *plur.* Muṭṭikal മുട്ടികൾ;
Taṭi തടി, *plur.* Taṭikal തടികൾ. *(Malyal.)* Kaṭṭige കട്ടി, *plur.*
Kaṭṭigegalu കട്ടിപ്പന. *(Can.)* Kāth: Kāshtha. *(Beng.)*
Kāshṭam, *plur.* Kāshṭāni. *(Sans.)* Lākaḍa, *plur.* Lākaḍé.
(Mah.) Lākḍu, *plur.* Lākḍā *(Guz.)* Thén, *plur.* Thén-
 miyáá; *Sissa*, *plur.* Sissa-miyáá. *(Bur.)*.

XV. GUM OR RESIN.—*Ṣamagh* صمغ, *plur.* *Ṣumúgh*
 صموغ; *Aalak* علك, *plur.* *Aulúk* علوك. *(Arab.)* Kouj كوج,
plur. Koujhá كوجها; *Ṣamagh* صمغ, *plur.* *Ṣamaghhá* صمغها.
(Pers.) Gónd گوند, *plur.* Góndén گوندین. *(Hind.)*
Gónd گوند, *plur.* Góndañ گوندان. *(Duk.)* Piṣhin பிசின்,
plur. Piṣhingal பிசின்கள். *(Tam.)* Pisunu பிசுநு; *Banka*
 బంక. *(Tel.)* Paṣha పశ, *plur.* Paṣhakaḷ పశకలు. *(Mal-*
yal.) Góndu గొండు, *plur.* Góndagalu గొండులు; *Anṭu*
 అంట, *plur.* Anṭagalu అంటలు. *(Can.)* Gun; Lásá. *(Beng.)*
Niryásam, *plur.* Niryásāni. *(Sans.)* Gónda, *plur.* Gónda;
Dink. *(Mah.)* Gún; Gúndar. *(Guz.)* Melliya. *(Cing.)*
Asi, *plur.* Asi-miyáá; — or in combination, *Si*, *plur.*
Si-miyáá. *(Bur.)*.

XVI. OIL.—*Dohan* دهن, *plur.* *Adhán* ادهان—
Essential oil, *Aṭṭr* عطر. *(Arab.)* Róghān روغن, *plur.*
Roghānhá روغنها—*Essential oil*, *Aṭṭr* عطر. *(Pers.)* Tél
 تیل, — *Essential oil*, *Aṭṭr* عطر or *Aṭar* عطر. *(Hind.*
and Duk.) Enṇey எண்ணெய், *plur.* Enṇeygal எண்ணெய்கள்
 — *Essential oil*, *Tailam* தைலம். *(Tam.)* Nūne నూనె,
 — *Essential oil*, *Tailamu* తెలుము. *(Tel.)* Enṇa എണ്ണ,
plur. Enṇakal എണ്ണകൾ — *Essential oil*, *Tailam*
 തൈലം, *plur.* Tailappal തൈലങ്ങൾ. *(Malyal.)* Yanne

యజ్జి, plur. Yañnegalu యజ్జిగళు; *Dhrati* দ্রতি, plur. *Dhrati-*
galu দ্রতিগళ. (*Can.*) Tail; Tél. (*Beng.*) Tailam, plur.
Tailáni. (*Sans.*) Téla. (*Mah.*) Tél. (*Guz.*) Tel. (*Cing.*)
Śi, plur. Śi-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

XVII. SPIRIT.—*Khamar* خمر, plur. *Khumúr* خمور;
Sharáb شراب, plur. *Sharábát* شرابات. (*Arab.*) *Mai* می, plur.
Maihá میها; *Sharáb* شراب, plur. *Sharábhá* شرابها.
(*Pers.*) *Sharáb* شراب, plur. *Sharábén* شرابین. (*Hind.*)
Dáru دارو, plur. *Dárúvān* داروان. (*Duk.*) *Sháráyam*
சாறாயம், plur. *Sháráyangal* சாறாயங்கள். (*Tam.*) *Sáráyi*
సారాయి. (*Tel.*) *Cháráyam* చారాయం, plur. *Cháráyanna*
చారాయణ్ణం; *Tákaram* താകരം, plur. *Tákaranna* താക
രణ്ణം. (*Malýal.*) *Sáráyi* సారాయి plur. *Sáráyigalu*
సారాయిగళు. (*Can.*) *Mad*; *Suráp.* (*Beng.*) *Madyam.* (*Sans.*)
Dáru. (*Mah.*) *Dáru.* (*Guz.*) *Arak* or *Araku.* (*Cing.*)
Aye, plur. *Aye-miyáái.* (*Bur.*).

XVIII. MILKY JUICE.—*Laban* لبن, plur. *Albán* البان.
(*Arab.*) *Shir* شیر, plur. *Shírhá* شیرها. (*Pers.*) *Dúdh* دودھ.
(*Hind. and Duk.*) *Pál* പാൽ, plur. *Pálgál* പാല்கൾ. (*Tam.*)
Pálu పాలు. (*Tel.*) *Pál* പാൽ, plur. *Pálkal* പാൽകൾ;
Kshiram ക്ഷീരം, plur. *Kshiranna* ക്ഷീരణ്ണം. (*Mal-*
ýal.) *Hálú* ಹಾಲು, plur. *Hálugalu* ಹಾಲುಗళ. (*Can.*)
Khír; *Dúdh.* (*Beng.*) *Kshiram*, plur. *Kshiráni.* (*Sans.*)
Dúda. (*Mah.*) *Dúdh.* (*Guz.*) *Kiri.* (*Cing.*) *No.* (*Bur.*).

XIX. WHITE.—*Abyaz* ابيض. (*Arab.*) *Supéd* سپید.
(*Pers.*) *Suféd* سفید. (*Hind.*) *Ujlá* اجلا, or *Ujli* اجلی.
(*Duk.*) *Vellai* வெள்ளை; *Venmai* வெண்மை. (*Tam.*)
Tella తెల్ల. (*Tel.*) *Ven* വെൺ; *Vel* വെട; *Vella* വെളള.
(*Malýal.*) *Bili* బిలి. (*Can.*) *Dhóp*; *Sádá.* (*Beng.*) *Shvétá*;

Dh-oulam. (*Sans.*) *Pándhara.* (*Mah.*) *Ujlo* ; *Dhólo* ;
Saphéd. (*Guz.*) *Sudu.* (*Cing.*) *Aphiyu* or *Phiú.* (*Bur.*).

XX. BLACK.—*Asvad* اسود. (*Arab.*) *Siyáh* سیاه.
 (*Pers.*) *Kálá* کالا or *Káli* كالى. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Karuppu*
 கருப்பு; *Karu* கரு. (*Tam.*) *Nalla* నల్ల. (*Tel.*) *Kara* కఱ;
Karuppa కఱుప్ప. (*Malyal.*) *Kappu* కప్పు; *Kari* కఱ. (*Can.*)
Kálá ; *Kál.* (*Beng.*) *Krishṭṇa* ; *Kála.* (*Sans.*) *Kāla.*
 (*Mah.*) *Kálo.* (*Guz.*) *Kalu.* (*Cing.*) *Amé, Ané, or*
Né. (*Bur.*).

XXI. RED.—*Aḥmar* احمر. (*Arab.*) *Surkh* سرخ. (*Pers.*)
Lál لال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Ṣhivappu* சிவப்பு. (*Tam.*)
Erra ఎర్ర. (*Tel.*) *Chem* చెం; *Chovanna* ചൊവന്ന.
 (*Malyal.*) *Kempu* కంపు. (*Can.*) *Rakto* ; *Lál.* (*Beng.*)
Lóhita ; *Rakta.* (*Sans.*) *Támbaḍa.* (*Mah.*) *Lál.* (*Guz.*)
Rat or *Rata.* (*Cing.*) *Ani* or *Ni.* (*Bur.*).

XXII. YELLOW.—*Aṣfar* اصفر. (*Arab.*) *Zard* زر. (*Pers.*)
Pilá پيلا or *Pilí* پيلي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Maṃjá* మంజూ.
 (*Tam.*) *Pasupu* పసుపు. (*Tel.*) *Maṃṇa* മംഗന. (*Malyal.*)
Haladi ഹല്ദി. (*Can.*) *Haldiá* ; *Jard.* (*Beng.*) *Pita.*
 (*Sans.*) *Pivala.* (*Mah.*) *Pílu.* (*Guz.*) *Kahá* or *Kahápáṭa.*
 (*Cing.*) *Avá* or *Vá.* (*Bur.*).

XXIII. GREEN.—*Akhẓar* اخضر. (*Arab.*) *Sabz* سبز.
 (*Pers.*) *Hará* هرا or *Hari* هري. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Pach-ch-ai*
 పచ్చెఱ. (*Tam.*) *Pach-cha* పచ్చ. (*Tel.*) *Pach-cha* പച്ച.
 (*Malyal.*) *Hasaru.* హసరు. (*Can.*) *Hará* ; *Sabujh.* (*Beng.*)
Harita. (*Sans.*) *Hirva.* (*Mah.*) *Sabaz* ; *Haru.* (*Guz.*)
Pach-cha ; *Kola-páṭa.* (*Cing.*) *Asaiñ, Saiñsi* or *Sénzi.*
 (*Bur.*)

XXIV. BLUE OR PURPLE.—Azraq أزرق; Arzaq
 كبودي Kabúdí (Arab.) Nilgún نیلگون; (Pers.) Nilá نیلا or Nili نیلی; Údá اودا or
 Údí اودی. (Hind. and Duk.) Nila ନିଳ. (Tam.) Nila.
 ନିଳ. (Tel.) Nila നില. (Malyal.) Nili നിഴി. (Can.) Nílá.
 (Beng.) Nila; Shámalá. (Sans.) Nila; Vúdá (Mah.)
 Údu. (Guz.) Nil or Nilpáṭa. (Cing.) Piyá or Biya. (Bur.).

XXV. SWEET.—Haló حلو. (Arab.) Shírīn شیرین.
 (Pers.) Miṭhā میٹھا or Miṭhī میٹھی. (Hind.) Miṭṭhā
 মিট্ঠা or Miṭṭhi মিট্ঠি. (Duk.) Tittippu தித்திப்பு; Inippu
 இனிப்பு. (Tam.) Tiyyani திయணி. (Tel.) Madhura మధుర.
 (Malyal.) Shiyáda ശിയാദ. (Can.) Miṣhtá; Miṭhā.
 (Beng.) Madhuryá. (Sans.) Gulachīṭa. (Mah.) Miṭhu;
 Gaḷu. (Guz.) Peni. (Cing.) Akhiyu or Khiyu. (Bur.).

XXVI. SOUR.—Hámiz حامض. (Arab.) Tursh ترش.
 (Pers.) Khaṭṭá کھٹا or Khaṭṭī کھٹی. (Hind. and Duk.)
 Puḷippu புலிப்பு. (Tam.) Pulla పుల్ల. (Tel.) Puḷi పులి.
 (Malyal.) Huḷi ഹുലി. (Can.) Amlá; Khaṭṭá. (Beng.)
 Ámlá. (Sans.) Ambaṭa. (Mah.) Kháṭu. (Guz.) Ambul.
 (Cing.) Akhiṇ or Akhing (Bur.).

XXVII. BITTER.—Murī مر. (Arab.) Talkh تلخ.
 (Pers.) Karvā کڑوا or Karvī کڑوی. (Hind. and Duk.)
 Kaṣhappu കഷപ്പ. (Tam.) Chédu చెడు. (Tel.) Kaipa
 കൈപ. (Malyal.) Tikta തിക്ത. (Can.) Tito; Títá. (Beng.)
 Tikta. (Sans.) Kaḍú. (Mah.) Kaḍavu; Kadu. (Guz.)
 Titta. (Cing.) Khága or Akhá. (Bur.).

XXVIII. GREATER OR LARGER.—Kabír كبير;
 Kubár كبار. (Arab.) Kalán كلان; Buzarg بزرگ. (Pers.)
 Bará بڑا or Baṛī بڑی. (Hind. and Duk.) Periya பெரிய;

Peru పెరు ; Perin పెరిన్. (Tam.) Pedda పెద్ద. (Tel.) Valiya വലിയ. (Malyal.) Doddā దద్ద. (Can.) Bara ; Mahā. (Beng.) Mahā ; Brahata. (Sans.) Thóra. (Mah.) Mótu. (Guz.) Lokka ; Mahā. (Cing.) Kigi, Aki, Agi or Gi. (Bur.):

XXIX. LESSER OR SMALLER.—Şighār صغار ; Şaghîr صغير. (Arab.) Khurd خرد ; Kóchak كوچك. (Pers.) Chhótā چھوٹا or Ghhótī چھوٹی. (Hind. and Duk.) Şhīriya శిరియ; Şhīru శిరు. (Tam.) Sanna సన్న; Chinna చిన్న. (Tel.) Cheriya ചെറിയ. (Malyal.) Chikka చిక్క; Saṇṇa నణ్ణ; Puṭṭā పుట్ట. (Can.) Chhótā. (Beng.) Lahana. (Mah.) Nānu. (Guz.) Punji or Punchi. (Cing.) Anēu or Angēn. (Bur.).

XXX. GREEN OR FRESH.—Raṭb رطب or Raṭab رطب. (Arab.) Tar تر. (Pers.) Kach-chá كچ or Kach-chī كچی. (Hind. and Duk.) Pach-ch-ai പச்சൈ. (Tam.) Pach-ṣhani പച്ചപ്പ or Pach-chi പచ్చ. (Tel.) Pach-cha പച്ച. (Malyal.) Hasaru ಹಸರು ; Haṣhi ಹಣ್ಣ. (Can.) Káchá. (Beng.) Karitá (Sans.) Hirva. (Mah.) Káchu. (Guz.) Pach-chá ; Amu or Ammu. (Cing.) Asiñ, Siñ or Ziñ. (Bur.).

XXXI. DRY OR DRIED.—Yábis ياس. (Arab.) Khushk خشك. (Pers.) Súkhá سوکھا or Súkhi سوکھی. (Hind.) Súká सुका or Súkí सुकी; Sukká सका or Sukkí सुकी. (Duk.) Ularnda ഉൾന്ദ. (Tam.) Endu ఎండు. (Tel.) Unanniya ഉന്നിയി. (Malyal.) Vana వణ. (Can.) Suká. (Beng.) Şhushkám, Plur. Şhushkání. (Sans.) Válatte. (Mah.) Suku. (Guz.) Velicha or Vellich-cha. (Cing.) Akhiyáv, Kháyáv or Khiáv. (Bur.).

XXXII. WILD.—Barri برى; Ṣaḥrání صحرائى. (*Arab.*)
 Dashtí دشتى. (*Pers.*) Janglí. جنگلى. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Káṭṭu கட்ட. (*Tam.*) Aḍavi అడవి. (*Tel.*) Káṭṭa കാട്ട. (*Malyal.*)
 Káḍu കാട; Aḍavi అడవి. (*Can.*) Ban; Banér;
 Janglér; Jangli. (*Beng.*) Aṭavi. (*Sans.*) Rána. (*Mah.*)
 Jangli. (*Guz.*) Val. (*Cing.*) To. (*Bur.*).

XXXIII. HILL OR MOUNTAIN. (*Adjective*).—
 Jablí جبلى. (*Arab.*) Kohí كوهى. (*Pers.*) Paháři پہاڑى.
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Malai மலை. (*Tam.*) Konḍa కొండ.
 (*Tel.*) Malan മലൻ; Malam മലം. (*Malyal.*) Parvatadá
 పర్వతాదా; Beṭṭadá బెట్టదా. (*Can.*) Pahárér; Paṛbbatér.
 (*Beng.*) Parvatá. (*Sans.*) Dóngarácha. (*Mah.*) Pahadni.
 (*Guz.*) Konḍa; Kandu. (*Cing.*) Távún. (*Bur.*).

XXXIV. EUROPE OR FOREIGN.—Viláyatí ولايتى.
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Ṣhímai శిమ. (*Tam.*) Ṣhíma శిమ
 or Síma సీమ. (*Tel.*) Ṣhíma ശിമ. (*Malyal.*) Ṣhíme
 శిమె or Síme సిమె. (*Can.*) Biláti. (*Beng.*) Viláyati.
 (*Mah.*) Viláti. (*Guz.*) Raṭa. (*Cing.*) Ṣimbo or Ṭimbo.
 (*Bur.*).

XXXV. INDIAN OR COUNTRY.—Hindí هندی.
 (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) Náṭ ناط. (*Duk.*) Náṭṭu
 நாட்டு. (*Tam.*) Náṭṭu నాట్టు. (*Tel.*) Náṭṭu നാട്ട. (*Malyal.*)
 Náṭ నాట. (*Can.*) Banglá. (*Beng.*) Déṣha. (*Sans.*) Mul-
 kácha. (*Mah.*) Gámni. (*Guz.*) Kala. (*Bur.*).

A.

1. ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS, *W. et A.* (*Capsules of*).

Bāmiyá باميا . (*Arab.*) Bāmiyah باميه . (*Pers.*) Bhindī *بيہندي* ; Rām-turī رام ترئی or Rām-turái رام ترائی . (*Hind.*) Bhéndī *بہندی* . (*Duk.*) Venḍaik-káy வெண்டைக்காய் . (*Tam.*) Benda-káya బెండకాయ . (*Tel.*) Venṭak-káya వెంటకాయ . (*Malyal.*) Bendé-káyi బేందేకాయ . (*Can.*) Dhéras or Dhénras; Rām-torai . (*Beng.*) Dárviká. (*Sans.*) Bhéndá. (*Mah.*) Bhindu. (*Guz.*) Banda-ká. (*Qing.*) Youñ-padi-ši or Youñ-padi-ti. (*Bur.*).

The Hindustani and Bengali synonymes *Rām-turí* and *Rām-torai* are also occasionally applied to the fruit of *Luffa acutangula* and *L. pentandra*, but they are correctly applicable only to the capsule of *A. esculentus*. The names of the two former are as follows:—

L. acutangula, *Roxb.* Turí or Turái. (*Hind.*) Torai and Jhiṅgá. (*Beng.*).

L. pentandra, *Roxb.* Ghí-turí or Ghí-turái. (*Hind.*) Ghirta-torai, Ghirta-jhiṅgá, Porul, and Dhundul. (*Beng.*)

2. ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS, *Moen.* (*Seeds of*).

Habbul-mishk حب المشك or Habbul-mushk *حب المشك* . (*Arab.*) Mushk-dánah مشك دان . (*Pers. and Hind.*) Mushk-bhéndí-ké-bínj *مشك بهندی کے بیج* . (*Duk.*) Kastūri-venḍaik-káy-virai கஸ்தூரி வெண்டைக்காய்

வினா ; Káṭṭuk-kastúri காட்டுக்கஸ்தூரி. (Tam.) Kastúri-benda-vittulu కస్తూరిబెండ విత్తులు. (Tel.) Káṭṭu-kastúri കാട്ടു കസ്തുരി; Kastúri-venṭa-vitta കസ്തുരി വെണ്ട വിത്ത്. (Mal.) Mushak-dána. (Beng.) Mushak-dánā. (Guz.).

Though this plant is occasionally met with in the gardens and fields, and can be very easily cultivated, its seeds are not sold in the bazars of Southern India. But what is some times known as *Mushk-dánah* in the bazaars of Madras are the seeds of *Psorglia corylifolia*, which are deceitfully sold under that name by some native druggists who take advantage of their knowledge of both being of the same size, having an aromatic smell, and bearing some resemblance to each other in their appearance. Although the seeds of the variety of *A. moschatus* found in Madras, &c., are of the same size and color as the seeds of *P. corylifolia*, they can be readily distinguished as follows :—

Seeds of A. moschatus.

1. Kidney shaped, slightly compressed, striated or marked with minute parallel elevated lines of the same color, and present a small but very distinct *hilum* in the concave border.

2. Brown in color, and about two lines in length.

3. Smell like that of the pure musk, though very faint, not being distinctly perceptible unless the seeds are put in the mouth and chewed or rubbed between the fingers.

4. Taste not bitter.

Seeds of P. corylifolia.

1. Oval or oblong, and flat.

2. Brown or dark brown in color, and about two or two and a half lines in length.

3. Smell aromatic, but musty or unctuous.

4. Taste slightly bitterish;

The *Mushk-dánah* of Calcutta; which is one of the few medicines I have not as yet obtained, is said to be much larger (the size of a hemp seed) with a very distinct smell of musk, and

will not therefore be easily confounded with the seeds of *P. corylifolia* or any other seed.* The seeds of *P. corylifolia* are commonly sold in almost all the large bazaars of India, and their native names will be found in the Catalogue under their proper head.

The names in the text are those that are generally known to the native practitioners, druggists, and others who are acquainted with the nature of the seeds of *A. moschatus*; but the plant is often recognised at Madras by the Tamil names 'Šhi-mai-veṇḍaikkáy' (*Europe or Foreign Abelmoschus*) and 'Káṭṭu-veṇḍaikkáy' (*Wild. Abelmoschus*), by those that are not acquainted with them. The former name is applied to the plant when it is found in the gardens, and the latter when it is met with in the fields.

In many works, including the *Materia Indica* and *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c., 'Kala-kustoorie' or 'Kalee-kustoorie' and 'Kal-kusturee' are given as the Hindustani, Bengali, and Dukhni synonyms of the plant; but they are neither correct nor recognisable. Their meaning is *black musk*, but as the musk is black itself, it is not probable that such a name is applied to any plant or seed for the sake of distinction.

The Tamil names found in Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, are very incorrect. They are *Poṭṭagat-tutti*, *Iraṭṭagat-tutti*, *Vayaṭ-ṛutti*, and *Vaṭṭat-tutti*, and are applied to *A. moschatus*, under the name of '*Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L,' which is one of its synonyms. From the word '*tutti*' they are likely the names of some species of *Sida* or *Abutilon*.

The Telugu name '*Karpúra-benḍa*' is applied to the plant in *Flora Andhrica*, which means *the camphor Abelmoschus*. Whether this name is in use in any place or not, it is not correctly applicable to the plant, since it has no smell of camphor whatever.

Like almost all the plants in Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus*, there is also a name assigned to *A. moschatus*, under the head of 'Arab.' (Vol. II. Tab. 38) which will induce the reader to

* I received a specimen of *Mushk-dánah* from Hyderabad just as this part of the Catalogue was passing through the press. There is no difference whatever between these seeds and the seeds of *A. moschatus* at Madras.

think that it is an Arabic name. In reality there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani name in the whole work, and what is found under the above head is an attempt to express the Malyalim names in Arabic or Persian character, which is generally either very imperfect or incorrect.

The literal meaning of 'ba-lu-wa', the Burmese name found in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, is *a demon's bamboo*, and therefore it appears to be more applicable to a species of *Bamboo* than to the *A. moschatus*. The same name with a slight alteration is found in Judson's Burmese Dictionary, page 238, viz., *ba-lu-lewa*, and is applied to the '*musk plant*.' Whether this *musk plant* is the *musk-mallow* (*A. moschatus*) or some other plant; is very doubtful; because the name is generally considered to be applicable to a plant whose leaves are very *thick and broad*; hence its meaning, *the demon's palm*.

3. ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn. (*Country Liquorice bush—Seed of.*)

ʿAinuddék عين الديك. (*Arab.*) Chashme-khurós گنجی چشم خروس; Gunj گنجی. (*Pers.*) Ghungchi گنجی. (*Duk.*) Gundu-mani குண்டுமணி; Kunri-mani குன்றிமணி. (*Tam.*) Guri-ginja குரியஞ்ச; Guru-venda கुरुவெண்ட. (*Tel.*) Kunni-kuru കുന്തികുരു. (*Malyal.*) Gul-ganji കുളഗಂജ. (*Can.*) Kúnch; Kúnch-gúlà; Gunj. (*Beng.*) Káka-chínchi-bíjam; Gunja. (*Sans.*) Gunza. (*Mah.*) Gumchi; Chano-kadi. (*Guz.*) Olinda or Olinda-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Yove-si or Yu-e-si. (*Bur.*).

Five varieties of this plant are found in the vicinity of Madras, and I believe this to be the case all over India. They are named in all the languages included in the Catalogue according to the color of their seeds. viz., *red, white, black, yellow, and blue or purple*. The red is the most common variety, and is generally known by the names inserted in the text without the distinction of color.

The seeds are named ʿAinuddék and Chashme-khurós in Arabic and Persian in allusion to their resemblance to a cock's

eye, and the names are restricted to them all over India, except in Bombay and a few other places, where they are also applied to the seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina*, for a similar reason.

In many works (Flora Andhrica, Brown's Telugu Dictionary, Bailey's Malayalam Dictionary, Garret's Canarese Dictionary, Reeves' 'Carnatica' Dictionary, &c.,) the names *Yashṭimadhukam* and *Atimadhuram* are applied either to both the root of *A. precatorius* and of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or to the former alone. This is incorrect as well as a source of confusion. The names belong only to the true *Liquorice* root (*G. glabra*), and they cannot be correctly applied to the root of *A. precatorius*, unless the word *Indian* or *Country* is added to them as follows:—

Nāṭṭu-yashṭi madhukam, Nāṭṭu-atimadhuram. (Tel.) Nāṭ-yashṭi-madhukam, Nāṭ-atimadhuram, Nāṭ-iraṭṭimadhukam. (Malayal.) Nāṭ-yashṭimadhuká, Nāṭ-atimadhurá. (Can.)

I have repeatedly examined this root both in the fresh and dry conditions, and found it to be far from 'abounding in sugar' as is generally considered. It does not possess any sweetness at all until it attains a certain size or becomes pretty old, and even then it is not always distinctly perceptible to taste, nor the *saccharine matter* of any kind easily detectable by *chemical tests*. Nevertheless, the root of *A. precatorius* is not only used in some bazaars for adulteration with the root of *G. glabra*, but is also sold indiscriminately under the same names. It is quite possible, therefore, that these roots are sometimes confounded with each other, and this accounts for the misconception as to the amount of sugar in the root of *A. precatorius*. The following distinctions are sufficient to distinguish this root from the ~~true~~ *Liquorice*:—

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

Abrus precatorius.

1. Generally about the size of a large goose quill or of the little finger, and some times as large as a thumb

1. Generally much smaller and seldom acquires the size of a finger.

2. Color greyish or reddish-brown externally, and slightly yellow or yellow internally.

2. Brown externally, and white internally.

3. Taste sweet and mucilaginous.

3. Taste generally not distinctly sweet.

The root of *A. precatorius*, however, still deserves the name of 'Indian or Country Liquorice,' because it yields an Extract which is nearly similar in medicinal properties to the *Extract of Glycyrrhiza*, though somewhat bitterish in taste. I have succeeded in preparing an Extract not only from the root, but also from the leaves of all the varieties of *A. precatorius*. The leaves being distinctly sweet, the Extract they yield is much superior both in taste and as a medicine. The following is the best way of preparing the Extract from them.

Pour the boiling distilled water on dry leaves till they are sufficiently covered, keep the vessel on a slow fire for six hours, and then strain the liquor while hot through flannel and evaporate on a water bath to a proper consistence.

The Extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves is also sweet, but very inferior for medicinal purposes. The Extract of the root is prepared in the same way as recommended in the British Pharmacopœi for the preparation of *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

4. ABUTILON INDICUM, G. DON.

Mashtul-gh-oul مشط الغول. (Arab.) Darakhte-shānah درخت شانه. (Pers.) Kangai کنگی; Kanghi کنگی — leaf of, Kanghi-kā-pāt کنگی کاپات. (Hind.) Kangoi کنگوی; Kangoi-kā-jhār کنگوی کاجہار; Dabbé-kā-jhār ڈببہ کاجہار — leaf of, Kangoi-kā-pattā کنگوی کاپتہ. (Duk.) Tutti துத்தி; Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி. (Tam.) Tutti துத்தி; Tutturu-benda துதுருபெண்ட; Nūgu-benda நுகுபெண்ட; Tuttiricheṭṭu துத்திசெட்ட. (Tel.) Peṭṭaka-puṭṭi పెట్టకపుట్టి; Tutta തുത്ത; Ūram ഉറം. (Malyal.) Shrimudrigidā ശ്രീമുദ്രിദ. (Can.) Jhumkā-gāchh; Gunji-gāchh; Piṭāri-gāchh. (Beng.) Kangoyi-nu-jhāda. (Guz.) Anoda-gahā. (Cing.) Bou-khoye or Bou-kho-e (Bur.).

Whether the *Abutilon Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* (G. Don) are mere varieties of the above plant or different species, their native names are generally the same; and they are in India, with reference to their medicinal purposes, what the *mallow* and *marsh-mallow* are in Europe. There is one variety, however, which is always known by different names. It is distinguished by a blue or purple color of its stem, branches, petioles, &c., and is generally found growing in the hedges at Madras. It is named according to its color *Údí* or *Káli-kangóí-ká-jhár* (Duk.), *Karu* or *Karan-tutti* (Tam.), *Nalla-tutti* or *Nalla-núgu-benda* (Tel.).

The names in the text are those that correctly and only belong to *A. Indicum* and its varieties, including *A. Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium*; but some of them are occasionally misapplied in some works (*Materia Indica*, &c.,) to *Malva (Sida) Mauritiana*. If the latter is often found in India (?) it should be distinguished by a prefix *Viláyatí* (Europe or Foreign); as, *Viláyatí-kangóí-ká-jhár*, &c. The word *Kanghí* or *Kangóí* is not only used incorrectly in some books as synonymous with the Arabic and Persian words *Khabbázi* خبازي, *Khiṭmí* خطمي and *Tódarí* تودري (the names of three different drugs), but is also confounded with the word *Kangóni* كنگوني or 'Coongoonie' as it is generally written. The latter is one of the Dukhni synonyms of the seeds of *Panicum Italicum*.

The Malyalim name *Veḷḷarén* or 'Belluren' which is found in the *Hortus Malabaricus* (Vol. VI, Tab. 45) is very incorrect, not being generally recognised as a name of any plant.

The Burmese name applied to this plant in Mason's *Natural Productions of Burmah*, 'tha-ma-khyoke,' is the name of a different plant.

5. ACACIA ARABICA, Willd. (*Babool tree*.)

Ammughílán امغیلان; *Mughílán* مغیلان. (Arab.) *Kháre-mughílán* خارمغیلان. (Pers.) *Babúl* ببول; *Kíkar* کیکر. (Hind.) *Káli-kíkar* کالی کیکر. (Duk.) *Kuru-vélam* கருவேலம்; *Karu-vél* கருவேல். (Tam.) *Nalla-tumma* నల్లతుమ్మ; *Barbúramu* బర్బరము; *Tumma-chetṭu* తుమ్మచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Karu-vélakam*

കരുവേലകം. (*Malyal.*) Karé-jáli-mará ಕರೆ; ಜಾಲಿಮರಾ;
 Karé-góbbali-mará ಕರೆ; ಗೊಬ್ಬಲಿಮರಾ; (*Can.*) Bábúl or
 Bábulér-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Kála-barbúra-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
 Bábli-cha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*) Kálobával. (*Guz.*).

Sh-oukul-makkah, Sh-oukul-egrúbiyah, Sh-oukul-misríyah, qarg, and Aqáqiyá are the Arabic names applied to *A. Arabica* in some Persian and other works. The first three are more properly the names of *A. vera* and a few other species which are commonly found in Egypt and Arabia, and the last two, the names of their pod and the juice of the pod respectively.

6. ACACIA CATECHU, Willd. (*Catechu tree.*)

Kh-air-babúl کھیر بدول; Kh-air-ká-pér کھیر کاپیر —
 wood of, Kh-air کھیر and, Kath-kh-air کتھ کھیر. (*Hind.*)
 Katthé-ki-ki-kar کتھ کی کی کار. (*Duk.*) Vodalai വൊദലൈ;
 Vóḍalam വൊദലം. (*Tam.*) Poḍali-mánu పొడలిమను; Khadi-
 ramu ఖదిరము. (*Tel.*) Kadaram കടരം. (*Malyal.*) Kh-air-
 gáchh—wood of; Kh-air. (*Beng.*) Khadira-vrikshaha.
 (*Sans.*) Khadira—wood of, Kh-airi. (*Mah.*) Kha-
 dira—wood of, Kihiri. (*Cing.*) Shúzi-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

This plant is considered by some not to have any Tamil name or not to be a 'Tamil tree,' which means apparently that it does not exist in the Central and Southern Carnatic, where the Tamil is the prevailing language. At present, however, it is found in the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras, and is included in Dr. Cleghorn's *Hortus Madras, patensis*. I believe also that it is not very rare in the jungles near Vemore, Vouumbody and many other places, but it is not generally noticed by the inhabitants who are not aware of its yielding a *Catechu*. It is more easily recognised in this country by its Tamil names than any other.* See the remarks on *Kadaram* or *Kadura* under *Alangium hexapetalum*.

* After I made the above remarks, I have found some more plants in Madras, and they all correspond with the characters of *A. catechu*. This species is much more common in S. India than I thought before.

7. ACACIA CONCINNA, D. C. (*Pods of.*)

Síkí-kái سیکے کائی or Síké-kái سیکے کائی. (*Duk.*) Shiká
 శికా. (*Tam.*) Shikáya శికాయ; Chikáya చికాయ. (*Tel.*)
 Chínik-káya చీనికాయ. (*Malyal.*) Shige-káyi శిగెకాయ.
 (*Can.*) Kóch-ái. (*Beng.*) Shiká; Tèlaséngá. (*Mah.*)
 Kènbhon-sí; Kénbhon-pédon; Kepbon-ti. (*Bur.*).

“Reeta” is the Bengali name assigned to this plant under the head “*Acacia rugata*” in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and some other works, but it is undoubtedly the Hindustani and Bengali name of the *Soapnut* (*Sapindus emarginatus*). The correct Bengali synonym of the pod of *A. concinna* is the one inserted in the text.

8. ACACIA FARNESIANA, Willd.

Gúh-babúl گوه ببول. (*Hind.*) Gú-kíkar گوكير. (*Duk.*)
 Piy-vélam பியவேலம், Piy-vél பியவேல். (*Tam.*) Piyi-tumma
 పియతుమ్మ; Kampu-tumma కంపుతుమ్మ; Nága-tumma నాగతుమ్మ.
 (*Tel.*) Pivélam పివేలం. (*Malyal.*) Gú-bábúl. (*Beng.*)
 Gu-bávaḷ. (*Guz.*) Nanluñ-maiñ. (*Bur.*).

The smell of the fresh bark and wood of this plant is not quite unlike that of the human ordure; hence the meaning of all its native synonyms. The Telugu name *Kastúri-tumma* which is found in some books and means a *musk Acacia*, cannot be applicable to it, for obvious reasons. Two names are applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, one of which (*nánlún-kh-ain*) means a *good smell*, and the other, a *bad smell*; the former is objectionable for the same reason given against the Telugu name *Kastúri-tumma*, and is therefore not included in the text.

The Dukhni name *Gú-kíkar* is sometimes applied also to *Parkinsonia aculeata*, but the name by which the latter is more commonly recognised is *Janglí-kíkar* (جنگلی کیر).

9. ACACIA FERRUGINEA, D. C.

Shimai-velvél சைமவெள்வேல். (Tam.) *Vuni* వుని;
Anasandra అనసంద్ర; *Ana-chandra* అనచంద్ర. (Tel.).

The Telugu name *Vuni* is often confounded with the *Vanni* of Tamil, which is the name of *Prosopis spiciğera*.

10. ACACIA LEUCOPHLEA, Willd.

Suféd-kíkar سفیدکیر. (Hind.) *Ujli-kíkar* اجلی کیر;
Paṭṭé-ki-kíkar پٹے کی کیر; *Sharáb-ki-kíkar* شراب کی کیر.
 (Duk.) *Vel-vél* வெள்வேல்; *Vel-vélam* வெள்வேலம். (Tam.)
Tella-tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ. (Tel.) *Vel-vélam* வெல்வேலம்.
 (Malyal.) *Bilijáli-mará* బిలిజాలిమరా. (Can.) *Saphéd-bábúl*.
 (Beng.) *Shvétá-barbúra-vrikshaha*. (Sans.) *Pándha-ra-báblícha-jháda*.
 (Mah.) *Saphéd-bávaḷ*. (Guz.) *Nanloun-kiiyñ-aphiyu*. (Bur.).

11. ACACIA SPECIOSA. Willd.

Siris-ká-pér سرس کا پیر. (Hind.) *Sirish-ká-jháṛ*
 سریش کا جھاڑ; *Sirij-ká-jháṛ* سرج کا جھاڑ. (Duk.) *Káṭṭu-vágai*
 காட்டுவாகை. (Tam.) *Dirisana-chetṭu* దిరిసనచెట్టు; *Tella-dirisana-chetṭu*
 తెల్లదిరిసనచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Velu-váke* వెల్లువొకె. (Malyal.)
Siris-gáchh. (Beng.) *Saras-nu-jháda*. (Guz.).

From the similarity of its sound, the Dukhni name *Sirij-ká-jháṛ* is frequently confounded with *Súrij-ká-jháṛ*. The latter is the name of *Helianthus annuus*, and is synonymous with *Surij-makkhí*.

In some Persian works, the Arabic names *Leḥaiyetuttís* and *aznábúl-khíl* are incorrectly applied to *A. speciosa*.

12. ACETUM. (Vinegar.)

Khal خل. (Arab.) *Sirkah* سرکه. (Pers.) *Sirká* سرکا.
 (Hind. and Duk.) *Kàdi* காடி. (Tam.) *Kàdi-níllu* காடிநీళ్లు.

(Tel.) Kāṭi కౌడి. (Malyal.) Kūdi കുടി; Hulirasa ಹುಲಿರಸ.
(Can.) Sirka. (Beng.) Sirko. (Guz.) Vená-kiri; Kāḍi.
(Cing.) Pón-ye. (Bur.).

There are many kinds of *Vinegar* in India; indeed, almost all the sweet and delicious fruits, in addition to *rice*, *sugar*, *honey*, &c., are made to undergo the acetous fermentation, and the vinegar thus produced is made use of in medicine by native practitioners, particularly the Hakeems. Each kind of vinegar is named after the substance from which it is produced; as, *Tāri-kā-sirkah* is the vinegar of *Toddy*, &c. The following are the native synonyms of some of the vinegars generally found in the bazaar.

a. Vinegar of Grapes or Wine-vinegar—*Khallul-khamar* خل العنب; *Khallul-ganab* خل العنب. (Arab.) *Sirkahe-angūrī* سرکه انگوری. (Pers.) *Angūrī-sirkah* انگوری سرکه. (Hind. and Duk.) *Dirāksha-kāḍi* திராக்ஷகாடி. (Tam.) *Drāksha-pullā-niḷlu* தாக்ஷபுல்லிநிலு. (Tel.) *Muntirinna-kāṭi* ముంతిరినాకౌడి. (Malyal.) *Drākshī-kāḍi* ద్రాక్షికౌడి. (Can.) *Angurēr-sirkā*. (Beng.) *Drākhuu-sirko*. (Guz.).

b. Vinegar of the Palm-wine or the Toddy of *Phœnix Sylvestris*.—*Sēndhī-kā-sirkah* سیندھی کاسرکه. (Hind.) *Sēndī-kā-sirkah* سیندی کاسرکه. (Duk.) *Īṣhaṇ-kālḷu-kāḍi* ஈசங்கள்ளகாடி; *Īṣhaṇ-kāḍi* ஈசங்காடி. (Tam.) *Īta-kāḍi* இதகாடி; *Īta-kālḷu-kāḍi* இதகல்லகாடி. (Tel.) *Īnte-kāṭi* ఇంతెకౌడి. (Malyal.).

c. Vinegar of Toddy or Palmyra-vinegar—*Sirkahe-tāri* سرکه تاري. (Pers.) *Tāri-kā-sirkah* تاري کاسرکه. (Hind. and Duk.) *Panaṇ-kāḍi* பனங்காடி; *Panaṇ-kālḷu-kāḍi* பனங்கள்ளகாடி. (Tam.) *Tāṭi-kāḍi* தாடிகாடி; *Tāṭi-kālḷu-kāḍi* தாடிகல்லகாடி. (Tel.) *Pand-kāṭi* పండాకౌడి. (Malyal.) *Pané-kāḍi* പനികുടി. (Can.) *Tāl-sirkā*. (Beng.) *Tār-nu-sirko*. (Guz.) *Tāl-rend*. (Cing.) *Thān-pón-ye*. (Bur.).

Of all the liquids known as vinegars, none enjoys a greater reputation in India as a useful medicine than the *Būṭ-kā-sirkah*

بوٹ کاسرکہ (*Vinegar of the Bengal-gram plant*); but it is not properly a vinegar, with reference to which see the remarks on *Cicer arietinum*.

13. ACHYRANTHES ASPERA. *Linn.*

Atkumah اتکمہ. (*Arab.*) Khāre-vāzhūn خارواژون ;
 Khāre-vāzhgūnah خارواژگو نہ. (*Pers.*) Chirchirá چرچرا ;
 Chichrá چچرا. (*Hind.*) Agará گاڑا or Aghará اگھارا
 (*Duk.*) Ná-yurivi நாயுரிவி. (*Tam.*) Utta-rēni உத்தரேனி; Anṭiṣha
 అంతిశ; Apá-mārgamu అపమార్గము; Pratyuk-pushpi ప్రత్యుక్కుష్పి.
 (*Tel.*) Kaṭalāṭi కటలాటి. (*Malyal.*) Utrāṇi-gidā ഉത്രാണിഗിട.
 (*Can.*) Chirchiri; Opang. (*Beng.*) Apámārgaha. (*Sans.*)
 Utrāṇichā-jhāḍa (*Mah.*) Jhinjarvaṭṭo. (*Guz.*) Gaskaral-
 hebbo. (*Cing.*) Kiva-lá-mou or Kune-lá-mou. (*Bur.*).

The remarks I have made under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with regard to the Arabic synonyms in the Hortus Malabaricus, are also in some degree applicable to the Mahrattī synonyms in the same work. These synonyms are found under the head of 'Bram.' or 'Bra.' written in the Sanscrit (Deva-nagari or Bāḷa-band) character, and are of such nature that more than two-thirds of them are either wrong or not in use at present. The name assigned to the plant under consideration, Kāṭe-magaró, is one of the examples of the former. It is the name of a species of *Jasmine*, and this corresponds with the meaning given to it in some Mahrattī works (Molesworth's Dictionary, &c.,) except the word *Magaró* which is spelt there as *Mogorí*.

14. ACIDUM BENZOICUM. (*Benzoic Acid.*)

Lóbán-ká-sat لوبان کاست ; Lóbán-ká-phúl لوبان کاپھول.
 (*Hind.*) Aūd-ká-sat اود کاست. (*Duk.*) Shāmbirāṇip-pú
 శాంబిరణిప్ప. (*Tam.*) Sámbrāṇi-puvvu శాంబరణిపువ్వు.
 (*Tel.*).

15. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. (*Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*).

Māul-milh المالح. (Arab.) Tézabe-namak تيزاب نمك, Aarqe-namak عرق نمك. (Pers.) Namak-ká-tézáb. (Hind. and Duk.) Uppu-dirávakam உப்பு திரவகம்; Lavaṇa-dirávakam லவணதிரவகம். (Tam.) Lavaṇa-drávakam லவணதிரவகம். (Tel.) Uppa-drávakam உப்பு திரவகம். (Malyal.) Núnér-téjáb. (Beng.) Mílhá-nu-tézáb. (Guz.) Šáye-biyán. (Bur.).

16. ACIDUM NITRICUM. (*Nitric Acid*).

Māul-abqar ما'البقر. (Arab.) Tézabe-shórah تيزاب شوره; Aarqe-shórah عرق شوره. (Pers.) Shóré-ká-tézáb شوریکا تيزاب. (Hind. and Duk.) Poṭluppu-dirávakam பொட்டலுப்பு திரவகம். (Tam.) Poṭluppu-drávakam பொட்டலுப்பு திரவகம்; Súrākāra-drávakam சுராகாரதிரவகம். (Tel.) Vēṭiyuppa-drávakam வெட்டியுப்பு திரவகம். (Malyal.) Shórār-téjáb. (Beng.) Surákhār-nu-tézáb. (Guz.) Yánzaiñ-yebiyán. (Bur.).

17. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. (*Sulphuric Acid*).

Māul-kibrít ما'الكبريت. (Arab.) Tézabe-gogird تيزاب گوگرد; Aarqe-gogird عرق گوگرد. (Pers.) Gandhak-ká-tézáb گندھک کا تيزاب; Gandhak-ká-aitr گندھک کا عطر. (Hind.) Gandak-ká-tézáb گندک کا تيزاب. (Duk.) Gendaka-dirávakam கெந்தகதிரவகம். (Tam.) Gendhaka-drávakam கெந்தகதிரவகம். (Tel.) Gandhaka-drávakam கெந்தகதிரவகம். (Malyal.) Gandrokér-téjáb. (Beng.) Gandak-nu-tézáb. (Guz.) Kán-gí. (Bur.).

18. ACONITUM FEROX, Wall. (*Root of*).

Bísh بیش. (Arab.) Bishnág بیشناگ. (Pers.) Bis بس; Singyá سنگیا; Singyá-bis سنگیا بس; Mílhá-zahar میٹھا زھر; Télíyá-bis تیلیا بس. (Hind.) Bach-
4

nág بچھاگ . (Duk.) Vaṣha-návi வசநாவி; Návi நாவி.
 (Tam.) Vasanábhi வசநாபி; Nábbhi நாபி. (Tel.) Valsa-
 nábbhi വാൽസനാഭി. (Malyal.) Vasa-nábhi వసనాబి. (Can.)
 Bish. (Beng.) Vachhnág (Cez.) Vachanábhi. (Cing.).

The root of this very poisonous plant is found in every large bazaar of India. There are four or more varieties of it, two of which are named as *black* and *white* according to the color of their substance internally. The black variety, which is generally of a reddish brown color, is considered by native practitioners and druggists to be more virulent than the other, and is well known by its Hindustani name *Kúlá-bachhnág* کالا بچھاگ. But, by some mistake, this name is applied in many works, including the *Materia Indica*, to *Hymenodictyon Excelsum* or *Cinchona Excelsa*!

Although the Hindustani names *Míthá-zahar* (sweet poison or *A. ferox*) and *Singyá* or *Singyá-bis* (horny *A. ferox*), are often applied to any variety of the root of *A. ferox* without much discretion, yet they are correctly applicable only to two varieties which differ in some particular points from all others. The root called *Míthá-zahar* is generally an inch or an inch and a half in length, and its circumference at the base is about the same; it is tapering, slightly compressed, and very rough from wrinkles; brown externally, and pale-brown internally; slightly but distinctly *sweet* in taste, and produces a kind of tingling or peculiar sensation on the tongue when chewed. The *Singyá-bis*, which is also known as *Télyá-bis*, as its names imply, looks like a small horn of a deer or goat, being very hard, smooth, and tapering; and of *dark brown* color. It is generally longer than the sweet variety, but seldom more in thickness; and the color of its substance is dark brown with shining when recently broken. On chewing a very small bit of it, there is a feeling of great acridity on the tongue and lips, which is followed by a kind of numbness or altered sensation. After examining the four varieties I have mentioned, I believe the *Singyá-bis* to be the strongest of all, and the *Mítházahar* the weakest. Moreover, I have some doubt whether these two varieties are really the produce of *A. ferox*, as is generally considered, or of some other species closely allied to it.

The Telugu name *Ati-vasa* will be found applied in some books to *A. ferox*, whereas it is very familiarly known in all the bazaars of Southern India to be the name of a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*, which will be described under the head of that plant. *Ati-vasa* is derived from the word *ati*, excess or great, and *vasa*, sweet-flag or the root of *Acorus calamus*; it means accordingly *the greater or larger sweet-flag*, and is applied to this root on account of some supposed resemblance of its actions to those of the former. The above derivation is according to the usage of the language among the Vaiddiyars, druggists, and other educated persons; but according to some books, the word appears to have been derived from '*atis*,' because the latter is given as its meaning. *Ati-vasa* is, however, confounded in some books (*Flora Andhrica*, &c.) with the Sanscrit name *Ati-visha*,* which means *a great poison*, and is derived from *ati*, much or great, and *visha*,* a poison. The word *ati* is the same in both names, but *vasa* and *visha** are two different words. *Vasa* in *Flora Andhrica* itself is applied to *Acorus calamus*, which is correct.

The above is a serious confusion and should be carefully avoided, because the *Ati-vasa* is sold in the same bazaars together with the root of *A. ferox*, and is frequently used internally in pretty large doses in persons of all ages, including children.

The Cingalese name *Niri-visha* or '*Nerree-weesa*' is often applied to the root of *A. ferox*, but it is not restricted to that drug. It is occasionally applied to another root according to its original meaning as explained elsewhere, and thus becomes a source of confusion. I have therefore omitted it from the text. See the remarks on this, as well as other names derived from the Sanscrit name *Nir-visha*,* under the head '*Aconitum. sp. of. (Root of—Jadvar.)*'. See also the remarks under *Gloriosa-superba*.

19. ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM, Wall. (Root of).

Vajje-turkí . ا تيس (Hind.) . وج تركي (Pers.)
 Atvíká ; ا تريك ; Vajje-turkí . (Duk.) Ati-vaḍayam
 అతివాడయము. (Tam.) Ati-vasa అతివాస. (Tel.).

Except *Atis* and *Atvíká* all other synonymes in the text are applied in the bazaars of Southern India to a root which I have

**** *Visham* is the proper Sanscrit word for *poison*, and *Visha* is its corruption.

no doubt is a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*. It is a small tuberous root; from 1 to 2 inches in length and circumference; conical, or ovoid with a tapering point towards one end; grey externally and white internally with more or less white scars of rootlets on the surface; inodorous; and bitter in taste without any acridity or astringency. I have compared this root with the specimens of *Atis* obtained from Calcutta and other places, and found it to correspond with them exactly in the appearance of their substance internally and in taste, but it differed from some of them in shape and external color.

In one of the specimens, the epidermis was of a brown color, the roots were smaller and almost oblong, and in some of these the tendency to be divided into two tubers, as described in some books, was more distinctly marked than in the roots of any other specimen. In another specimen, most of the roots were thin and cylindrical with longitudinal wrinkles and with little or no point at either end. All these specimens agreed in 3 characters which were invariable, viz., the whiteness of the substance internally, the pure bitter taste, and the farinaceous nature.

Atriká is the name in use in some Bombay districts and a few other places for this root, as is *Atis* in Calcutta and other places of Upper India. The meaning of the Persian name *Vajje-turki* is, *the Turkey-sweet-flag*, and it is accordingly applied to a variety of the root of *Acorus calamus* all over India, except in Southern India, where it is confined to the root under consideration. There is another root in the bazaars of South India, which is erroneously considered to be a variety of the above root, and is named accordingly as *Nát-kí-vajje-turki* ناط کی وج ترکی (Duk.), *Nát-tu-ati-vaḍayam* நாட்டு அதிவடம் (Tam.), *Nát-tu-ati-vasa* నాట్టు అతివస (Tel.), &c., which mean *the root of the country A. heterophyllum*. This is a very small root and bears more resemblance externally to the root of *Ipecacuanha* than any other I have seen. It is generally about the thickness of a small quill; from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; annulated; of grey or dark-grey color externally and white internally; inodorous; and *acrid* in taste. It is clear from this description that it is not a variety of *A. heterophyllum*, but probably another species of *Aconitum*. The Hindustani name

Atis is some times incorrectly applied to this root in Hyderabad. See the remarks on the word *Ati-vasa* under *A. ferox*.

20. ACONITUM, *Sp. of.* (*Root of—Jadvár.*)

Jadvár جدوار . (*Arab.*) Zhadvár زڊوار or Zadvár زڊوار ;
Màfarfīn مافرفین ; Māh-parvīn مادپروین . (*Pers.*) Nir-bisī
نربسی . (*Hind.*).

In many Dictionaries and other works, the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani names *Jadvár*, *Māhparvīn*, and *Nir-bisī* are applied to the root of *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh (*Zedoary* or *Round Zedoary*), but in almost all the bazaars of India they are used for different medicines. I have obtained these medicines from many parts, and found none of them to correspond with the characters of the *Round Zedoary*, which is correctly the *Anbē-haldī* of the bazaar, and the names, therefore, are not applicable to it.

The roots sold under the name of *Jadvár* in most of the Indian bazaars are nearly the same, and the little difference which exists between them, constitutes its varieties. Four or five varieties of it are spoken of in some Persian and other medical works, but only three are generally used in medicine at present. I believe these to be the roots of some species of *Aconite* like *A. heterophyllum*, which is not poisonous; but, whether they are really the produce of one species, or of two or more, is not as yet ascertained. Until this is done, I shall describe them as mere varieties.

a. The variety of *Jadvár* which is comparatively cheap and easily procurable at Calcutta, is a very small tuberous root, varying in length from half to one inch; tapering to a sharp point; not round, but very irregularly compressed or shrunken, which together with the deep wrinkles renders its surface very rough and uneven; brown or dark-brown internally and externally; hard and cannot be cut easily with a knife; *slightly bitter in taste without the least acridity or tingling sensation when a bit of it is chewed*; and there is a more or less projection of woody substance in the centre of its base, the remains of the root-stalk.

b. The second variety of *Jadvár* is about the same in size, but round, nearly smooth, and conical dark brown externally and brown internally with occasional spots of grey color; and

its taste is slightly but purely bitter like that of the *Atis*, to which it also bears a slight resemblance in its form. From the latter circumstances it may appear to be a variety of *Atis*, but, in addition to the color, it differs from it in not responding to the Iodine-test. It is recognised by the Hakeems as one of the varieties of *Jadvár*.

c. The third variety of *Jadvár* is a larger root, being generally about one or one and a quarter inches in length, and one, one and a half, or two inches in circumference at the base. It is slightly round, conical, and rough with wrinkles and scars of the rootlets; brown in color both externally and internally; slightly but distinctly *sweet* in taste; and somewhat soft so as to be cut easily and smoothly with a knife. When very old, this root often becomes much harder in texture; loses the sweetness, and even acquires a bitterish taste, as if the latter were covered by the former in the fresh or recent condition; and is also attacked by insects some times. The other two varieties of *Jadvár* undergo no material change in course of time.

The first and third varieties I have described, are the *Jadváre-hindí* جد وارهندی (*Indian*) and *Jadváre-Khatái* جد واره خطائی (*of Northern China*), respectively. The latter is said to be brought from some parts of Northern China, or rather from some parts beyond the Himalayah mountains; and the former is imported into the plains of India from the mountains themselves. According to some Arabic and Persian medical works, the plant of *Jadvár* is always found growing together with *A. ferox*, to which and all other poisons, including the snake poison, &c., it is considered to be the best *antidote*; hence its Hindustani synonym *Nir-bisí* (*nir*, free or without, *bisí*, belonging to *bis* or *A. ferox*).

Jadvár is one of the best, active, and most valuable Indian medicines, and though very dear and scarce in Southern India, it is pretty cheap and easily procurable in several districts of Hindustan Proper and Northern Hindustan. At Madras, it is not sold, if genuine, below four or five Rupees a tolah, and I have known the same quantity to fetch more than ten, at one time. It is generally kept here by the druggists in oil in stopper or other bottles, to prevent, as they allege, its decay or destruction by insects. This precaution, however, is not only injurious to

the root, but is also fraudulent, because some other roots, and even the pieces of some blackwood cut out in the shape of *Jadrár*, are kept soaking in oil for a long time, which alters their natural appearance and taste so much that they cannot be easily distinguished from the real drug under the same circumstances. No particular care is necessary in preserving the root, it being sufficient to keep it in a bottle in the ordinary way. *Jadrár* is very seldom attacked by insects on account of its containing a bitter principle, and when it is so, the circumstance may be looked upon as the best criterion to distinguish it from all poisonous roots of similar appearance.

As explained above, *Nir-bisí* and *Mahparvín* are correctly the Hindustani and Persian synonyms of *Jadrár*, and they should not be applied to any other drug but the root or its varieties I have just described. *Nir-bisí*, however, is often confounded with the Sanscrit name *Nir-visha*, and this is partly from the partial analogy that exists between their pronunciation, and partly from their literal and general meaning being nearly the same. *Free from or without poison* is the literal meaning of *Nir-visham* or *Nir-visha*, and the meaning generally attached to it in books is *an antidote*. The only difference between the above meaning and the meaning of *Nir-bisí* is, that the Sanscrit word *Visham* or *Visha* is the common name for any poison, whatever it may be, while *bis* in Hindustani is the name of a particular vegetable poison, viz., the root of *A. ferox*. *Nir-visham* is adopted with a slight alteration in some other languages; such as, *Niri-visham* in Tamil, *Niri-visha* or '*Nerree-weesa*' in Cingalese, &c., and although these names appear to have been originally applied to a root which was considered to be *an antidote*, yet, at present, they are given to different drugs in different bazaars of India. For example, the *Niri-visha* I have received from Ceylon is the root of *A. ferox*; and the *Niri-visham* of Madras resembles the root of *Curcuma aromatica* and will be described under that head.

It is to the latter root (*Niri-visham*) the Hindustani name *Nir-bisí* is frequently misapplied at Madras, but its correct name is that which is in use in Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other parts of India, viz., *Madan-mast* مدن مست. In his 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan mountains,' the late Professor Royle remarks that he found the name *Nirbisí* applied to

Delphinium pauciflorum in the mountains of Sirmoor and Gurwal. The same name, again, is incorrectly applied in the bazaars of Calcutta to a root which bears some resemblance to one of the varieties of *A. ferox*; but, a careful examination will reveal that it is not only different from the roots of all the varieties of that plant, but also from those of other species of *Aconite* included in the Catalogue.

From the above remarks, it is apparent that some precaution is necessary in selecting for medicinal purposes the drug named at the heading of this article. First, it should be obtained under the Arabic name, *Jadvár*, and all its other synonyms avoided as much as possible, being greatly involved in confusion. Secondly, as there are several species of *Aconite*, whose roots resemble each other, *Jadvár* is liable to be confounded with some of them which might be poisonous in nature. To avoid this, no medicine is to be considered as a *genuine Jadvár*, unless it corresponds with the characters of any of its varieties I have described, particularly in *taste* and *color*, which are the best criterions. The former ought to be either *bitter* or *sweet* without the least *acridity*, *irritation*, *tingling* or any other *unnatural sensation*; and the latter, more or less *brown* both *externally* and *internally*.

21. ACORUS CALAMUS, Linn. (*Root of—
Sweet flag.*)

Vajj و ج or Vai و ج. (*Arab.*) Agre-turki اگو ترکی
(*Pers.*) Bach بچ. (*Hind.*) Gand-ki-lakri گند کی لکڑی
or Gan-ki-lakri گن کی لکڑی; Vach و چ. (*Duk.*) Vaṣhambu
வசம்பு. (*Tam.*) Vasa వస; Vadaja వడజ. (*Tel.*) Vaṣhanpa
వసంప. (*Malyal.*) Bajé బజ. (*Can.*) Bach; Saphéd-bach.
(*Benq.*) Ugra-gandhaha. (*Sans.*) Véḥḥanda. (*Mah.*) Vaj;
Vach. (*Guz.*) Leñhe, Lene or Linhe. (*Bur.*).

In almost all the Vernacular Dictionaries with English, the *sweet-flag* is confounded with the *Orris root*. Besides this, the Arabic name *Vaj* or *Vaji* is erroneously applied to '*Gallangal*' in Richardson, Shakespear, and Forbes' Dictionaries, &c. See the remarks on the Persian name *Vajje-turki* و ج ترکی under *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

22. ADANSONIA DIGITATA, Linn.

Hujéd حجبید. (Arab.) Gorak-amli گورک املی. (Hind.) Hāthi-khatyān هاتی ختیان; Barā-khat-yān برآختیان. (Duk.) Ānai-puḷiya-maram ஆனைபுளியமரம்; Papparap-puḷi பப்பரப்புளி; Pūri-maram புரிமரம். (Tam.) Górika-āmali. (Mah.) Gorak-amli. (Guz.) Bila-magisi. (Bur.).

23. ADENEMA (CICENDIA) HYSSOPIFOLIA,

W. et A.

Chhótā-charáyetan چھوٹا چرایتہ. (Hind.) Nái-ká-pattá نائی کا پتا. (Duk.) Vellarugu வெள்ளறுஞ். (Tam.) Chevukurti-cheṭṭu చెవుకుర్తిచెట్టు; Golimidi గొలిమిడి. (Tel.) Chóta-kirótá. (Beng.) Nái-cha-pálá. (Mah.) Nānu-kiryāta; Kaṛo-kiryāta; Nāyi. (Guz.).

24. ADHATODA VASICA, Nees.

Adalsá اڈالسا; Adalsá ادلسا; Arúsá اروسا; Adarsá اڈارسا. (Hind. and Duk.) Āḍatōḍai ஆடாடோடை. (Tam.) Aḍḍasaram అడ్డసరం. (Tel.) Āṭa-lótakam ఆటలొటకం. (Malyal.) Āḍasóge-sappu ഓട സിമി. (Can.) Bákas; Árusá. (Beng.) Vaidyamátru-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Āḍatōḍa; Pāvātṭa. (Cing.) Meṣan-bin. (Bur.).

The above plant is also named *Bánsá* or *Bánsah* in some Persian works; but as that name is commonly in use for the *Bamboo* in many parts of India, I have omitted it from the text.

25. ÆGLE MARMELOS, Corr. (Fruit of—Bengal Quince.)

Safarjale-hindi سفرجل هندي; Shul شل. (Arab. and Pers.) Bél بیل; Sī-phal سیپھل; Sirī-phal سریپھل.

(Hind.) Bél-phal بیل پھل. (Duk.) Vilva-pazham வில்வ-
பழம். (Tam.) Marédu-pandū మరేడుపండు ; Bilva-pandū
బిల్వపండు; (Tel.) Kúvalap-pazham కువలపపండు. (Malyal.)
Bilapatri-hañnu బిలపత్రదణ్ణు. (Can.) Bél, Shri-phal.
(Beng.) Bilva-phalam. (Sans.) Béla ; Bélácha-phalá.
(Mah.) Bél-phal ; Bīlinu-phal. (Guz.) Bélli ; Bélli-ká.
(Cing.) Oushi-si, Úshi-si or Úshi-ti. (Bur.).

The cultivated *Ægle marmelos* differs in some respects from the common variety. It is generally free from spines; the leaflets are broadly and abruptly acuminate instead of oblong or broadly lanceolate, and when bruised have an agreeable aromatic smell somewhat like that of the camphor; and the fruit is much larger, globular, and edible. The plant is therefore often recognised by different names in Southern India.

This variety is apparently the *Cratæva religiosa* spoken of in the *Materia Indica* and some other books. In the first named work, again, the *Cratæva marmelos* of Linnæus is mentioned under a separate head as if a different plant from *Ægle marmelos*, but the vernacular names applied to the former are some of those properly belong to the latter. According to all authorities, however, both plants are one and the same species. See the remarks on *C. religiosa*.*

26. AGAVE AMERICANA, Linn.

Rákas-paṭṭah راکس پٹہ ; Háthi-séngár ہاتھی سنگار ;
Bará-kañvár بڑا کنوار ; Jangli-kañvár جنگلی کنوار. (Hind.)
Rakkas-paṭṭah راکس پٹہ. (Duk.) Anaik-kaṭṭrázh-ai ஆனைக
கட்டரழை. (Tam.) Rákāshi-maṭṭalu రాకాశిమట్టలు. (Tel.)
Panam-kaṭṭrázha పనంకొర్రాళ. (Malyal) Bhuttále భుత్తాలే.

* Since making the above remarks, Dr. Bidie has pointed out that the plant I have described as a cultivated variety of *A. marmelos* is considered a distinct species and mentioned under the names of *C. religiosa* and *C. odora* in Dr. Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Floræ Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis*.

(Can.) Jangli-ananásh or Jangli-ananás; Bilátipát.
(Beng.) Jangli-komári. (Guz.).

Kétgi كيتگی is the name used in some Hyderabad districts for *Agave Americana*, whereas the same name is employed in all other parts of India to designate a variety of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

In some works, 'Kóyángi' or 'Kóyánji' is assigned as the Burmese synonym of this plant, but it is the name of *Crinum Asiaticum*.

27. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (Bark of.)

Peru-marattup-paṭṭai பெருமரத்துப்பட்டை. (Tam.)
Pedda-mánu-paṭṭa పెదమానుపట్ట. (Tel.) Peru-marat-toli
പെരുമരത്തൊലി. (Malyal.) Kumbalu-potta. (Cing.).

Ponnalyam പൊന്തല്യം is the Malyalim name found in the Hortus Malabaricus for the above plant, (Vol. VI, Tab. 15,) which is, at least, not recognisable. The dry bark of the tree which is sold in the bazaar is generally known under the name of *Peru-marat-toli* in the districts of Malabar.

28. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (Resinous juice of.)

Maḍḍi-pál மட்டிபால். (Tam.) Maḍḍi-pálu మడ్డిపాలు.
(Tel.) Maṭṭip-pál മട്ടിപ്പാൽ. (Malyal.).

29. ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM, Lam.

Akólá لاكولا or Akólah لاكولا. (Hind. and Duk.)
Azhiṇṇi-maram அழிஞ்சிமரம். (Tam.) Ūḍuga-cheṭṭu
అడుగచెట్టు; Amkólam-cheṭṭu అంకోలంచెట్టు. (Tel.) Ayan-
gólam అయ్యోలం; Azhiṇṇa-maram అశింఠామరం. (Malyal.)
Amkóle అంకోలే (Can.) Bāgh-ankará. (Beng.) Angolá.
(Cing.) To-sh-ou-biṇ or Tou-sh-ou-biṇ. (Bur.).

30. ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM, Lam.

Akól اکول; Kálá-akólá كالاكولا or Kálá-akolah
 كالاكولا. (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu-azhiṇṇi-maram
 கருப்பு அழிஞ்சிமரம். (Tam.) Nalla-úḍuga-cheṭṭu నల్లఉడుగ
 చెట్టు; Nalla-amkólam-cheṭṭu నల్లఅంకోలంచెట్టు. (Tel.)
 Karutta-ayangólam കരുത്തരായാലം. (Malyal) Kare-
 amkóle-gidá കരംകോലിനി. (Can.) Kalu-angola. (Cing.).

Kadara 'കദര' or rather Kadaram കദരം is the Malyalim
 name of *Acacia catechu*; but it is applied to *Alangium hexapeta-
 lum* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. IV, Tab. 26). The correct
 name for the latter is *Karutta-ayangólam* കരുത്തരായാലം
 (black *Ayangólom*) in contradistinction to *Ayangólam*, ^{ശ്വേത} which is
 the name of *Alangium decapetalum*.

31 ALEURITIS TRILOBA, Forst. (Fruit of—
Bengal Walnut.)

Khasife-hindi خسف هندی; Jouze barri جوز بري.
 (Arab.) Girdagáne-hindi گردگان هندی; Chahár-maghze-
 hindi چهارمغزه هندی (Pers.) Hindi-akróṭ ہندی اکروت;
 Jangli-akróṭ جنگلی اکروت (Hind. and Duk.) Nátṭu-
 akróṭu-kotṭai நாட்டு அக்ரோடுகாட்டை. (Tam.) Nátu-
 akróṭu-vittu నాలు అక్రొటువెట్టు. (Tel.) Nát-akróḍu నాట
 అక్రొడు. (Can.) Banglá-ákróṭ. (Beng) Gámṭi-akróṭ.
 (Guz.) Kakkuna. (Cing.) To-ṣikiya-ṣi. (Bur.).

The vernacular names given to this plant in every book
 which treats of it, are those properly belong to *Juglans regia*,
 (walnut), and to convert them into those of *Aleuritis triloba*,
 (Belgaum walnut), it is necessary the word *country*, *wild*, *Indian*,
 or *Belgaum*, should be added to them.

32. ALHAGI MAURORUM, Tourn.

شوكة الجمل *Sh-oukul-jamal*; عاقول *Aáqúl*; حاج *Háj*.
 (Arab.) *Kháre-shutar* خارشتر; *Ushkar-khár* اشترخار;
Shutar-khár شترخار. (Pers.) *Javásá* جواسا; *Javánsá*
 جوانسا. (Hind.) *Girikarnika* गिरिकर्णिका; *Tella-giniya-*
chettu తెల్లగినియాచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Javaśhá*; *Jávásá*. (Beng.).

The Hindustani names *Únt-kaṭárú* and *Únt-kaṭyah*, are applied to this plant in some books, but they are the names of another plant, probably *Echinops echinatus*.

33. ALHAGI MAURORUM, Tourn. (*Manna of*.)

Turanjabín ترنجبین. (Arab. and Pers.)

34. ALLIUM CEPA, Linn. (*Bulb of—Onion*.)

Baṣl بصل. (Arab.) *Piyáz* پیاز. (Pers. Hind. and Duk.)
Vengáyam வெங்காயம்; *Írulli* ஈருள்ளி; *Íra-vengáyam*
 ஈரவெங்காயம்; *Vella-vengáyam* வெள்ளவெங்காயம். (Tam.)
Vulli-gaḍḍalu వుల్లిగడ్డలు; *Tella-vulli-gaḍḍalu* తెల్లవుల్లిగడ్డలు;
Erra-vulli-gaḍḍalu ఎరవుల్లిగడ్డలు; *Nirulli* నీరుల్లి. (Tel.) *Ven-*
gáyam வெகாயம்; *Chokanna-ulḷi* ചൊക്കന്നഉള്ളി; *Íra-ven-*
gáyam റോറവെകായം. (Malyal.) *Írulli* ഈരുല്ല്യ. (Can.)
Piyáj. (Beng.) *Palánduhu*. (Sans.) *Kándé*. (Mah.) *Dun-*
gaḷi; *Kánda*. (Guz.) *Lúnú*. (Cing.) *Keşün-ni*. (Bur.).

In some languages in the Catalogue, same names are applied to both the *onion* and *garlic*, and they are distinguished from each other by the words *red* and *white*; while the same distinction in some other languages will only indicate the varieties of the former. This is a source of confusion, particularly with reference to the names of the white variety of *onion*, which are very apt to be confounded with those of the *garlic*. To avoid this confusion, I have included in the text the names of the

white and red varieties of *onion* in those languages in which the *garlic* has the same names, except the distinction of color.

In Cingalese, the names of the *common salt* and *onion* are sometimes confounded with each other from the great resemblance of their sounds. The slight difference which exists between them is shown in their spelling by an accent over the letter *ú* in the latter.

Kándú کا ندا is properly the Hindustani name of the *Indian squill* (*Urginea Indica*) and it should be confined to that drug, although misapplied in some books to *Onion*; probably in accordance with the usage of the Mahratti and Gujratti languages, in which the synonyms for the latter are *Kúndé* and *Kúndo*, respectively.

35. ALLIUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Bulb of— Garlic.)

Šóm توم; Fóm فوم. (Arab.) Sir سیر. (Pers.) Lahsan لہسن. (Hind.) Lassan لسن. (Duk.) Vellaiip-púṇḍu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு; Velluḷi வெல்லுள்ளி. (Tam.) Tella-gaḍḍa తెల్లగడ్డ; Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి. (Tel.) Velluḷi வெల్లుల్లి. (Malyal.) Belluḷi బెల్లుల్లి. (Can.) Rasun; Laṣhan. (Beng.) Lasuna. (Sans.) Lasana. (Mah.) Lasan; Šhunam. (Guz.) Sudu-lúnú. (Cing.) Keṣuñ-phiú. (Bur.).

See the remarks on *Allium cepa*.

36. ALOE INDICA, Roy.

Nabátuṣṣibr نبات الصبر; Aalsi علسي. (Arab.) Dara-khte-ṣibr درخت صبر. (Pers.) Ghigavár گهیگوار; Kañvár كنوار; Kumári كماري. (Hind.) Ghi-kañvár گهی كنوار; Kañvár-pā-ṭha كنوار پاتھا; Kalbandá كل بندا. (Duk.) Kaṭṭrázh-ai கற்றாழை; Šhóttu-kaṭṭrázh-ai சோத்துகற்றாழை; Kumari குமரி. (Tam.).

Kalabanda కలబంద. (Tel.) Kaṭru-vāzha കറുവാഴ. (Malyal.) Lōla-sarā ലോളസര. (Can.) Ghirta-kumārī; Kumārī; Ghirta-kañvār. (Beng.) Komārī; Kumār. (Guz.) Komārīka. (Cing.) Tazávoñ-le-pa or Shazávñ-le-pa. (Bur.).

Komārīka is the Cingalese name of the above plant, but is often incorrectly applied to *aloes* (the drug) in some books.

37. ALOE LITORALIS, Koen.

Chhótá-rákus-patṭah چھوٹا راکس پٹہ; Chhótá-kañvār چھوٹا کنوار. (Hind. and Duk) Shīru-kaṭṛāzh-ai சிறுகடற் குழை. (Tam.) Chinna-kalabanda చిన్న కలబంద; Chinna-rákāshi-matṭa చిన్న రాకాశిమట్ట. (Tel.) Cheru-kaṭru-vāzha ചെറുകറുവാഴ. (Malyal.) Kattāli కత్తాళి; Shīme-kattāli శిమేకత్తాళి. (Can.) Chhótá-jangli-ānanāsh. (Beng.) Nāni-komārī. (Guz.).

In one or two books 'Koyangali' is found to be the name of the above plant in Burmese, but it is the name of a small variety of *Crinum Asiaticum*.

38. ALOES, (the drug).

Şibr صبر. (Arab.) Şibr صبر; Bóle-síyáh بول سيا. (Pers.) Muşabbar مصبر; Ilvá الوا; Yalvá يلو. (Hind) Élvá ايلوا. Muşanbar مصنبر. (Duk.) Kariya-pólam கரியபோளம்; Irakta-pólam இரகதபோளம். (Tam.) Múshámbaram ముషంబరం. (Tel.) Chenna-náyakam ചെന്നനായകം. (Malyal.) Mó-shabbar. (Beng.) Musambarabóla. (Mah.) Yéliyo. (Guz.) Kalu-bólam or Kari-bólam (Cing.) Mou or Mo. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Aloe Indica* with regard to the Cingalese name *Komārīka*.

39. ALPINIA GALANGA, Swz. (Root of—
Greater galangal).

Khúlanjáne-qasbí خولنجان قصبی ; *Khúlanjáne-kabír* خولنجان کبیر (Arab.)
Khusrave-dárúé-kaláñ ; *Bará-kulanján* بڑا کلنجان (Pers.) خسرو داروئے کلان
Bará-kulanjan بڑا کلنجن (Hind.)
Bará-kalíjan بڑا کلیجن
Bará-khúlanjan بڑا خولنجن (Duk.) *Péra-rattai* பெரரத்தை (Tam.)
Pedda-dumpa-ráshṭrakam పెద్దదుంపరాష్ట్రకం (Tel.)
Péra-ratta പെരരത്ത. (Malyal.) *Dumpa-rásmi* దుంపరాస్మి.
 (Can.) *Barákalanján.* (Beng.) *Dumparástma.* (Sans.)
Padagoji or Padegoji. (Bur.).

The greater and lesser galangals are generally known and sold in the bazaars of India as the roots of the betle-leaf plant (*Chavica Betle*). The greater galangal is considered to be the *Baré* or *Suféd Pán-kí-jar* بڑے یا سفید پان کی جڑ (root of the large or white variety of *Chavica Betle*), and the lesser galangal, the *Chhófé* or *Kalé Pán-kí-jar* چھوٹے یا کالا پان کی جڑ (root of the small or black variety of *Chavica Betle*). Although this is according to the popular notion among the natives, including many practitioners and druggists, and also according to many medical and other works, yet it is quite contrary to the fact. The root of *Chavica Betle*, however old it may be, is neither a tuberous root, nor bears any resemblance whatever to the lesser or greater galangal. The greater galangal is the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, and I believe the lesser galangal also to be the produce of another species of the same genus, and shall describe it in another place.

From the great similarity of the Hindustani synonymes of the lesser and greater galangals to those of *Nigella Indica* (*N. sativa*) in the same language, they are generally confounded with each other. The name of the latter is *Kalónjī*, not *Kulanjan*, &c., as found in several books.

40. ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br.

Ézhilaip-pálai ஏழிலைப்பழை. (Tam.) *Éḍákula-pála* ఏడాకులపాల ; *Pála-garuda* పాలగరుడ ; *Éḍákula-ariti* ఏడాకు

అల; Édákula-ponna ఎడకులపొన్న. (Tel.) Pála പാല; Mukkan-pala മുക്കമ്പാല. (Malyal.) Chhátin. (Beng.).

'Rook-attana' is the Cingalese name found in some books for *A. scholaris*, but it is very doubtful one and requires to be avoided, because *attana* is the name of *Datura*, and 'Rook-attana' appears, therefore, to be the name of one of its species.

41. ALUMEN. (Alum.)

Shib شب; Záj زاج; Zájé-abyaz زاج ابيض. (Arab.)
Zák زاك; Zake-suféd زاك سفيد; Zake-bilór زاك بلور.
(Pers.) Phitkari پیٹکری. (Hind.) Phatakri پیٹکری.
(Duk.) Paṭi-káram പടികാരം; Shíná-káram శీతకారం.
(Tam.) Paṭi-káram పడికారం. (Tel.) Paṭik-káram పడి
కారం; Chínik-káram చీనికకారం. (Malyal.) Paṭi-kará
పడికార. (Can.) Phitkiri. (Beng.) Turaṭi; Paṭikár.
(Mah.) Phatakardi. (Guz.) Sina-káram or Chinna-káram.
(Cing.) Keo-khiñ or Kiyon-khiñ. (Bur.).

Sahinda-lunu is the Cingalese name of another salt, but incorrectly applied to *alum* in some books.

42. AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS, Linn.

Kāñṭe-mát كانتے مات. (Duk.) Mulluk-kirai முள்ளுக்க
கரை. (Tam.) Mundla-tóta-kúra మండలతోటకూర; Nalla-
doggali నల్లదొగ్గలి. (Tel.) Mullān-chíra മുളച്ചിറ. (Malyal)
Mulla-danṭu మల్లదంట. (Can.) Kāñṭá-naṭi; Kāñṭá-maris.
(Beng.) Kāñṭá-nu-danṭ. (Guz.) Hinkanoe-súbà or Hinnoe-
súbá. (Bur.).

43. AMMANNIA VESICATORIA, Roxb.

Dád-màri دادماری (Hind.) Agin-búti اگن بوٹی
(Duk.) Kallurivi కల్లరీవి; Nirumél-neruppu நிருமேலநெருப்பு

தெருப்பு. (Tam.) Agni-venda-pàku அக்ஷி வெண்டபாகு. (Tel.)
Kallúr-vanchi കല്ലൂർവഞ്ചി. (Malyal.).

44. AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (*Hydrochlorate of Ammonia or Sal-ammoniac.*)

Arminà ارمينا ; Milhunnàr ملح النار . (Arab.) Nòsh-
ádar نوشادر . (Pers.) Nòusàdar نوسادر . (Hind.) Nòu-
sàgar नुसागर . (Duk.) Navàch-chàram நவாச்சாரம் ; Navà-
chàram நவாச்சாரம் ; Chàram சாரம். (Tam.) Navà-sàgarain
நவாஸாகரம் ; Navà-chàram நவாச்சாரம். (Tel.) Nava-sàram
നവസാരം. (Malyal.) Navà-sàgarà నవాసాగరా. (Can.)
Nòshàgar. (Beng.) Navsàgar. (Guz.) Navàchàram. (Cing.)
Zavaṣa. (Bur.).

45. AMMONIACUM. (*Ammoniac or Gum Ammo-
niac.*)

Ush-shaq أشق ; Ush-shaj اشج . (Arab.) Ush-shah
أشه ; Kilyàni كيلياني . (Pers.) Gama-nàyakam கமநாயகம்.
(Tam.) Gama-nàyakam గమనాయకం. (Tel.).

46. AMOMUM. *Sp. of. (Capsules of.)*

Qàqilahe-kubàr قاقلة كبار ; Hèl-ḡakar هيل ذكر . (Arab.)
Qàqilahe-kalàn قاقلة كلان ; Qàqilahe-ḡakar قاقلة ذكر . (Pers.)
Barì-ilàchi بڑی الاچی . (Hind.) Barì-ilàyechi بڑی الاچی .
(Duk.) Periya-yélak-kày பெரியயேலக்காய் ; Kàttu-yélak-
kày காட்டுயேலக்காய். (Tam.) Pedda-yéla-kàyalu పెద్దయేల
కాయలు ; Adavi-yéla-kàya అడవియేలకాయ. (Tel.) Péré-
lam పేరెలం ; Periya-élattari పెరియ ఎలత్తరి.
(Malyal.) Dodḍa-yàlakki దొడ్డయలక్కి. (Can.) Bara-

alachi. (Beng.) Brahata-upakunchikà. (Sans.) Thòra-
velà. (Mah.) Moṭṭo-ilàchi. (Guz.)

The meaning of almost all the above synonyms is *the larger cardamom*, and they are generally applied in India to a kind of *cardamom* which is not the capsule of *the true paradise grains* (although considered to be so in many medical and other works), but may be a variety of it, and it is of very inferior kind. The following is a description of this capsule and its seeds:—

Capsule—Ovate or bluntly triangular, with a tuft of fibres at its smaller end, which is often destroyed in course of time; generally 1 inch in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; ribbed; coriaceous; and reddish brown in color.

Seeds—Small; almost round or bluntly angular; brown; and feebly aromatic in taste and smell, the latter not being distinct until they are bruised or chewed.

Although all the names in the text are synonymous with each other, but the *cardamom* under reference is more easily recognised in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other places, under the Arabic name *Qiqilahe-kubar* than any other. In Madras, it is also easily obtained under the following names, which signify *the wild cardamom*.

Jangli-ilàchi جنگلی الاچی. (Duk.) *Kāṭṭu-ilakkáy* காட்டிலக்காய். (Tam.) *Aḍavi-élakáya*. ఆడవిఎలకాయ. (Tel.).

When other names are used, the druggists generally give the *larger* capsules picked out from different varieties of the *lesser cardamom*; and often they sell the same (*wilfully*) under every name in the text. *Hyderabádi-ilàyechi* حیدرآبادی الایچی is the proper Hindustani name for one very large (*perhaps the largest*) variety of the *lesser cardamom* in India, which differs in no other way from the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum*, except the size. See the remarks on the following article.

47. AMOMUM. *Sp. of.* (Seeds of.)

Ilàyechi-dànah الایچی دانہ or *Ilàyechi-dané* الایچی دانے. (Hind.) *Ilàchi-dànah* الاچی دانہ or *Ilàchi-dané* الاچی دانے. (Duk.) *Éiam* ஏiam. (Tam.) *Élakulu* ఎలకలు. (Tel.).

The above seeds are not the produce of India, but are said to be imported from Singapoer, China; and Burmah, and this must be in great abundance, for they are always found in every large bazaar, and are much cheaper than the seeds of *the common or Malabar cardamom*. They are often confounded with the latter and sold under the same names, but can be distinguished from them by the following characters:—

They are angular and very irregular seeds, generally inclining to be triangular, and sometimes compressed or flat; smaller in size than the common cardamom seeds; color pale-brown; odour strongly aromatic and agreeable; and taste aromatic and slightly pungent. Although the smell and taste of these seeds are stronger than those of the common or Malabar cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*), yet they are more agreeable; and there is the same difference between the *Tinctures* prepared from these drugs.* The seeds under reference are always brought to India without their capsule or pericarp, and the reason of this I believe is, that when the fruit arrives at a certain maturity, it bursts and the seeds are either scattered or remain loosely in the capsule, which are picked up or taken out, washed, dried, and then sent out to different places for sale.

These seeds may be either a variety of the *paradise grains*, or the produce of the *Amomum xanthioides* of Wallich. The latter is more probable, because the facts of the seeds being confounded with the *Malabar cardamom* and sold without their pericarp, correspond with the remarks on that plant by Mr. Daniel Hanbury in his 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' published in 1862 at London. But, as I never had an opportunity of seeing myself the seeds or capsules of *A. xanthioides*, I cannot be positive on this point, and did not, therefore, place the plant at the heading of this article.

The seeds under consideration are used in India chiefly as a medicine and for preparing one kind of sweet-meat, but are neither chewed with the *betel-leaf*, nor made use of in curries, &c., as is the case with the seeds of the common cardamom.

The meaning of the Hindustani and Dukhni names in the text is simply *the cardamom seeds*, and therefore they can be

* By further examinations I find that the easiest and readiest way of distinguishing the above seeds from the common cardamom seeds is by their freeness of the bitterish taste, which is slightly but distinctly felt when the latter are well chewed.

applied to the seeds of any cardamom; but according to the usage of the languages, they are generally restricted to the above seeds, because they are, as already remarked, always found in the bazaar without their capsules.

The Tamil and Telugu names in the text are also confined to these seeds, and in contradistinction of which the following names are used for the seeds of the common cardamom.

Elakúy-virai ஏலகாய்விரை. (Tam.) *Elakúya-vittulu* ఎలకాయవీతులు. (Tel.)

48. AMYGDALA. (Almond.)

Louz لوز. (Arab.) *Bàdàm* بادام. (Pers. and Hind.)
Bàdàm بادام. (Duk.) *Vàdam-kotṭai* வாடம்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Bàdam-vittulu* బాదమవీతులు. (Tel.) *Bàdam* బాదం; *Vàtam-kotṭa* వాతంకొత్త. (Malyal.) *Bàdami* బాదామి. (Can.) *Bilàti-badàm*. (Beng.) *Bàdàmitte*. (Sans.) *Bàdàm*. (Mah.) *Badàm*. (Guz.) *Raṭa-kotambà*. (Cing.) *Bàdan*. (Bur.).

If necessary, the *sweet* and *bitter* varieties of almond should be distinguished as follows:—

a. Sweet almond—*Louzul-haló* لوزالحلو. (Arab.) *Bádúme-shírín* بادام شیرین. (Pers.) *Mithé-bádám* میٹھ بادام. (Hind. and Duk.) *Tittippu-vàdam-kotṭai* தித்திப்புவாதம்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Tipu-bàdam-vittulu* తిప్పబాదమవీతులు. (Tel.) *Madhura-bàdam* మధురబాదం; *Madhura-vàtam-kotṭa* మధురవాతంకొత్త. (Malyal.) *Shityúda-bádúmi* శియదబాదామి. (Can.) *Mithá-bádím*. (Beng.) *Madhuryá-bádúmitte*. (Sans.) *Gulachīṭa-bádám*. (Mah.) *Mitho-badám*. (Guz.) *Peni-raṭa-kotambá*. (Cing.).

b. Bitter almond—*Louzul-murr* لوزالمُر. (Arab.) *Bádúme-talkh* بادام تلخ. (Pers.) *Karvé-bádám* کڑو بادام. (Hind. and Duk.) *Kashappu-vàdam-kotṭai* కశప్పువாதమ்கొட்டై. (Tam.) *Chédu-bàdam-vittulu* చేడుబాదమవీతులు. (Tel.) *Kaipa-bàdam* కైపబాదం; *Kaipa-vàtam-kotṭu* కైపవాతంకొత్త.

(Malyal.) *Tikta-bádám* തിക്തബാദാമി. (Can.) *Tito-bádám*.
 (Beng.) *Tikta-bádámítte*. (Sans.) *Kaṣṭhū-bádám*. (Mah.)
Kaṣṭhū-bádám. (Guz.) *Titta-raṣṭa-koṭambá*. (Cing.).

The names in the text are often improperly applied to *Terminalia catappa*, the correct names of which will be given under its proper head.

49. *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE*, Linn. (*Nut of—Cashew nut.*)

Kájú-kí-guṭṭi کاجوکی گٹلی—fruit of, *Kájú* کاجو. (Hind and Duk.) *Koṭṭai-mundiri* கொட்டைமுத்திரி; *Mundiri-koṭṭai* முத்திரிகொட்டை. (Tam.) *Jiḍi-mámiḍi-vittu* జిడిమామిడివీడు; *Muntamámiḍi-vittu* ముంతమామిడివీడు. (Tel.) *Paranki-máva* പറങ്കിമാവ; *Kappal-chérun-kuru* കപ്പൽ ചെറുങ്കുരു; *Kappa-mávakuru* കപ്പമാവകുരു. (Malyal.) *Gérappu* గేరపప్పు. (Can.) *Hijli-bádám*; *Kájú*. (Beng.) *Kájúcha-bi*. (Mah.) *Kāju*. (Guz.) *Kaju* or *Kaju-aṭṭa*. (Cing.) *Šihosaye-si* or *Tihotiya-si*. (Bur.).

The Canarese name for *cashew-nut* and *marking-nut* is nearly the same. In some languages the same name is often applied to both the *nut* and *fruit* of *A. occidentale*.

50. *ANAMIRTA COCCULUS*, W. et A. (*Seeds of—Cocculus Indicus seeds.*)

Kákmári-ké-binj کاکماری کے بیج. (Hind. and Duk.) *Kákkáy-kolli-virai* காக்காய்கொல்லிவிளை; *Pén-koṭṭai* பென்-கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Káka-mári* కాకమారి; *Káki-champa* కాకిచంప. (Tel.) *Karaṇṭa-kattin-káya* కరాణ్డకత్తినికాయ; *Pollak-káya* పొల్లకకాయ. (Malyal.) *Kákamári-bijá* కాకమారిబిజ. (Can.) *Kàkà-mári*. (Beng.) *Tittaval*. (Cing.).

51. ANANAS SATIVUS, *Mill.* (*Pine apple.*)

Āinunnās عین الناس . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Anannās :
 اننس ; Anānās اناناس . (*Hind.*) Annannas :
 (Duk.) Anāṣhap-pazham அஞ்சப்பழம். (*Tam.*) Anāsa-
 pandu అనాశపండు. (*Tel.*) Kaita-chakka കൈതചക്ക ;
 Parangī-chakka പറങ്കിചക്ക. (*Malyal.*) Anānasu-hannu
 అనానసుకన్న. (*Can.*) Ānanāṣh ; Ānanās. (*Beng.*) Anninas ;
 Anāras. (*Guz.*) Annāsi. (*Cing.*) Nanna-ṣi. (*Bur.*).

52. ANDROGRAPHIS ECHIOIDES, *Nees.*

Charāyetah چرایته . (*Hind.*) Gópuram-tāṅgi கோபுரம்-
 தாங்கி. (*Tam.*) Chalava-puri-kāḍa చలవపురికాడ ; Gorre-
 chimidi గొర్రెచీమడి. (*Tel.*) Mala-kulukki മലകുലുക്കി.
 (*Malyal.*).

53. ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA, *Wall.* (*Creat or Kreat.*)

Qaṣabuzzarīrah قصب الزريرة ; Qaṣabbuvā قصب بوا .
 (*Arab.*) Nainehāvandī نی نهاوندی . (*Pers.*) Charāyetah
 چرایته ; Mahā-titā مهاتیتا ; Kiryāt کریات . (*Hind.*)
 Charāyetah چرایته ; Kalaf-nāth کلف ناث . (*Duk.*) Shirat-
 kuch-chi சிரத்குச்சி ; Nila-vémbu நிலவேம்பு. (*Tam.*) Néla-
 vému నేలవేము. (*Tel.*) Nila-véppa നീലവെപ്പ ; Kiriyāttu
 കിരിയാത്തു (*Malyal.*) Nela-bevināgida നേലബിനാഗിദ. (*Can.*)
 Cherota ; Mahā-tita. (*Beng.*) Bhūnimbaka. (*Sans.*)
 Chirāyitā. (*Mah.*) Kiryāta ; Kiryāto. (*Guz.*) Binko-
 hamba or Hīnbinko-hamba. (*Cing.*).

Kara-kanniram or 'Cara caniram' is the Malyalim name found in the *Hortus Malabaricus* (Vol. IX, Tab. 56), which

means *the black Strychnos nux vomica*. It is neither correct nor safe to be applied to *A. paniculata*.

The Bengali appellation given to this plant in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and several other works is 'Kalo-megh.' It is not generally recognisable as the name of any plant. Its literal meaning is *the black cloud*.

'*Sitta rattai*' occurs as the Cingalese designation of *chiretta* in some books, but it is properly the name of the *Lesser galangal*.

54. ANDROPOGON MARTINI, Roxb. Syn. A. CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Roy. (Oil of—*Rousà-kn-tél*.)

Rousà-kà-tél روساكاتيل ; Rousà-ká-aitr روساكاعطر .
(Hind.) Rousà-ká-aatar روساكاعطر . (Duk.).

See the remarks on the next plant.

55. ANDROPOGON MURICATUS, Retz. (*Khus-khus grass—Roots of*.)

Usir أُسِير . (Arab.) Khas خس . (Pers.) Bálah باله or Bálá بالا . (Hind. and Duk.) Veṭṭi-vér வெட்டி-வேர் ; Vizhal-vér விழல்வேர் ; Ilàmich-cham-vér இலாமிச்சம் வேர் ; Viraṇam வீரணம். (Tam.) Vaṭṭi-véru వట్టివేరు ; Ávvuru-gaḍḍi-véru అప్పురుగడ్డివేరు ; Lámajjakamu-véru లామజ్జకమువేరు ; Viḍavali-véru విడవలివేరు ; Ouru-véru ఓరువేరు. (Tel.) Veṭṭi-vér వెట్టివెర ; Rámach-cham-vér రామచ్చం వెర. (Malyal.) Lávanchá ലവങ്ക. (Can.) Bálá ; Shandalér-jar. (Beng.) Uṣhíram. (Sans.) Vála. (Mah.) Válo. (Guz.) Savandra-múl. (Cing.) Miya-móe. (Bur.).

In Madras and all other parts of Southern India, the lowest part of the culms of this grass (*A. muricatus*) with or without a portion of its roots, is cut out and sold under the

Arabic name *Izkhîr* ازخر while the same name is used for the roots of *A. Schœnanthus* in Hyderabad, Calcutta, &c. I am informed by a few persons that have seen the *Izkhîr* in Arabia, that this grass resembles the *Rousá-ká-ghás* of upper India, but it is not the same. *Rousá-ká-ghás* is the name of *A. Martini*.

The true *Izkhîr* does not exist in India, and the best substitute for it is the root of *A. muricatus*, which is correctly designated *Izkhîre-hindi* ازخر هندی (*Indian Izkhîr*) in some books.

The meaning of the Bengali name *Shandlér-jar* is *the root of sandle*, and it is applied to the roots of *A. muricatus* from the resemblance of their smell to that of the *sandle-wood*. 'Khuskhus' is the English name (probably from the Persian *khas*) of the grass, and its meaning in Bengali is *the poppy-seeds*. In some books, however, it is converted into 'Khuskhus-ghas' and applied to the grass under reference as a Bengali name, which is not correct.

56. ANDROPOGON NARDUS, Linn. (*Oil of*.)

Ganjní-ká-aiṭr گنجنی کا عطر. (*Hind.*) Ganjní-ka-aṭṭar گنجنی کا عطر. (*Duk.*) Kámákshi-pullu-yenṇey காமாட்சிபுல்லு யெண்ணெய்; Mándap-pullu-yenṇey மாந்தப்புல்லு யெண்ணெய்; Kávaṭṭam-pullu-yenṇey ; காவட்டம்புல்லு யெண்ணெய்; Shunnárip-pullu-yenṇey சுண்ணாரிப்புல்லு யெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) Kámákshi-kasuvu-núne కామక్షికసువునూనె; Kámanchi-gadḍi-núne కామంచిగడ్డినూనె. (*Tel.*) Kámákshi-pulla-enṇa കാമാക്ഷി പുല്ല എണ്ണ; Chóra-pulla-enṇa ചൊറ പുല്ല എണ്ണ. (*Malyal.*) Gaṇḍa-hanchi-khadḍi-yanṇe గండా హంచి ఖడ్డి యెన్నె. (*Can.*) Kámá-khér-taḥ. (*Beng.*) Siṇṅg-ou-miá-Si. (*Bur.*)

57. ANDROPOGON SCHÆNANTHUS, Linn. *Syn.*

A. CITRATUS, D. C. (Oil of—Lemon-grass oil.)

Róghane-chác-kashmírí روغن چاء کشمیری. (*Pers.*) Ak-yá-ghás-ka-aiṭr اکیا گھاس کا عطر. (*Hind.*) Hazár-masáleh-ká-

ḡatar زار مصالح كاعطر. (*Duk.*) Vāṣhanap-pullu-yenṇey வாசனப் புல்லுயெண்ணெய்; Karpúra-pullu-yenṇey கர்பூர்புல்லுயெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) Nimma-gaḍḍi-núne நிಮ್ಮகட்டினுநெ; Chippa-gaḍḍi-núne சிப்புக்கட்டினுநெ. (*Tel.*) Vāsanap-pulla-eṇṇa வாசனப் புல்லுண்ணெ; Sambhàra-pulla-eṇṇa சம்பஹாரப்புல்லுண்ணெ. (*Malyal.*) Púrvaḷi-hullú-yaṇṇe பூர்வகல்லுயண்ணெ; Vāsane-hullú-yaṇṇe வாசனகல்லுயண்ணெ. (*Can.*) Agya-ghāṇs-tail. (*Beng.*) Dévajagdhaka-tailam. (*Sans.*) Lilli-chāya-tél. (*Guz.*) Pengrimá-tel. (*Cing.*) Sabalen-Sí. (*Bur.*).

In the Hortus Malabaricus, where this grass is correctly figured (Vol. XII, Tab. 72) *Rámach-cham* രാമച്ചം is the Malyalim name assigned to it, whereas it is undoubtedly the name of *A. muricatus*. There is a much greater confusion in several other works (Materia Indica, Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, Flora Andhrica, and Shakespear, Forbes, Bailey, Reeve, Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, &c.,) in which the names of this grass, as well as of several others, are confounded with each other. As it is rather tedious to explain all these confusions separately, I shall not enter upon their explanation, and think it sufficient to state that the species of grasses included in this Catalogue are generally and correctly recognisable, at present, only by the names inserted in the text under each of their heads.

Pengrimá-tel is the proper Cingalese name for the *Lemon-grass oil* and not '*Saira-tel*' as found in some books.

See the remarks on *A. muricatus*.

58. ANETHUM SOWA, Roxb. (*Fruits of—Dill seeds.*)

Shibbit شبت. (*Arab.*) Valâne-khurd والآن خرد; Shód شود. (*Pers.*) Suvá سوا; Sóyah سويه. (*Hind.*) Sóyi سوئی. (*Duk.*) Shatakuppi-virai சதகுப்பிவிளை; Shóyi-kirai-virai சோயிகிரைவிளை. (*Tam.*) Shatakuppi-vittulu சதகுப்பிவித்துலு;

Pedda-sadāpara-vittulu పెద్దసదాపరవీతులు; **Sōyikūra-vittulu** సోయికూరవీతులు. (Tel.) **Shatakuppa** ശതകുപ്പ. (Malyal.) **Sabbasagi** সপ্তাগি. (Can.) **Shulphā**; **Shónvā** or **Shóvā**. (Beng.) **Suvā**; **Suvā-nu-bi**. (Guz.) **Sada-kuppa**; **Sata-kuppi**. (Cing.) **Samīn**. (Bur.).

The Burmese names of the seeds of *Anethum sowa* and *Ptychotis ajwain* are mistaken for each other in some books in consequence of the analogy of their sounds. *Sōpu* is the Telugu name of *aniseed*, but is incorrectly applied to the seeds of *Anethum sowa* in Flora Andhrica and some other books.

59. ANISOCHILUS CARNOSUS, Wall.

Panjirī-kā-pāt پنجیری کا پات; **Sitā-ki-panjirī** سیٹا کی پنجیری. (Hind.) **Panjirī-kā-pattā** پنجیری کا پتا; **Ajvān-kā-pattā** اجوان کا پتا. (Duk.) **Karppūra-vallī** கர்ப்பூரவள்ளி. (Tam.) **Karpūra-valli** కళూరవల్లి; **Ómamu-áku** ఓమముఆకు; **Róga-chetṭu** రోగచెట్టు. (Tel.) **Chómara** ചൊമര; **Kātṭu-kúrkkā** കാട്ടുകൂക്ക; **Kúrkkā** കൂക്ക; **Paṭu-kúrkkā** പട്ടുകൂക്ക. (Malyal.) **Dodḍa-patri** దొడ్డపత్రి. (Can.) **Kapúrli**. (Mah.) **Ajmu-nu-pàtro**. (Guz.).

In Flora Andhrica, *Karpūra-valli* is applied to *Coleus amboinicus* (*C. aromaticus*), and its application to *Anisochilus carnosus* is considered to be incorrect. The names given to the latter plant in that work are *Róga-chetṭu* and *Pindī-bonḍa*. This may be the case in some parts of the Northern Circars; but, if the plant figured in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. X, Tab. 90) is *A. carnosus* (which I have no doubt it is), *Karpūra-valli* is more in use for that plant in most parts of Southern India, both in Telugu and Tamil, than any other name. The next name frequently in use in Telugu is *Ómamu-áku*.

The literal meaning of the Dukhni, Telugu, and Guzeratti names *Ajvān-kā-pattā*, *Ómamu-áku*, and *Ajmu-nu-pútro* is the

leaf of *Ptychotis Aiwain*, and they are applied to *A. carnosus* simply on account of the resemblance of the smell of its leaves with that of the seeds of the former.

60. *ANISODUS LURIDUS*, *Link.*

61. *ANISOMELES MALABARICA*, *R. Br.* (*Malabar Cat-mint.*)

Mogbìré-kà-pattà مگبیریکا پتا (*Duk.*) Péya-veruṭṭi பேய வெருட்டி; Péy-maruṭṭi பேய்மருட்டி; Irattai-péy-maruṭṭi இரட்டைபேய்மருட்டி. (*Tam.*) Moga-bira మగబీర; Mabhéri మాభీర; China-raṇa-bhéri చినరాణభీర; Maga-bira మగబీర. (*Tel.*) Péyi-meratṭi పేయిమెరెట్టి; Peruntumba పేరుంటుമ്പ; Kariintumba కరింతుంబ. (*Malyal.*)

62. *ANTHEMIS*. (*Chamomile flowers.*)

Bábúnaj بابونج . (*Arab.*) Bábúnah بابونه ; Gule-bábúnah گل بابونه . (*Pers.*) Bábúné-ké-phúl بھول بابونے کے . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shimai-chámantippú சைமசாமந்திப்பூ . (*Tam.*) Sima-chámanti-pushpamu సీమచామంతిపుష్పము. (*Tel.*) Shima-jevanti-pushpam శిమజెవంతిపుష్పం. (*Malyal.*) Shimeshyámantigé శిమిశ్యామంతిగె. (*Can.*)

63. *ANTLIARIS SACCIDORA*, *Dalz.*

Nettávil-maram நெட்டாவில்மரம். (*Tam.*) Nettávil നെട്ടാവീൽ. (*Malyal.*)

64. *ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM*. *Syn.* *ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM*. (*Sulphuret or Tersulphuret of Antimony.*)

Ismad اشمَد ; Kohal كحل . (*Arab.*) Surmah سرمه ; Sangesurmah سنگت سرمه . (*Pers.*) Surmah سرمه ; Surmé-ká-

patthar *پتھر کا پتھر*. (Hind.) Anjan *انجن*; Anjan-ká-patthar
 (Duk.) Anjanak-kallu *அஞ்சனக் கல்லு*.
 (Tam.) Anjana-ráyi *அஞ்சன ராயி*. (Tel.) Anjanak-kalla
అంజనకల. (Malyal.) Anjená *అంజేనా*. (Can.) Shurmá
 or Surmá. (Beng.) Anjanam. (Sans.) Surmo; Surmo-nu-
 phatro. (Guz.) Shurma-khiya or Súrma-khiyo. (Bur.).

65. AQUA. (Water.)

Máa *ماء*. (Arab.) Áb *آب*. (Pers.) Páni *پانی*.
 (Hind. and Duk.) Tanui *தண்ணீர்*; Jalam *ஜலம்*; Nir *நீர்*.
 (Tam.) Jalam *ஜலம்*; Nilu *நீலு*. (Tel.) Vellam *వెల్లం*.
 (Malyal.) Niru *నిరు*. (Can.) Jal; Páni. (Beng.)
 Jalam. (Sans.) Páni. (Mah.) Páni. (Guz.) Vaturu.
 (Cing.) Yé. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the rain and distilled waters,
 which are often required for pharmaceutical purposes:—

a. Rain-water—Máe-maṭṭar *ماء مطر*. (Arab.) Ábe-
 búráñ *آب باران*. (Pers.) Ménh-ká-páni *مینه کا پانی*; Barsát-há-
 páni *برسات کا پانی*. (Hind.) Méhúñ-ká-páni *میعون کا پانی*. (Duk.)
 Mazh-aít-taññi *மழைத் தண்ணீர்*. (Tam.) Vána-nilu *வான நிலு*.
 (Tel.) Mazha-vellam *మధావెల్లం*. (Malyal.) Maḷe-niru
మళే నిరు. (Can.) Brishti-páni; Brishti-jal. (Beng.) Mégha-
 jalam. (Sans.) Mégha-páni. (Mah.) Barsát-nu-páni. (Guz.)
 Vahiñ-caturu. (Cing.) Mó-yé. (Bur.).

b. Distilled-water—Máe-moqaṭṭar *ماء مقطر*. (Arab.)
 Ábe-mo-qaṭṭar *آب مقطر*. (Pers.) Tapkáyú-hurá-páni *تپکایا هوا پانی*.
 (Hind.) Moqaṭṭar-páni *مقطر پانی*. (Duk.) Ti-nir *திநீர்*. (Tam.).

66. ARACHIS HYPOGÆA, Linn. (Nut of— Ground-nut.)

Viláyeti-múñg *ولایتی مونگ*. (Hind. and Duk.)
 Vérk-kadalai *வெர்க்கடலை*; Nilak-kadalai *நிலக்கடலை*. (Tam.)

Véruṣhanaga వేరుశనగ; Véruṣhanaga-kāya వేరుశనగకాయ.
 (Tel.) Nelak-kaṭalā నెలకకాటల; Vērk-kaṭalā వెరకకాట
 ల. (Malyal.) Nelagaḷe-kāyi నెలగళకాయ. (Can.) Chinā-
 bādām; Bilāti-mung. (Beng.) Bhōi-chaṇé. (Mah.)
 Bhōya-chenā. (Guz.) Raṭa-kaju. (Cing.) Mibé. (Bur.).

67. ARECA CATECHU, Linn. (Nut of—Betel-
 nut.)

Fófal فوفل or Foufal فوفل. (Arab.) Gird-chób
 گردچوب; Pópal پوپل. (Pers.) Supyári سپیاری. (Hind.)
 Supári سپاری. (Duk.) Kamugu கமுகு; Pákku பாக்கு;
 Koṭṭai-pákku கொட்டைபாக்கு. (Tam.) Póka-vakka పోక
 వక్క; Vakka వక్క. (Tel.) Aṭakka అటక. (Malyal.)
 Adike అడిక. (Can.) Guṇā; Supári; Shupári. (Beng.)
 Púgi-phalam. (Sans.) Suppári. (Mah.) Sopári; Hopári.
 (Guz.) Puvák or Puvákka. (Cing.) Kún-si. (Bur.).

68. ARGEMONE MEXICANA, Linn.

Bharbhānd بهر بهاند; Pilá-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا; Farangi-
 dhatúra فرنگی دھتورا; Shiyál-kāntā شیال کانتا. (Hind.)
 Bharamdandی بهرم دندی; Pilá-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا. (Duk.)
 Birama-dandū பிரமதண்டு; Kurukkam-chedi குருக்கம்செடி.
 (Tam.) Bramha-dandī-cheṭṭu ப்ரஹ்மந்திசெட்ட. (Tel.) Brahma-
 danti ബ്രഹ്മദന്തി. (Malyal.) Śiel-kāṭā; Shéaál-kāntā.
 (Beng.) Khyàà. (Bur.).

Datturí ದತ್ತರೀ or Datturí-gidā ದತ್ತರೀಗಿಡಾ is the Cana-
 rese appellation under which the above plant is generally
 known in many districts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary;
 but as this name is very liable to be confounded with that of
Datura alba in several other languages on account of the simila-
 rity of the word *Datturí*, I have not included it in the text.

69. ARGENTUM. (*Silver—Leaf of.*)

Varqul-fizah ورق الفضة. (*Arab.*) Varqe-nuqrah ورق نقره
 Varqe-sim ورق سیم. (*Pers.*) Rupehrá-varaq روبرا ورق.
 (*Hind.*) Rupéri-tagat روبری تگت. (*Duk.*) Velli-rékku
 வெள்ளிதோக்கு. (*Tam.*) Vendi-réku వెండితెకు. (*Tel.*)
 Vellit-takiṭa വെളിതടിക്കിട. (*Malyal.*) Belli-rékhu
 വേളിരേഖ. (*Can.*) Ruppécha-varakh. (*Mah.*) Rupéri-
 varakh. (*Guz.*) Ridi-tahaḍu; Ridi-tagadu. (*Cing.*) Noye-
 saku. (*Bur.*)

70. ARGYREIA SPECIOSA, Swt. (*Leaves of*)

Samandar-ká-pát سمندرکاپات; Samandar-sóf
 سمندرسوف; Samandar-sókh سمندر سوکھ. (*Hind.*) Sa-
 mandar-ká-pattá سمندرکاپتا. (*Duk.*) Šhamuddirap-pach-ch-ai
 சமுத்திரப்பச்சை; Kaḍal-pálai கடல்பாலை. (*Tam.*) Samu-
 dra-pála సముద్రపాల; Chandra-poḍa చంద్రపాడ; Kokkita
 కొక్కిత; Pála-samudra పాలసముద్ర; Kokkiṭi కొక్కిటి. (*Tel.*)
 Samudra-pach-cha సముద్రపచ్చ; Samudra-yógam సముద్ర
 యోగం; Samudrap-pala సముద్రపాల. (*Malyal.*) Bicho-
 tárok. (*Beng.*) Samudracha-pána. (*Mah.*)

The above plant, which is generally known in Hindustani and Dukhni by the name of its leaf (*Samandar-ká-pát* or *Samandar-ká-pattá*) is quite different from the one named, *Samandar-phal*, in the same languages, although the literal meaning of both names is almost the same, one signifying *the leaf of Samandar*, and the other *the fruit*. The latter is the name of the fruit of *Barringtonia acutangula*.

71. ARISTOLOCHIA BRACTEATA, Retz.

Gandán گندان; Kírā-már کیرامار. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Áḍu-tinná-pálai ఆడుతిననాపాలే. (*Tam.*) Gáḍide-gaḍa-

para-áku పాడికెరడపరలకు; Kadapara కడపర. (Tel.) Atu-
tinṭap-pala అత్తితిన్తాపపాళ. (Malyal.).

72. ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA, Linn. (Root of.)

Zarávande-hindí زراوند هندی. (Arab. and Pers.)
Isharmul اشرمول; Isharmul-kí-jar اشرمول کی جر. (Hind.)
Isharmúl اشرمول; Isharmúl-kí-jar اشرمول کی جر. (Duk.)
Ich-chura-múli ஈச்சுராமுலி; Peru-marindu பெருமரிந்து;
Perum-kizhangu பெருங்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Íshvara-véru
ஈசுவரவேரு; Dúla-góvela దూలగోవెల; Góvila గోవిల. (Tel.)
Karalekam కరలెకం; Karukap-pulla కరుకప్పల్లె; Kara-
vékam కరవేకం; Íshvarámúri ఐశ్వర్యరామూరి. (Mal-
yal.) Íshveri-bérú ఈశ్వరీబేరూ. (Can.) Íshor-mul or
Íshur--múl. (Beng.) Sassanda. (Cing.).

73. ARRACK. (Indian Spirituous Liquor.)*

Khamarul-hind خمر الهند. (Arab.) Maié-hindí
مائي هندي. (Pers.) Sharáb شراب. (Hind.) Dáru
دارو. (Duk.) Sharáyam శారాయం. (Tam.) Sárāyi సారాయి.
(Tel.) Charáyam చారాయం; Tákaram తాకరం. (Malyal.)
Sárāyi సారాయి. (Can.) Mad; Suráp. (Beng.) Surá;
Madyam. (Sans.) Dáru; Saráph. (Mah.) Dáru. (Guz.)
Arak or Araku. (Cing.) Aye. (Bur.).

74. ARSENICUM ALBUM. Syn. ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.
(Arsenious acid, White Arsenic, or White oxide of
Arsenic.).

Shuk شك; Turábul-hálik تراب الهالك; Sammulfár
سم الفار. (Arab) Marge-móshh مرگ موش or Marg-móshh

* There are many varieties of this Liquor, which is familiarly known as the Country or Pariah Liquor. Each variety is named after the substance from which it is distilled. See the remarks under 'Liquor Spirituous.'

مرگ موش. (*Pers.*) Sunbul-khâr سنبل کبار; Sufêd-sunbul سفید سنبل; Sankhyâ-sunbul سنکھیاسنبل or Sakhyâ-sunbul سکھیاسنبل. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Vellai-pâshāṇam வெள்ளை பாஷாணம். (*Tam.*) Tella-pâshāṇam తెల్లపాషణం; Shen-ku-pâshāṇam శంకుపాషణం. (*Tel.*) Vellap-pâshāṇam వెల్లపపాషణం. (*Malyal.*) Phâshāṇâ ഫാഷാണ (Can.) Sumbul-khâr; Sammal-khâr. (*Beng.*) Sômal-khâr. (*Guz.*) Sudu-pâsānam. (*Cing.*).

The word Sunbul سنبل by itself is commonly applied in Dukhni to the *white arsenic*, while the same is frequently used in Arabic and Persian for *Nardostychnis jatamansi* (Indian spike-nard). To avoid any serious error that might result from the above confusion, I have omitted the word from the text under both medicines, which are well recognised by all other names inserted.

75. ARSENICUM TERSULPHURETUM. (*Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic or Yellow Orpiment.*)

Zarnîkhe-asfar زرنيخ اصفر; Arsâniqûn ارسانيقون. (*Arab.*) Zarnîkhe-zard زرنيخ زرد. (*Pers.*) Harîtal هرتال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Târam தாரம்; Ari-târam அரிதாரம்; Ponnari-tâarakam பொன்னரிதாரகம்; Tâlakam தாளகம். (*Tam.*) Haridalam ഹരിദളം; Tâlakamu తాలకము. (*Tel.*) Ponnari-târam പൊന്നരിതാരം; Châliyam ചാലിയം. (*Malyal.*) Aridalâ അടല. (*Can.*) Horitâl. (*Beng.*) Hari-tâlakam. (*Sans.*) Haritâla. (*Mah.*) Artâl. (*Guz.*).

76. ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA, R. Br.

Madmânti مدن مانتی. (*Hind.*) Madan-mast مدن مست. (*Duk.*) Manó-rajjitam மனோரஞ்சிதம். (*Tam.*) Manó-

ranjitam మనోరంజితం; *Phala-sampenga* ఫలసంపంక; *Sakala-phala-sampenga* సకలఫలసంపంక. (*Tel.*) *Madura-káméshvari* മധുരകാമേശ്വരി; *Manóranjitam* മനോരഞ്ജിതം. (*Malyal.*).

Madan-mast and *Madan-mast-ka-phúl* are the Dukhni names of the above plant and its flower, and their use is confined only in Southern India. In all other parts; such as Hyderabad, Bombay, &c., *Madan-mast* is applied to a root, which will be found described in the remarks on *Curcuma aromatica*.

The Malyalin name *Mótira-valli* മോതിരപ്പള്ളി is found applied to *A. odoratissima* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. VII, Tab. 46), but as it implies a *creeper*, which is not the case with the plant, nor is so figured in that work itself, it is a very doubtful one. See the remarks on the word *Madan-mast* under 'Aconitum. sp. of. (*Judvar*).'

77. ARTEMESIA INDICA, Willd.

Afsantine-hindí افسنتين هندي. (*Arab.*) *Barinjásife-kóhi* برنجاسف کوهی or *Balinjásefe-kóhi* بلنجاسف کوهی. (*Pers.*) *Majtarí* مجتري; *Mastáru* مستارو. (*Hind.*) *Máchi-pattiri* மாசிபத்திரி. (*Tam.*) *Máchi-patri* మచిపత్రి. (*Tel.*) *Tiru-nitripach-cha* തിരുനിരീറചച്ച. (*Malyal.*) *Mancha-patri* మంచపత్రి; *Máchi-patri* మచిపత్రి. (*Can.*) *Mastaru*. (*Beng.*) *Granthiparni*. (*Sans.*) *Walkotondu*. (*Cing.*).

78. ARTICHOKE GUM.

Kankar zad كنكرزد; *Turábul-qai* تراب القی. (*Arab.*) *Kankarí* کنکری; *Samaghe-harshaf* صمغ حرشف; *Kankarzhad* كنكرژد. (*Pers.*).

Kankar zad and *Kankarzhad* are corruptions of, and synonymous with, each other, but the latter is incorrectly applied to *Mastic* in some Dictionaries.

79. ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA, Linn.

80. ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS, Roxb. (Root of.)

Shaqâqule-hindî شقائق هندی. (Arab. and Pers.)

Suféd-múslî سفید ملسی or Suféd-mušlî سفید ملسی. (Hind.)

Shqâqule-hindî شقائق هندی. (Duk.) Saféda-musali. (Mah.)

Saphéd-musli; Ujli-musli. (Guz.).

There is a great confusion about the nature of the medicines known as *Suféd-musli* and *Káli-musli* in India. Among some curious notions about them there is one in some native and other medical works to the effect that both are the produce of one and the same plant, the difference being that the *Suféd musli* is the root of it before it begins to flower, and the *Káli musli* the root after that period. The plant in question is *Bombax Malabaricus*. In a few other books, the former is considered to be the root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*, and the latter that of *Curculigo orchoides*.

On procuring the medicines known under these names from many places, including Calcutta, Bombay, and Hyderabad, I have found that there are two kinds of *Suféd musli*, the one obtained from almost all the Indian bazaars except those in Southern India; and the other sold in the latter place.

a. The *Suféd-musli* of Southern India is the dried and splitted root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*. It occurs in thin and long pieces like strings, curled upon itself once or twice, varies in length from three or four inches to a span or more, of pale-grey or dirty-white color, and devoid of any particular taste or smell. When the fresh root is splitted or torn longitudinally in three or four pieces and dried, it acquires the above condition. Although the dried root is often used by native practitioners, it is almost useless as a medicine. But when fresh, it is a nutrient and demulcent. In this state, it is very fleshy and succulent, about a foot or foot and a half in length, generally of the thickness of a finger, smooth and round, tapering to a very narrow and long point at both ends, of dull white or pale grey color, no smell, and taste slightly demulcent. When a plant is dug out with

these roots, it has a very singular appearance as though a great number of large round worms attached to it, and their number is often very great, amounting sometimes to about a hundred. The fresh root is distinguished in many parts of India, including Southern India, as *Shaqúqul* شقائق, and its preserve, which is generally imported from China, is named *Murabbah-shaqúqul* مربة شقائق or *Shaqúqul-ká-murabbah* شقائق كاهربه. The above name is applied in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, to some similar root, which is considered there to be the *wild carrot* or *turnip*. From its description in some books, I believe it to be a species of *Asparagus*.

b. The *Suféd-muslí* of all other parts of India is the real drug to which that name is properly applicable, and it is the root of *Asparagus ascendens*. It is also procurable in Southern India, but under a different name, which is *Shaqúqul-hindí* شقائق هندی or *Indian Shaqúqul*. It is a useful medicine, and a very good substitute* for *Salep*. It bears the following characters.

When new or not very old, this root looks like a thin cylindrical piece of gum; partially translucent; very hard, whitish or yellowish-grey; from one to two or three inches long; generally crooked, some times bent upon itself, and occasionally knotty; and of bland and mucilaginous taste. If some pieces be carefully examined, one of their ends will be found thinner and more pointed than the other, indicating their original tapering form. A few pieces are also flat or compressed, forming a kind of small irregular plates. When the root is very old, it is opaque and of light-brown color.

With regard to the *Káli-muslí*, it is correctly the root of *Curculigo orchidioides* as is mentioned and described in several books.

The roots or rootlets of *Bombax Malabaricus* (which is a very large tree), bear no resemblance whatever to any of the varieties of the *muslí*. When dried, they are as nearly useless as the dried root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*.

* By subsequent trials I have found that it is a better substitute for *Salep* for medicinal purposes.

81. ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS, Willd. (Root of.)

Shaqáqul شقائق . (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)—dry root of, Shaqáqul-misri شقائق مصري . (Duk.) Tannir-muttán-kizhangu தண்ணீர்முட்டாண்கிழங்கு ; Shadávári சதாவரி. (Tam.) Challa-gadḍalu చల్లగడ్డలు ; Pilli-pichara పిల్లిపీచర ; Pilli-téga పిల్లితేగ ; Shatávári శతావరి. (Tel.) Shatávali ശതാവലി. (Malyal.) Majjige-gadḍe మజ్జిగగడ్డె. (Can.) Sat-muli. (Beng.) Satávári-muli. (Mah.) Hatávári. (Cing.).

82. ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS, Linn. (Root of.)

Shaqáqul شقائق . (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)—dry root of, Safèd-múṣli سفیدموصلي (Duk.) Kilávári கிலாவரி; Tannir-viṭṭán-kizhangu தண்ணீர்விட்டான் கிழங்கு ; Tanni-muttán-kizhangu தண்ணிமுட்டான் கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Challa-gadḍalu చల్లగడ్డలు ; Pilli-pichara పిల్లిపీచర. (Tel.) Shatávári-kizhanna శతావరికిழణ్ణ ; Shatávali ശതാവലി. (Malyal.) Majjige-gadḍe మజ్జిగగడ్డె. (Can.) Sat-múli. (Beng.) Satávári-muli. (Mah.) Hatávári. (Cing.) Kanyo-mi. (Búr.).

In several languages the same names are applied to both the root of *A. racemosus* and *A. sarmentosus*. See the remarks on *A. ascendens*.

83. ASSAFŒTIDA.

Hiltit حلتيت . (Arab.) Angózah انگوزه ; Angusht-gandah انگشت گنده . (Pers.) Hing هینگ . (Hind.) Hing هنگ. (Duk.) Káyam காயம் ; Perungáyam பெருங்காயம். (Tam.) Inguva ఇంకువ. (Tel.) Perun-gáyam

പെരുങ്കായം; Káyam കായം. (*Malyal.*) Ingu ഇങ്.
(*Can.*) Hing. (*Beng.*) Hinguhu; Rámaṭham. (*Sans.*) Hing.
(*Mah.*) Hing; Vagárni. (*Guz.*) Perunkayam or Perrungá-
yam. (*Cing.*) Shínkhu or Shingu. (*Bur.*).

84. ASTERACANTHA LONGIFOLIA, *Nees.*

Tál-makhánè-ká-pèr تال مكھانے كاپیر; Tál-makhárè-ká-
pèr تال مكھاڑے كاپیر. (*Hind.*) Tál-makhánè-ká-jhár
تال مكھانے كا جھاڑ; Kólsè-ká-jhár كولسے كا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Nir-
mulḷi நிர்முள்ளி. (*Tam.*) Nirugobbi நிருகொப்பி; Gobbi கொப்பி.
(*Tel.*) Vayal-chuḷḷi വയൽച്ചുള്ളി. (*Malyal.*) Kolava-
like ಕೊಲವಕ್ಕಿ. (*Can.*) Kāṇṭa-koliká. (*Beng.*) Ikshu-
gandhaha. (*Sans.*) Tál-makháná. (*Mah.*) Ikkiri or Ikkiri-
gahá. (*Cing.*) Śúpadāṇ. (*Bur.*).

The Dukhni name of the above plant, Kólsé-ká-jhár, is
incorrectly applied in some books to *Solanum Indicum*.

85. AURUM. (*Gold—Leaf of.*)

Varquzzahab ورق الذهب. (*Arab.*) Varqe-zar ورق زر;
Varqe-tilá ورق طلا. (*Pers.*) Sónèrì-varaq سونیری ورق; Su-
nehri-varaq سنهري ورق. (*Hind.*) Sunehri-tagat سنهري تگت.
(*Duk.*) Tanga-rèkku தங்ககோஞ்சு. (*Tam.*) Kundanapu-
rèku కుండనపురేకు; Bangáru-rèku బంగారురేకు. (*Tel.*)
Tangarèkhá തങ്കരോല; Sorṇuatakāṭa സൊണുതകട.
(*Malyal.*) Bangárada-rékhū బంగార దరేఖ. (*Can.*) Sónár-
pát; Sónár-orak. (*Beng.*) Suvarna-patram. (*Sans.*) Sónè-
cha-varakh. (*Mah.*) Sunèri-varakh; Sunáni. (*Guz.*)
Ran-ta-haḍu; Ran-tagadu. (*Cing.*) Shue-saku; Shue-
zaiñ. (*Bur.*).

86. AVERRHOA BILIMBI, Linn. (*Blimbi tree—Fruit of.*)

Belambú بلیمبو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Koch-chit-tamarttai
கோச்சித்தமர்த்தை; Pulich-chakkáy புலிச்சக்காய். (*Tam.*)
Pulusu-káyalu புலசுகாயலு; Bili-bili-káyalu బిలిబిలికాయలు.
(*Tel.*) Vilunbikká വിലുന്വികാ; Viliṁbi വിലിമ്പി;
Karichakka കരിചക്ക. (*Malyal.*) Blimbi. (*Beng.*)
Blimbu. (*Guz.*) Kála-zoun-sì; Kala-zoun-ya-sì. (*Bur.*)

87. AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, Adans. (*Fruit of.*)

Khamrak خمرک. (*Hind.*) Khamrak خمرق.
(*Duk.*) Tamarttam-káy தமர்த்தம்காய். (*Tam.*) Tāmarta-kāya
தமர்தகாய். (*Tel.*) Tamarat-túka താരതുക. (*Malyal.*)
Kamarak కమరక. (*Can.*) Kamarangá; Kamarak. (*Beng.*)
Tamarak. (*Guz.*) Zoun-sì; Zoun-ya-sì. (*Bur.*)

88. AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA, Linn.

Nalla-maḍa నల్లమడ; Maḍa-chettu మడచెట్టు. (*Tel.*)
Upputti ഉപ്പുത്తి. (*Malyal.*) Biná. (*Beng.*)

89. AZADIRACHTA INDICA, Juss. (*Neem or Margosa tree.*)

Ázád-darakhte-hindì آزاددرخت ہندی; Nib نیب.
(*Pers.*) Ninb نینب; Nimb نیب. (*Hind.*) Nīm
نیم. (*Duk.*) Vémbu வேம்பு; Véppam வேப்பம்; Véppa-
maram வேப்பமரம். (*Tam.*) Vépa-chettu వేపచెట్టు; Nim-
bamu నింబము. (*Tel.*) Véppa వెప్ప; Ariya-véppa ఆరియ
వెప్ప. (*Malyal.*) Béviná-mará బేవినామరా. (*Can.*)
Nim; Nīm-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Nimba-vrikshaka. (*Sans.*)

Limbácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Limbdánu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Kohumba;
Nimba-gahá. (*Cing.*) Tama-bin; Thamákhá or Thamágá;
Kamákhá or Khamákhá. (*Bur.*).

The Burmese names of *Azadirachta Indica* and *Melia azadarach* are often confounded with each other. For example, in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah the names of the former will be found applied to the latter, and *vice versa*.

B

90 BACCHARIS ILLINITA, D. C.

91. BALANITES ÆGYPTIACA, Delile.

Hingan-ká-pér هنگن کاپیر. (*Hind.*) Hingan-ká-jhár
هنگن کاجهار. (*Duk.*) Nanjundán நஞ்சுண்டான். (*Tam.*)
Gára-chettu గరచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Nanchunṭa നഞ്ചുണ്ട. (*Mal-*
yal.) Hingon. (*Beng.*) Ingudi-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Hing-
ana. (*Mah.*).

92. BALSAMODENDRON AGALLOCHA, W. et A. (Resin of—*Bdellium*.)

Moql مقل ; Moql-arzaq مقل ارزق ; Afláṭan افلاطن.
(*Arab.*) Boé-jahúdán بوئے جهودان. (*Pers.*) Gogil گوگل.
(*Hind.*) Gugal گوگل. (*Duk.*) Mai-śhákshi மைசாக்ஷி ;
Gukkal குக்கல் ; Gukkulu குக்குலு. (*Tam.*) Mahi-sákshi
மஹிசாக்ஷி ; Mai-sákshi மைசாக்ஷி. (*Tel.*) Guggalá గుగ్గలా.
(*Can.*) Gúgul. (*Beng.*) Kou-śhikaha. (*Sans.*) Guggula.
(*Mah.*) Gúgal. (*Guz.*) Gugula ; Jaṭayu or Javáyu ; Raṭa-
dummula. (*Cing.*).

93. BALSAMUM. *Var. of. (Balsam of Mecca or Balm of Gilead.)*

Aqovoyalásamún اقو بلاسمون ; Dohnul-balsán دهن البلسان.
(Arab.) Roghane-balsán روغن بلسان. (Pers.) Balsán-ká-
tél بلسان کاتیل. (Hind. and Duk.).

The above are properly the synonymes of the *Balsam of Mecca*, but are also applied to the oil of *Copaiva* in India.

94. BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, Sch. (*Siliceous concretion of—Tabashir.*)

Tabáshir طباشیر. (Arab.) Tabáshir تباشیر. (Pers.)
Bans-lóchan بنس لوجن ; Bans-kapúr بنس کپور. (Hind. and
Duk.) Múnga-luppu முங்க லுப்பு. (Tam.) Veduruppu వెదురుப்பு.
(Tel.) Mole-uppa మోలెఉప్పు. (Malyal.) Bidaruppu
బిదరుప్పు ; Tavakshirá తవక్షిర. (Can.) Bāns-kápúr.
(Beng.) Vénu-lavanam. (Sans.) Baṇasa-lóchana ; Baṇasa-
miṭha. (Mah.) Vāns-kapúr ; Vās-nu-miṭha. (Guz.) Una-
lunu ; Una-kapuru. (Cing.) Vá-chhá ; Váthegá-kiyo ;
Vathegaśá or Vádegá-sá ; Vaṣan or Vasañ. (Bur.).

The two varieties of *Tabashir* found in the bazaars are distinguished by their color; viz., *Kabúdí* كبودی (blue), and *Suféd* سفید (white). The first named variety is not quite blue, but pale-blue or bluish-white.

95. BASSIA BUTYRACEA. Roxb.

Phalvara پهلوارا. (Hind.).

96. BASSIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb.

Darakhte-gulchakáñe-ṣahrái درخت گل چکان صحرائی.
(Pers.) Jangli-mohá جنگلی مہا ; Jangli-mohvá جنگلی مہوا.
(Hind.) Jangli-móhá جنگلی موہا. (Duk.) Kátṭu-iluppaṭi

காட்டுஇலுப்பை; Kátṭu-iruppa; காட்டுஇருப்பை. (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-
ippe-chetṭu அடவி இப்புச்செட்டி. (*Tel.*) Kátṭirippa காதிரிப்பு.
(*Malyal.*) Kāḍu-ippe-giḍā காடாஇப்பேரிடா. (*Can.*) Bon-
mohuvá. (*Beng.*) Aṭavi-madhúka-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
Rāṇácha-móhácha-jháḍa; Rāṇácha-ippécha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*).

97. BASSIA LONGIFOLIA, Linn. (*Mowa or Mahwah tree.*)

Darakhte-gulchakān درخت گل چکان. (*Pers.*) Mohá مہا;
Mohvá مہوا. (*Hind.*) Móhá مودا. (*Duk.*) Iluppai இலுப்பை;
Iruppai இருப்பை. (*Tam.*) Ippe-chetṭu இப்புச்செட்டி; Pinna-
ippa பிన్నாஇப்பு; Ippa-chetṭu இப்புச்செட்டி. (*Tel.*) Irippa இரிப்பு.
(*Malyal.*) Ippe-giḍā இப்பேரிடா. (*Can.*) Mohuvá. (*Beng.*)
Madhúka-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Móhácha-jháḍa; Ippícha-
jháḍa. (*Mah.*) Mová-nu-jháḍa. (*Guz.*) Kánsó. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Liquor Spirituous*.

98. BENZOINUM. (*Benzoin.*)

Lubán لبان; Haṣi-lubán حصى لبان. (*Arab.*) Hasn-
lubah حسن لبه. (*Pers.*) Lóbán لوبان; Aúd عود.
(*Hind.*) Aúd عود. (*Duk.*) Shámbrāṇi சாம்பிராணி;
Dúpam டூபம். (*Tam.*) Sámbrāṇi சாம்பிராணி. (*Tel.*) Sám-
brāṇi சாம்பிராணி. (*Malyal.*) Sámbrāṇi சாம்பிராணி. (*Can.*)
Lóbān. (*Beng.*) Déva-dhúpaha. (*Sans.*) Sámbrāṇi. (*Mah.*)
Lubán; Sámbrāṇi. (*Guz.*) Sámbrāṇi; Kaṭakumanchal.
(*Cing.*) Lobān. (*Bur.*).

The above Arabic and Cingalese names *Lubán* and *Kaṭaku-
manchal* are properly applicable only to *Benzoin*, but are also
often applied to the Resin of *Boswellia thurifera* (*Olibanum*).

The best variety of *Benzoin* is known by the following names in the bazaars of Southern India.

Lóbání-gúd لوباني عود. (Duk.) *Paṭingi-ṣhámbráni* பளிங்கு சாம்பிரணி. (Tam.) *Paṭingu-sámbráni* పటింగుసాంబ్రాని. (Tel.).

The above Tamil and Telugu words, *Paṭingi* and *Paṭingu*, are quite different from, and must not be confounded with, those which will be found under *Boswellia glabra*, and *B. thurifera*, viz., *Parangi* and *Parangi*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 99. BERBERIS ARISTATA, D. C. | } Indian
Barberry. |
| <i>Syn.</i> B. TINCTORIA, Lesch. | |
| 100. BERBERIS ASIATICA, D. C. | |
| 101. BERBERIS LYCIUM, Roy. | } |

The dry berries, extract, and wood or root of all the above plants have the same names, and they are as follows:—

Berries—*Anbar-báris* انبر باريس; *Ambar-báris* امبر باريس. (Arab.) *Zarishk* زرشك. (Pers. and Hind.) *Zarish* زرش. (Duk.).

Extract—*Huzuze-hindí* حضض هندي; *Fíl-zahraj* فيل زهرج. (Arab.) *Fíl-zahrah* فيل زهرة. (Pers.) *Rasvat* رسوت. (Hind.).

Wood or Root—*Dár-hald* دار هلد. (Arab.) *Dár-hald* دار هلد; *Dár-chób* دار چوب. (Pers. and Hind.).

The dry berries of the above and some other species of *Berberis* are a very popular medicine, and found plentifully in many large bazaars of India, including those of South India. They are the principal ingredients in many useful prescriptions which are frequently used by the Hakeems. They can be easily recognised by the following characters.

Berries shrivelled and much compressed; dark-brown or black in color; pleasantly acid in taste; about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{8}$ th broad; smooth, soft, and moist; pedunculate; contain a little dark-brown pulp; and generally contain no seeds, but sometimes one small, hard, and oblong seed is to be found

in each. I have examined the berries chemically and found them to contain *Tartaric* and *Malic Acids*, to which they owe their acid taste.

These berries are called *Vilúyatí-amli* ولايتي املی in Hyderabad, whereas the same name is applied to the legume of *Inga dulcis* in many places of Southern India. *Zarishk* is the surest name to obtain these berries from any part of India.

The meaning of *Dārhalī* is *turmeric-wood* or *yellow-wood*, and it is therefore applied in some native and other works to several kinds of yellow root or wood, such as that of *Curcuma aromatica*, *C. longa*, and *Coscinium fenestratum*; but as it is very frequently used for the wood or root of the above species of *Berberis* in Central and Northern India, it must be restricted to them.

102. **BERTHELOTTIA LANCEOLATA**, var. *INDICA*,
D. C. (Leaves of.);

Rāi-saná رائی سنا. (*Hind.*).

103. **BEZOAR**. (*A mineral variety of—Silicate of Magnesia and Iron.*)

Fādaje-maādani فادج معدنی ; Bādzahre-maādani بادزهر معدنی ; Hajrussam حجر السم. (*Arab.*) Fādzahre-kāni فاد زهر کانی ; Pādzahre-kāni پاد زهر کانی. (*Pers.*) Kāni-zahr-mohrah کانی زهر منبره. (*Hind.*) Kāni-pāv-zahar گانی پاؤ زهر. (*Duk.*).

Two kinds of *Bezoar* are commonly sold in the native medicine-shops of India, and they are well known as *Pādzahre-kāni* پاد زهر کانی (*Mineral Bezoar*) and *Pādzahre-hairāni* پاد زهر حیوانی (*Animal Bezoar*). The former is not obtained from any animal, but is the *natural and mineral produce* of India, Persia, Tartary, and many other places. There is no medicine in this country so frequently resorted to by native practitioners, especially the Hakeems, in cholera, as the *Mineral Bezoar*, and I believe this is not without sufficient reason.

In all the English works on Native medicines, which I have access to, the term *bezoar* is confined either to a concretion

found in one of the stomachs of an animal of the goat-kind, or to all the concretions produced in the body of animals. Although a great deal of information on the subject appears to have been gathered from native works and from the examination of the varieties of the drug in India, and even the very word *bezoar* is apparently derived from *Bádzahr* (Arab.) or *Póhzahr* (Pers.): yet, there is no mention made at all of its mineral variety, which is so commonly known in the bazaar, and so frequently noticed in books. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is enough for my purpose to say that the *Mineral Bezoar* is more useful in medicine than the *Animal*, and deserves some attention.

Besides the difference in their source, they differ a great deal from one another, as follows:—

Mineral variety.

Animal variety.

1. Form not defined; it occurs in very irregular and angular pieces of various shape, like pieces of *Marble* or any other stone.

2. Size unlimited, often as large as a fist, and sometimes much larger.

3. Surface generally rough, but smooth when covered with clay, which is the case sometimes.

4. Of various colors between white and green or yellowish-green, but generally pale green with one or two shades of yellow.

5. Structure amorphous.

1. Form defined and regular; oval, oblong, ovate, globular, or flat and circular.

2. Seldom of the size of an egg, but generally of various sizes below that.

3. Surface very smooth and glossy.

4. Color various, generally dark green, marbled, or bluish-brown.

5. Structure laminated and concentric.

There are several varieties of the *Mineral Bezoar*, but the variety I have just described is the one generally found in the bazaar and in the possession of Hakeems. The best variety sought for to be used in Cholera is of pale green color,

and easily ground with water on a stone. The paste thus obtained, is white and slightly odorous, the smell being often very feeble and somewhat like that of the prepared Pipe-clay. This stone is a variety of *Steatite* or *Soap-stone*, and its greenish hue depends upon the presence of *Protoxide of Iron*. So, chemically, it is a *Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*. (See Fownes' Chemistry, Ninth Edition, page 313.)

It is necessary to be aware that the above stone is often cut out or rubbed out into different forms, generally oblong or oval, so as to resemble the shape of the *Animal Bezoar*, and sold as rare varieties of *Bezoar* brought from foreign countries, as Arabia, Persia, &c. The price asked for them is enormous, and sometimes more than a hundred Rupees. This deception is, however, easily detected by rubbing or breaking a portion of the stone, when it will be found that it is nothing else but the same variety of *Bezoar* which I have just described, and that it is *amorphous* in structure, and *not laminated or concentric*.

Whether the stone under discussion, is properly a *Bezoar* or not, I have given it under that head as its mineral variety according to the meaning of all its native names.

With regard to the *Animal Bezoar*, its varieties are very numerous, and they are named after the animal from which it is obtained; as, *Hajruttis* حَجْرًا لَتِيس (Goat-bezoar), *Hajrul-jamal* حَجْرًا لَجَمَل (Camel-bezoar), *Hajrul-hút* حَجْرًا لِحُوت (Fish-bezoar), *Hajrul-haiyah* حَجْرًا لِحَيَّة (Snake-bezoar), &c. The last named *Bezoar* is supposed to be the produce of some large species of snake, and is quite different from the *Bezoar* known as *Tiryáqul-haiyah* تِرْيَاقُ الْحَيَّة (antidote to Snake), the *Snake-stone*. The list of these *Bezours* has been much augmented since the modern writers have extended that term to all the Concretions in the body of animals. The substances of the latter kind, however, are very different in some of their essential characters from those which have been hitherto known as *Bezours*.

104. BEZOAR. (*A variety of Animal Bezoar—Gall-stone or Biliary concretion of a Cow or Bullock*).

حَجْرًا لِبَقَر (Arab.) Gáv-zahrah گاو زهره.
(Pers.) Gáiróhan گانی روین. (Hind.) Góróchaná

گوروجنا ; Gáirón گانی رون . (Duk.) Górojanai கோஜை
கணை . (Tam.) Górojanam గోరొజనం . (Tel.) Górochanam
ഗോരോചനം . (Malyal.) Górochaná గోరొచనా . (Can.)
Gácerún . (Beng.) Goróchanam . (Sans.) Górochan . (Mah.)
Gáirón . (Guz.) Górocha . (Cing.) Goyázi . (Bur.).

The above medicine is not considered as a variety of *Bezoar* by native practitioners, nor is it mentioned so in any of their works. But, as all the concretions in the body of animals are now included among the varieties of *Bezoar* in several recent works in the English language, I have given it under that head. It is the only variety of *Animal Bezoar*, which deserves an attention as a medicine.

It occurs in more or less spherical form, brown externally, very smooth and glossy, varies in size from a Soap-nut to a large Nutmeg, very light and easily broken with hands. When broken, its structure is laminated and concentric; and of deep, bright, or reddish yellow color. If not for the particular arrangement of its structure, it would be difficult to say that it is not made of *Rhubarb*. Its taste is bitterish, slightly sweetish, and occasionally aromatic. See the remarks in the preceding article, with regard to the *Mineral* and *Animal* varieties of *Bezoar* and other facts connected with it, as well as the native names of some of the latter varieties.

105. BIT-LOBAN. (*Black salt*.)

Milhe-nifti ملح نفتي ; Mihe-asvad ملح اسود . (Arab.)
Namake-siyáh نمك سياه . (Pers.) Bid-lón بد لون ; Kálá-
lón پاد لون ; Kálá-namak كالانمك ; Pádá-lón پاد لون ;
Pádá-namak پادانمك . (Hind.) Bit-lóbán بت لوبان ;
Pádrá-nimak پادرانمك . (Duk.) Karuppuppu கருப்பப்ப ;
Gendaka-vuppu கெடகவுப்ப . (Tam.) Nalla-uppu నల్లఉప్పు ;
Gendhaka-uppu గెంధకఉప్పు . (Tel.) Karutta-uppa കുറുത്ത
ഉപ്പ . (Malyal.) Karéuppu కరేఉప్పు . (Can.) Kálá-nún ;
Kálá-nimak . (Beng.) Krishtṇa-lavanam . (Sans.) Kála-
mīṭha . (Mah.) Kalu-lunu . (Cing.) Śā-me or Sā-me . (Bur.).

Some of the above names (*Milhe-nifti*, *Pádá-lón*, *Pádá-namak*, *Pádrá-nimak*, *Genduka-vuppu*, &c.) signify a bad smell, and are correctly applicable only to that variety of *Bitloban*, which possesses a smell something like that of rotten eggs. It is this variety which is in great vogue in India as a useful Carminative, Stomachic and Tonic medicine in Dyspepsia and some other diseases of the chylo-poietic viscera.

The meaning of all other names is *black salt*, and they are generally in use for another variety, which is more common, but very inferior and chiefly consists of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbon*. It is said to be prepared in Nugree, a village in the central Carnatic, by melting the *Common Salt* with *Emblie Myrobalans* in a close vessel. It occurs in very rough and irregular masses of brown color, which look like the pieces of a black brick; and has a strong saline taste.

The first variety appears to be manufactured in two different ways: at Azeemabad, by melting together the *Sajji-khár* of the bazaar (*Crude Carbonate of Soda*) and *Emblie Myrobalans*; and at another place, by the same process, but with an addition of other ingredients, viz., *Chloride of Sodium*, *Sulphur*, and the *Rust of Iron*. The smell of this variety, which is strong at the commencement, is lost in time in proportion to its oldness, till it becomes so feeble that it can only be felt when the salt is recently broken and a bit of it well chewed. In the bazaars of Madras, it is found in large and round masses or balls, weighing from 1 to 2 or more lbs.; and when broken, it is either grey, whitish-grey, or pale-brown in color, and more or less crystalline. It is much harder and heavier than the other variety, and contains a large quantity of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbonate of Soda*, some *Carbon*, *Iron* and *Sulphur*, and a trace of *Hydrosulphuric acid* (*Sulphuretted Hydrogen*).

If this salt is new, the presence of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen* is easily known; but if it is old, its detection is rather difficult. In a few old specimens, however, I have found out its existence in the following way:—

A large piece of the salt was broken, and a piece of paper moistened with the solution of *Acetate of Lead* was kept on a

broken surface. After a minute or two, the paper was found to be slightly but distinctly blackened.

This test, together with the offensive smell of the salt, leaves no doubt in my mind as to the presence of the gas. however small in quantity it may be.*

106. BLUMEA AURITA, D. C.

Kamáfītūs كَمَا فَيْطُوس (Arab.) Kakróndá كَكْرُونْدَا
(Hind.) Jangli-kásni جنگلی کا سنی ; Jangli-múli جنگلی مولی
(Duk.) Nárah-karandai நாரககரந்தை ;
Kátṭu-muḷḷangi கட்டமுள்ளாங்கி. (Tam.) Káru-pógáku
కరుపొగకు ; Adavi-mullangi అడవిముల్లంగి. (Tel.) Mai-
yagán. (Bur.).

This is an annual herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant found in every creek and corner, particularly along the walls in old and ruinous buildings, and in grave yards. Its appearance when young, differs so much from that when old, that it is considered by those that are not acquainted with this fact as two different plants in those periods, and often recognised accordingly by different names. The size of the leaves is the chief cause of the difference, which are comparatively very large when the plant is young, and resemble the leaves of *Radish*. From this and from the plant being generally found along the walls, it is often named in Tamil *Shevuru-muḷḷangi* செவருமுள்ளாங்கி, in Telugu *Góḍa-mullangi* గోడముల్లంగి, and in Hindustani and Dukhni *Dívarí-múli* دیواری مولی. These names, however, properly belong to another plant of the same Natural Order, *Compositæ*, which generally grows on the top of the walls. When *B. aurita* is in flower, the leaves, except a few old ones near the root, become very small and quite sessile with many auricles or leafy appendages near their base, and the plant

* Although this Salt contains a trace of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, yet it is not only used by native practitioners internally ; but is also a domestic medicine all over India, and frequently resorted to by women in some dyspeptic complaints.

itself is much altered from numerous branches. In this condition it is generally recognised by the names in the text, which correctly belong, and should always be applied, to it, whether young or old.

The meaning of the Dukhni, Tamil and Telugu synonymes *Jangli-múli*, *Káttu-mulláŋgi* and *Advi-mullangi* is the wild Radish, and this is partly from the appearance of the leaves of the plant when young, as already explained, and partly from the occasional resemblance of its root to a small or abortive Radish.

As this plant is often known under the Telugu name *Káru-pógáku* in Madras, it is probably the same intended by that name in Flora Andhrica, to which no botanical name is assigned. Sir Walter Elliot says, that it is 'A composite plant not found in flower.' The *Káru-pógáku* of Madras is also a composite plant, and found here in flower soon after the rainy season (January, February, and March). It quite corresponds with the characters of *Conyza aurita* described in Dr. Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Vol. III, page 428, and of *Blumea aurita* in Dr. Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India, page 16; except the size and color of flowers which are not mentioned in those works. The flowers are generally about the size of a large pea, and of pale white color.

107. BLUMEA GRANDIS. D. C.

Phúm-masiñ. (Bur.).

108. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (Red Armenian bole.)

Ṭéne-armaní طين ارمني ; Hájare-armaní حجر ارمني.
(Arab.) Gile-armaní گل ارمني. (Pers. and Hind.)
Gile-armaní گل ارمني ; Phúl-gérú پھول گيرو. (Duk.)
Shimai-kávi சைமகாவி ; Púk-kávi பூக்காவி ; Shimai-kávi-
kallu சைமகாவிகல்லு. (Tam.) Shíma-kávuráyi శిమకావురాయి ;
Púk-kávi పూకావి ; Shíma-kávi శిమకావి. (Tel.).

109. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (*Indian variety of.*)

Maghrah مغره; Tine-maghar طين مغر. (*Arab.*)
Gile-surkh گل سرخ. (*Pers.*) Géru گيرو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kávi കാവി; Kávi-kallu കാവിക്കല്ല. (*Tam.*) Kávi കവി; Kávu-ráyi కావురాయి. (*Tel.*)

110. BOMBAX MALABARICUM, D. C. (*Red cotton-tree.*)

Ragat-sénbal رگت سينبل; Ragat-sémal رگت سيمل;
Kánti-sénbal کانتی سينبل. (*Hind.*) Kántón-ká-khatyán
کا نٹون کا سيمل. (*Duk.*) Kántón-ká-sémal
Muḷ-ilava-maram முள் இலவமரம்; Muḷ-ilavu முள் இலவு.
(*Tam.*) Mundla-búraga-chettu ముండ్లబూరకబెట్టు. (*Tel.*)
Púla-maram പൂളമരം; Muḷ-ilava മുളിലവ. (*Malyal.*)
Mullu-búraga-mará ముల్లబూరకమరా. (*Can.*) Rokto-simul.
(*Beng.*) Kaṭṭu-imbul. (*Cing.*) Lepán-biṇ or Lephánbiṇ.
(*Bur.*)

There are two varieties of the gum sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of *Mócharas* موجرس. Both occur in very irregular, nodular, smooth, and shell-like pieces, opaque and dark-brown in color; the difference being, one is very hard and broken with difficulty; and the other is brittle and easily broken, and less astringent in taste. The latter is the inferior of the two, and is the produce of *Bombax Malabaricum*. No gum is produced from this tree on making incisions (however deep), but occasionally a very small quantity of it is exuded spontaneously. It is of a yellowish red or flesh color at the beginning for some days, and then becomes deep brown. After some months, it gradually and occasionally acquires the form I have just described.

Kaṭṭu-imbul is the Cingalese name for *B. Malabaricum* and not *Imbul* as marked in some books. The latter is the name of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

See the remarks on *Asparagus ascendens* with respect to the roots of *B. Malabaricum* being confounded with the *Suféd* and *Kálimuṣṣi* of the bazaar.

111. BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS, Linn. (*Palmyra-tree*.)

Darakhte-tári درخت تاري. (*Pers.*) Tár تار.
 (*Hind.*) Tār-ká-jhār تار کا جہار. (*Duk.*) Panai-maram
 பனைமரம். (*Tam.*) Tāṭi-chettu తాటిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Paná
 പന. (*Malyal.*) Pané-mará പനേമര. (*Can.*) Tál-
 gáchh. (*Beng.*) Tāḷa-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Tāṭicha-jháḍa.
 (*Mah.*) Tād-nu-jháḍa. (*Guz.*) Tál or Tál-gahá. (*Cing.*)
 Thán-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

The Cingalese names *Tál* and *Tal* or *Talla* are some times confounded with each other from the similarity of their pronunciation. The former is the name of *B. flabelliformis*, and the two latter of *Sesamum Indicum*.

For the names of the *vinegar*, *arrack*, *jaggery*, and *toddy* of this plant see the remarks under *Acetum*, *Liquor Spirituosus*, *Saccharum*, and *Toddy*.

112. BOSWELLIA GLABRA, Roxb., (*Resin of—Indian Frankincense*.)

Kundur كندر. (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) Farangí-
 áúd فرنگی عود. (*Duk.*) Paṇangi-ṣhāmbirāṇi பறங்கி
 சாம்பிரணி; Kundurukam-piṣhin குந்துருகம்பிசின். (*Tam.*)
 Parangi-sāmbirāṇi పరంగిసాంబరణి; Anduga-pisunu అండుగ
 పిసును. (*Tel.*) Maṇṇa-kungiliyam മഞ്ഞകുങ്കിലിയം; Va-
 lanku-chāmbirāṇi വളങ്കുചാമ്പ്രാണി. (*Malyal.*) Bringi-
 lobāṇ. (*Bur.*).

Kundur is more properly the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni name of *Olibanum*, but is also often applied to the Resin of *B. glabra*, particularly when it occurs in tears, so as to resemble the former. See the remarks under *B. thurifera*.

113. BOSWELLIA THURIFERA, Roxb., (*Resin of—Olibanum.*)

Bastaj بستج ; Kundur كندر ; Lubán لبان. (*Arab.*)
 Kundur كندر. (*Pers.*) Sél-gónd سيل گوند ; Kundur كندر. (*Hind.*) Kundur كندر. (*Duk.*) Paṇangi-ṣhāmbi-
 ṛāṇi பறங்கிசாம்பிரணி ; Kundurukkam-piṣhin குந்தருக்கம்
 பிஷின். (*Tam.*) Parangi-sámbrāṇi పరంగిసాంబ్రాణి ; Anduga-
 pisunu అందుగపిసును. (*Tel.*) Vella-kundirukkam వెల్ల
 కుందీరుక్కం. (*Malyal.*) Kundro ; Salai ; Salai-gún.
 (*Beng.*) Salasi-niryásam. (*Sans.*) Kundrikam. (*Cing.*)

When the Resin of *B. thurifera* and *B. glabra*, &c., occurs in tears, it is recognised as *Kundur* ; but when it is found in soft masses, it is generally called *Gandah-férozah* گندہ فیروزہ. The latter is, however, more properly the name of different varieties of Turpentine.

The tears of *Kundur* have different names according to their shape and color. If they are circular and reddish-yellow, they are called *Kundur-zakar* كندر زن کر ; if yellowish-white and translucent, *Kundur-unṣá* كندرانثلی and *Áṇval-kundur* آنول كندر ; and if spherical, *Kundur-madḥaraj* كندر مدحرج. If the Resin, again, occurs in flat and scaly pieces, it is named *Qishár-kundur* قشار كندر ; and if in powder, *Daqúq-kundur* دقاق كندر.

See the remarks under *Benzoinum*, and *B. glabra*.

114. BRYONIA CALLOSA, Rott. (*Seeds of.*)

Janglí-kakṛí-ké-bínj جنگلی ککڑیکے بیج. (*Hind.*)
 Janglí-kankṛí-ké-bínj جنگلی کنکڑی کے بیج ; Buṛamkái-
 ké-bínj بڑم کا ئی کی بیج. (*Duk.*) Shukkaṇkáy-virai சுக்கங்
 காய்விரை ; Komatti-virai கொட்டிவிரை. (*Tam.*) Nakka-
 dósakáya-vittulu నక్కదోసకాయవీతులు ; Buḍamakáya-vittulu
 బుడమకాయవీతులు. (*Tel.*) Karumattan-vitta കരുമാത്തൽ
 വീത്ത. (*Malyal.*) Buḍamakáyi-bijá బుడమకాయబీజ.
 (*Can.*)

See the remarks under *Citrullus colocynthis*.

115. BRYONIA EPIGÆA, Rott.

Akás-gaddah آکاس گڈہ ; Rákas-gaddah راکس گڈہ .
 (Hind.) Ákas-gaddah آکس گڈہ ; Rakkas-gaddah راکس گڈہ ;
 Garaj-phal گرج پھل . (Duk.) Gollan-kóvaik-kizhangu கொல்
 லன்கோவைக்கிழங்கு ; Ákásha-garudan ஆகாசகருடன் ; Garu-
 dan கருடன். (Tam.) Ákásha-garuda-gaddalu அகாசகருட
 டு ; Nágadonda நாகொண்ட ; Murudonda மூருவொண்ட. (Tel.)
 Kollam-kóva-kizhanna கொല്ലம் கோவகிழண, (Malyal.)
 Ákásha-garuda-gadde அகாசகருடகட்ட. (Can.).

116. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb.

Darakhte-palah درخت پله ; Palah پله . (Pers.) Dhák
 ڈھاک ; Dhák ڈھاک ; Palás پلاس . (Hind.) Palás-
 ká-jháṛ پلاس کا جھار . (Duk.) Murukkan-maram முருக்கன்
 மரம் ; Puraishu புரைசு ; Puraṣhu புரசு ; Palásham பலாசம்.
 (Tam.) Móduga-chettu மொதுகதெட்டு ; Paláshamu పలాశము ;
 Kimṣhukamu కంకుళము . (Tel.) Plách-cha ప్లాచ ; Murukka-
 maram മുരുക്കമരം . (Malyal.) Muttuga-mará ముత్తగమరా ;
 Muttuga-gidá ముత్తగగిడా . (Can.) Pálásh. (Beng.) Palásha-
 vrikshaha. (Sans.) Phalásácha-jháḍa ; Kakrácha-jháḍa.
 (Mah.) Khákar-nu-jháḍa. (Guz.) Káliya. (Cing.) Páv.
 (Bur.).

117. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb.. (Seeds of.)

Tukhme-palah تخم پله . (Pers.) Palás-ké-bínj
 پلاس کے بیدنج . (Hind.) Palás-páprá پلاس پاپرا . (Duk.)
 Murukkam-virai முருக்கம்விரை . (Tam.) Móduga-vittulu
 మొదుగవిత్తులు ; Kimṣhukamu కంకుళము ; Palásha-vittulu పలాశ
 విత్తులు . (Tel.) Pláchcham-kuru ప్లాచ్చము Murukka-vitta
 മുരുക്കവിത്ത ; Pláshu പ്ലാശ . (Malyal.) Muttuga-bijá

మత్తకబిజ. (*Can.*) Palāṣha-bijam. (*Sans.*) Phalāsā-
cha-bi ; Kakrācha-bi. (*Mah.*) Khākar-nu-biyān ; Palās-
pāpāro. (*Guz.*) Kaliya-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Pāv-si. (*Bur.*).

118. BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb. } (*Gum of—*
119. BUTEA SUPERBA, Roxb. } *Butea or Ben-
gal Kino.*)

Ṣamaghe-palah صمغ پله. (*Pers.*) Palās-ki-gónd
پلاس کی گوند. (*Hind.*) Chinyá-gónd چنیا گوند ; Kinyá-
gónd کنیا گوند ; Palās-kā-gond پلاس کا گوند. (*Duk.*)
Murukkan-piṣhin முருக்கண்டிசின் ; Palāṣha-piṣhin பலாச
డిசின். (*Tam.*) Móduga-banka మోడుగబంక ; Palāṣha-banka
పలాశబంక. (*Tel.*) Plāch-cha-pāṣha ప్లాచచపాశ ; Murukkin-
pāṣha మురుక్కినపాశ. (*Malyal.*) Muttaga-góndu మత్తగ
గొండు. (*Can.*) Pálāṣh-gun. (*Beng.*) Palāṣha-niryásam.
(*Sans.*) Kakrācha-gónda ; Phalāsācha-gónda. (*Mah.*)
Khākar-nu-gún. (*Guz.*) Káliya-melliyam. (*Cing.*) Pāv-sí.
(*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Kino*.

120. BUTEA SUPERBA, Roxb.

Bél-palás بیل پلاس. (*Duk.*) Koḍi-murukkam கொடி
முருக்கம் ; Koḍi-palāṣham கொடிபலாசம். (*Tam.*) Tige-
móduga తిగెమోడుగ ; Tige-palāṣhamu తిగెపలాశము. (*Tel.*)
Valliplāch-cha వల్లిప్లాచచ వల్లి-murukka వల్లిమరుక్క.
(*Malyal.*) Balli-muttaga బల్లిమత్తగ. (*Can.*) Latá-palāṣh.
(*Beng.*) Latá-palāṣha. (*Sans.*) Vél-khākar. (*Guz.*).

C.

121. CACALIA KLEINIA. Linn.

The leaves of *Cacalia kleinia* are considered in several books to be the *Gáv-zabún* of bazaar, but the latter is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of the Nat. Ord. to which it belongs, viz., *Compositæ*. It is the produce of a species of *Boraginaceæ*. See the remarks under *Echium*.

122. CÆSALPINIA CORIARIA. Willd. (*Dividivi* or *American Sumach*).

Sumáqe-amríqah سماق امریقه. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
Amríqe-ká-sumáq امریقه کا سماق (*Duk.*) Shúmak சூமக்.
(*Tam.*).

123. CÆSALPINIA (GUILANDINA) BONDUCELLA, Linn. (*Nut of——Bonduc-nut.*)

Akitmakit اكتمكت. (*Arab.*) Kháyahe-iblis خایه ابلیس.
(*Pers.*) Kaṭkaranj کتکرانج; Karanjo کرانجو; Karanjavá
; كت کلیجی; Kaṭkalíjā کت کلیجا; کرانجوا;
Ságar-ghólah ساگر گھولہ. (*Hind.*) Gajgá گجگا. (*Duk.*)
Kazhar-ṣhíkkáy கழறிச்சக்காய்; Gech-chakkáy கெச்சக்காய்.
(*Tam.*) Gaḥ-ḥhakáya గచ్చకాయ. (*Tel.*) Kazhanchik-kuru
കഴഞ്ചിക്കുരു; Kalanchik-kuru കളഞ്ചിക്കുരു. (*Malyal.*)
Gajaga-káyi గజగకాయ. (*Can.*) Jhagrá-gúlá; Sétán-
gúlá; Náṭá; Náṭú-koranjá. (*Beng.*) Kubérákshí-phalam.
(*Sans.*) Gajaga. (*Mah.*) Gáigá; Gajga. (*Guz*) Kum-
buru-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Kalain-si or Kalén-zi. (*Bur.*).

The Hindustani names *Kaṭkaranj*, *Karanjó*, and *Karanjavá* are confounded in some books with *Karanj* کرانج or *Karanjh* کرانجہ, which is the name of *Pongamia glabra*.

124. CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN, *Linn.* (*Wood of*
—*Sappan wood.*)

Baqam بقم. (*Arab.*) Bakam بكم. (*Pers.*) Patang پتنگ ;
Patang-kí-lakri پتنگ کی لکڑی. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Vattāṅgi வத்தாங்கி ; Vattékkú வத்தேக்கு ; Vartāṅgi வர்தாங்கி.
(*Tam.*) Okānu-kaṭṭa ஓகானுகட்ட ; Patāṅga-kaṭṭa பதாங்குகட்ட ;
Bakānu-cheṅka பகானுசெங்க ; Bukkapu-cheṅka புகப்புசெங்க .
(*Tel.*) Chappannam ചപ്പന്നം. (*Malyal.*) Patāṅga-cheṅke.
பதாங்கச்செங்க. (*Can.*) Bokom. (*Beng.*) Patang. (*Mah.*)
Patang-nu-lákdó. (*Guz.*) Patangi. (*Cing.*) Tainṅiya or
Tainngiya. (*Bur.*).

125. CAJANUS INDICUS, *Spr.* (*Seeds of.*)

Sháḥ شاح. (*Arab.*) Tuvvar تور ; Arhar ار هر. (*Hind.*)
Tuvvar تور. (*Duk.*) Tuvarai துவரை. (*Tam.*) Kandulu
கண்டலு. (*Tel.*) Tuvāra துவர. (*Malyal.*) Togari தோகரி.
(*Can.*) Oror ; Orol. (*Beng.*) Turí. (*Mah.*) Tuvéro. (*Guz.*).

126. CAJUPUTI OLEUM. (*Cajuput Oil.*)

Kái-puti-ká-tél காயுதி காயுதி ; Kái-búṭi-ká-tél
காயுதி புதி. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaiyáp-puḍai-tailam
கையாப்புடைதலம். (*Tam.*) Káyaputí-tail. (*Beng.*) Káy-
puti-nu-tél. (*Guz.*).

127. CALOPHYLLUM SPURIUM, *Choisy.*

128. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM, *Linn.*
(*Alexandrian-laurel.*)

Surpan سرپن ; Sultānah-champá سلطانہ چمپا. (*Hind.*)
Surfan سرفن. (*Duk.*) Punnai புன்னை ; Punnai-maram
புன்னைமரம் Punnágam புன்னாகம் (*Tam.*) Punnágamu
புன்னாகம் ; Ponna-chetṭu பன்னச்செட்ட. (*Tel.*) Punna புన్న

(*Malyal.*) Suragonne-mará സുരగొന്നിമరా. (*Can.*) Sul-táná-champá. (*Beng.*) Punnága-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Dom-ba-gahá. (*Cing.*) Phoun-niya. (*Bur.*).

129. CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, R. Br. }
130. CALOTROPIS PROCERA, R. Br. } *Mudar.*

Aushar عشر or *Aush-shar* عشر. (*Arab.*) *Kkarak* خرک. (*Pers.*) *Ák* آک; *Madár* مدار; *Akond* اکوند or *Akan* اکن. (*Hind*) *Ák* آک; *Ákrá* آکرا. (*Duk.*) *Erukku* எருக்கு; *Erukkam* எருக்கம். (*Tam.*) *Jillédu-cheṭṭu* జిల్లెడుచెట్టు; *Mandáramu* మందారము. (*Tel.*) *Erukka* എറുക്ക. (*Malyal.*) *Yakkeda-gidá* യക്కిടനിട. (*Can.*) *Ákondo*; *Ák.* (*Beng.*) *Arka-vrikshaha*. (*Sans.*) *Ákḍa-cha-jháḍa*. (*Mah.*) *Ákḍa-nu-jháḍa*. (*Guz.*) *Vará* or *Vará-gahá*. (*Cing*) *Mayo-bijj*. (*Bur.*).

Sukkarul-gushar سكرالعشر is the name of the *Manna* or *Saccharine substance* produced by *C. procera* or some other species allied to it, in Arabia and Persia, which was formerly imported into India; but it is not found at all now in any bazaar, nor is it ever produced here, as far as my knowledge extends, by any species of *Calotropis*.

131. CALUMBÆ RADIX, (*Calumbo* or *Calumbo* Root.)

Bikhe-kalambah بیخ کلمبه. (*Pers.*) *Kalambé-ki-jar* کلمبه کی جر. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kalambá-vér* கலம்பாவேர். (*Tam.*) *Kalambá-véru* కలంబావేరు. (*Tel.*).

132. CALX, (*Lime* or *Quick-lime*.)

Kils كللس. (*Arab.*) *Áhak* آهك; *Núrah* نور. (*Pers.*) *Chúná* چونا; *Chúnah* چونه. (*Hind.*) *Chunnah* چنه. (*Duk.*) *Sṭunṇámbu* சுண்ணாம்பு. (*Tam.*) *Sunnam* సున్నము.

(Tel.) Núra నూర. (Malyal.) Sunṇá സുണ്ണ. (Can.) Chún ; Chúná. (Beng.) Sudhá. (Sans.) Chunná. (Mah.) Chuno (Guz.) Hunu. (Cing.) Thónpkiyu. (Bur.).

The above are the general names for *Lime*, whether *slaked* or *unslaked*, but the former is generally meant by them. If the latter (*unslaked*) is intended, it may be particularized as follows:—

Kali-ká-chúná گلی کا چونا . (Hind.) Kalli-ká-chunnah گلی کا چنه . (Duk.) Kar-ṣhunnámbu கற்கண்ணாம்பு. (Tam.) Rállā-sunnamu రాళ్ల సున్నము. (Tel.).

133. CAMBOGIA. (Gamboge.)

Rubbe-révand رب ريوند ; Auṣárahe-révand غوتا غنبا ; غوتا غنبا . (Arab. and Pers.) Ghótághānbá عصارة ريون . (Hind.) Auṣárahe-révan غوتا گنبا . (Duk.) Makki مككى ; Iréval-chinip-pál இரேவல்சினிப்பால். (Tam.) Révalchini-pál రేవల్ చినపాల్. (Tel.) Réváchinni-sirá. (Mah.) Gokatu ; Gokatu-melliyam. (Cing.) Şanato-sí, Tanato-así or Şanatho-así. (Bur.).

The literal meaning of the above Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Dukhni, Telugu, and Mahratti synonymes is *the juice* or *extract of Rhubarb*, but they are, according to the usage of the languages, the correct names of *Gamboge*, and should be restricted to it, though misapplied in some books to *Rhubarb*. In some other books, again, not only the names of the above drugs (*Gamboge* and *Rhubarb*), but also those of the *yellow Orpiment* are confounded with each other. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, it will be avoided by recognising those drugs by the names inserted in this Catalogue under each of their respective heads.

134. CAMPHORA. (Camphor.)

Káfúr كافور . (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Kápúr كاپور. (Duk.) Karuppúram கருப்பூரம் ; Karppúram கர்ப்பூரம் ;

Shúdan (Tam.) *Karpúram* (Tel.) *Karp-púram* (Malyal.) *Karpúra* (Can.) *Kápúr*; *Kāphúr*. (Beng.) *Karpúraha*. (Sans.) *Kápúra*. (Mah.) *Kapúr*; *Karpúr*. (Guz.) *Kapuru*. (Cing.) *Payo* or *Piyo*. (Bur.).

From their close resemblance, the words *Kápúr* and *Kapúr* are often confounded with each other in many books, and considered to be corruptions of *Kájúr*. The *Dukhni* name *Kápúr* is correctly a corruption of the latter (*Kájúr*); but *Kapúr* is a distinct name and only applicable to *Amber*.

The following are the names of the varieties of *Camphor* generally met with in the bazaars of Southern India:—

a. *Kájúre-qaişúrí* (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) *Pach-ch-ai-karup-púram* (Tam.) *Pach-cha-karpúramu* (Tel.).

b. *Súratt-kájúr* (Hind. and Duk.) *Shúrattu-karup-púram* (Tam.) *Súratu-karpúramu* (Tel.).

c. *Chíní-kájúr* (Hind. and Duk.) *Shíná-karup-púram* (Tam.) *Chíná-karpúramu* (Tel.).

d. *Batál-kájúr* (Hind. and Duk.) *Battáyi-karup-púram* (Tam.) *Battáyi-karpúramu* (Tel.).

The *Dukhni*, *Tamil*, and *Telugu* names, *Ras-kápúr*, *Rasha-karup-púram* and *Rasa-karpúramu*, though somewhat analogous to the above names, should not be confounded with them, for they are the names of an impure *Sub-chloride of Mercury*, not of any variety of *Camphor*.

135. *CAMPHORA GLANDULIFERA*. *Nees*. (*Sassafras of Nepaul*.)

136. CANARIUM COMMUNE, Linn. (*Elemi Tree.*)

137. CANARIUM STRICTUM, Roxb. (*Resin of—Black-dammer.*)

Kálá-dámar كالآء امر. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuppu-dámar கருப்புடாமிர். (*Tam.*) Nalla-rójan நல்லரசு. (*Tel.*) Kálá-dámar. (*Beng.*) Kálo-dámar. (*Guz.*)

138. CANNABIS SATIVA, Linn. (*Indian Hemp plant.*)

Nabátul-qinnab نبات القنب ; Nabátul-qunnab درخت بنگ ; Darakhte-bang . (*Arab.*) Nabátul-qinnab درخت کنب . (*Pers.*) Gánjé-ká-pér گانجہ کاپیر . (*Duk.*) Gánjé-ká-jhar گانجہ کا جھار . (*Hind.*) Ganjá-chedi கஞ்சாசெடி Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர்முலி . (*Tam.*) Ganjávi-chetṭu கஞ்சாவிசெட்டி ; Kalpam-chetṭu கல்பம்செட்டி . (*Tel.*) Kancháva-cheti കഞ്ചാവചെടി . (*Malyal.*) Bhangi-gidá భంగిగిడా . (*Can.*) Gánjár-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Vajradru-vriksha-హ . (*Sans.*) Bhángácha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*) Bháng-nu-jháḍa ; Gánjá-nu-jháḍa. (*Guz.*) Ganjá-gahá ; Kansá-gahá. (*Cing.*) Bhén-bin ; Séjáv-bin. (*Bur.*)

Almost every part of the above plant is a useful medicine, and there is a different name for each in India. The names are as follows:—

Flowering-tops.

Qinnab قنب , or Qunnab قنب . (*Arab.*) Kinnab كنب . (*Pers.*) Gánjá گانجا . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர்முலி ; Kalpam கல்பம் ; Ganjá கஞ்சா . (*Tam.*) Ganjá கஞ்சா ; Bangi బంగ . (*Tel.*) Kanchá കഞ്ച . (*Malyal.*) Bhangi భంగి . (*Can.*) Gánjá. (*Beng.*) Vajradru. (*Sans.*) Ganjá. (*Mah.*) Gánjá. (*Guz.*) Kansá ; Ganjá. (*Cing.*) Šigiyo or Šégiyáv. (*Bur.*)

Leaves.

Hashish حشيش ; Qinnab قنب or Qunnab قنب .
 (Arab.) Bang بنگ . (Pers.) Bhang بهنگ ; Siddhi سدهي ;
 Sabzi سبزي . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjā-ilai گنجائیلے ;
 Bangi-ilai பங்கிலை . (Tam.) Ganjā-āku గంజాఆకు ; Bangi-
 āku బంగఆకు . (Tel.) Kanchāva-ela കഞ്ചാവേല . (Malyal.)
 Bhangi భంగి . (Can.) Bhāng . (Beng.) Vajradru . (Sans.)
 Bhāngā-cha-pāna . (Mah.) Bhāng . (Guz.) Ganjā-kola ;
 Kansā-kolā . (Cing.) Bhén . (Bur.).

Resin.

Charas چرس . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjā-pāl گنجاپال
 پال ; Ganjā-raṣham گنجاشام . (Tam.) Ganjā-rasam
 గంజారసం ; Ganjā-pālu గంజాపాలు . (Tel.) Kanchāch-cheṭip-
 paṣhā കഞ്ചാച്ചെടിപ്പശാ ; Kanchāva-pāla കഞ്ചാവപാല .
 (Malyal.) Choros . (Beng.) Bhāng-nu-ras ; Charas . (Guz.)
 Kansa-kiri ; Ganja-lātu . (Cing.) Šégiyáv-así . (Bur.).

Seeds.

Shahdānāj شهدانج ; Bazrul-qinnab بزرقنب . (Arab.)
 Shahdānāh شهدانه ; Tukhme-kinnab تخم کنب ; Tukhme-
 bang بهنگ کی بینج . (Pers.) Bhang-ké-binj گانج کی بینج . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Gāñjé-ké-binj گانج کی بینج . (Tam.) Ganjā-vittulu గంజావిత్తులు . (Tel.)
 Kanchāva-vitta കഞ്ചാവവിത്ത് . (Malyal.) Bhangi-bíjā
 భంగిబీజ . (Can.) Gāñjār-bíj . (Beng.) Vajradru-bijam .
 (Sans.) Bhāngācha-bí . (Mah.) Bhāng-nu-bí ; Ganjā-
 nu-bí . (Guz.) Ganjā-aṭṭa ; Kansā-aṭṭa . (Cing.) Bhén-si ;
 Séjáv-si . (Bur.).

Maujūn मौजून is a general name for Confection or Electuary
 of any kind, but it is familiarly used for the Confection of Indian
 Hemp, which is commonly sold in the bazaar.

Subzi and *Bang* or *Bhang* are properly the names of the leaves of *C. sativa*, but they are also often used for an intoxicating drink made from them.

The Burmese names of the leaves of *Indian Hemp* (*Bhén*), and of *Opium* (*Bh-ain* or *Bhin*) are occasionally confounded with each other on account of the close resemblance of their pronunciation.

139. *CAPPARIS APHYLLA*, *Roxb.* (*Oil of.*)

Karél-ká-tél کریل کاتیل ; Karér-ká-tél کریر کاتیل.
(*Hind.*) Karyal-ká-tél کریل کاتیل . (*Duk.*)

140. *CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM*, *Blume, Syn.*
CAPSICUM ANNUUM, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—Chillies.*)

Filfile-ahmar فلفل احمر . (*Arab.*) Fífle-surkh فلفل سرخ;
Pilpile-surkh پیلپیل سرخ . (*Pers.*) Mirch مرچ ; Lál-mirch
لال مرچ ; Gách-mirch گاج مرچ . (*Hind.*) Mirchi میرچی ;
Lál-mirchi لال میرچی . (*Duk.*) Miłagáy மிளகாய ; Mułagáy
முளகாய . (*Tam.*) Mirapa-káya మిరపకాయ . (*Tel.*) Kappal-
mełaka കപ്പൽമേളക . (*Malyal*) Méṇaṣhina-káyi మేనాశినా
కాయ . (*Can.*) Lál-morich ; Lanká-morich . (*Beng.*) Ma-
richi-phalam . (*Sans.*) Mir-singá . (*Mah.*) Lál-mirich ;
Marchu . (*Guz.*) Miris . (*Cing.*) Náyu-si . (*Bur.*)

141. *CARBON.* (*Charcoal.*)

Fahm فحم or Faḥam فحم . (*Arab.*) Zugḥál زغال .
(*Pers.*) Kóyelah کویله . (*Hind.*) Kólsa کولسا . (*Duk.*)
Kari கரி . (*Tam.*) Boggu బొగ్గు . (*Tel.*) Kari കരി . (*Mal-*
yal.) Iddallu ഇടല്ല . (*Can.*) Kóyalá . (*Beng.*) Angá-
raha . (*Sans.*) Kólasé . (*Mah.*) Kóelo ; Kólso . (*Guz.*)
Anguru . (*Cing.*) Míṣu-e or Mídu-ye . (*Bur.*)

The wood and animal charcoals are distinguished as follows:—

Wood-charcoal (Carbo Ligni)——*Faḥmul-khashab*
 (Arab.) *Zughāle-chóbí* زغال چوبی. (Pers.)
Lakṛi-ká-kóyelah لکڑی کا کوئلہ. (Hind.) *Lakṛi-ká-kólsá* لکڑی کا کولسا.
 (Duk.) *Aḍuppu-kari* அடுப்புக் கரி; *Kaṭṭai-kari* கட்டைக் கரி. (Tam.)
Kaṭṭa-boggu కట్టబొగ్గు. (Tel.) *Aṭuppa-kari* అడుపుకరి; *Muṭṭi-*
kari మట్టికరి. (Malyal.) *Kaṭṭige-iddallu* కట్టిగిడ్డల్లు.
 (Can.) *Kúsh-tha-kóyalá*. (Beng.) *Kúshṭa-angúraḥa*. (Sans.) *Lúka-*
ḍácha-kólasé. (Mah.) *Lákḍu-kóelo*. (Guz.) *Thén-míṣu-e*. (Bur.).

Animal-charcoal (Carbo Animalis).——

Faḥmul-ḥaiván فحم الحيوان; *Faḥmul-gaẓm* فحم العظم.
 (Arab.) *Zughāle-ḥaivání* زغال حیوانی; *Zughāle-ustakhán*
 زغال استخوان. (Pers.) *Haḍḍi-ká-kóyelah* هڈی کا کوئلہ. (Hind.)
Haḍ-ká-kólsá هڈ کا کولسا. (Duk.) *Elumbu-kari* எலும்புக் கரி.
 (Tam.) *Emika-boggu* ఎమికబొగ్గు. (Tel.) *Astí-kari* అస్టికరి.
 (Malyal.) *Eluvu-iddallu* ఎలుపుగిడ్డల్లు. (Can.) *Asti-angúraḥa*.
 (Sans.) *Haḍa-kólasé*. (Mah.) *Ayu-míṣu-e*. (Bur.).

The Cingalese name in the text, *Anguru*, is confounded in some books, with *Inguru*, which is the name of *Ginger*.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 142. CARCHARIAS GLAUCUS, —. | } Oil of—
Fish oil. |
| 143. CARCHARIAS VULGARIS, —. | |

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

144. CARDAMOMUM. (*Cardamoms or Lesser Cardamoms*.)

Qāqilah قاقلة; *Qaqilahe-ṣighār* قاقلة صغار; *Hél* هیل;
Hél-bavá هیل بوا; *Kh-air-bavá* خیر بوا; *Shóshmír* شو شمیر.
 (Arab.) *Qaqilahe-khurd* قاقلة خرد. (Pers.) *Iláyechí*
 ایچی; *Chhóṭi-iláyechí* چھوٹی ایچی. (Hind.) *Iláchí*
 ایچی; *Chhóṭi-iláchí* چھوٹی ایچی. (Duk.) *Éla-ká* ഇലക; *Éla-káy* ഇലകയ;
Élakáy-virai ഇലകായ്‌വிரை. (Tam.) *Éla-*
kāya ഇലകായ; *Élakāya-vittulu* ഇലകായ്‌വിട്ടുలు. (Tel.) *Élat-*
tari ഇലത്തരി. (Malyal.) *Yálakki* യാലക്కి. (Can.)

Eláchi. (*Beng.*) Upakunchiká. (*Sans.*) Vélá. (*Mah.*)
 Iláchi. (*Guz.*) Ensal or Enasal. (*Cing.*) Phálá or Bhálá.
 (*Bur.*).

The above are properly the names of the *Capsule*, but are generally used for both the *capsule* and *seeds*. If necessary to indicate the former particularly, the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Iláychi-dóré* الاچي ثورے and *Iláchi-bóndé* الاچي بوندے are employed.

See the remarks under the heads of '*Amomum. Sp. of,*' with regard to the names of *Cardamom seeds*, &c.

145. CARICA PAPAYA, Linn. (*Fruit of.*)

Aanabahe-hindí عنبه هندی. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Pop-
 aiyá پپیا or Popaiyah پپیه. (*Hind.*) Popái پپائی. (*Duk.*)
 Pappáyi பப்பாயி; Pappáyi-pazham பப்பாயிபழம்; Pappáli-
 pazham பப்பாளிபழம். (*Tam.*) Boppáyi-pandú బొప్పాయి
 పండు; Madana-anapakáya మదనఅనపకాయ; Madhurnakam
 మధునకం. (*Tel.*) Pappáya-pazham పప్పుయపం; Ápap-
 páya-pazham ఆపప్పుయపం. (*Malyal.*) Boppáyi-haññu
 బొప్పాయిదణ్ణ; Pharangi-haññu ఫరంగిదణ్ణ. (*Can.*) Pap-
 paiyá; Pópoyiá. (*Beng.*) Pópayá. (*Mah.*) Papyo; Papáyi.
 (*Guz.*) Pepolká. (*Cing.*) Šimbo-ši or Timbo-ši. (*Bur.*).

146. CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Linn. (*Seeds of*)

Qurtum قرطم or Qirtum قرطم. (*Arab.*) Khasakdánah
 خسكدانه; Kájirah كاجيره; Kázhírah كاذيره. (*Pers.*) Kar-
 kár; Karar-ké-bíj كرتز کے بیج. (*Hind.*) Kusam-ké-bínj
 కుసంబిబింజ. (*Duk.*) Kuṣhumbá-virai குசும்பாவிரை. (*Tam.*)
 Kusumbá-vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు; Kusumba-vittulu కుసుంబ
 విత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Kusambi-bíjá కుసంబిబింజ. (*Can.*) Ku-
 sum-bíchi. (*Beng.*) Kusamba-bíjam. (*Sans.*) Šupán or
 Subán. (*Bur.*).

147. CARUI FRUCTUS. (*Caraway fruits or Caraway seeds.*)

Karoyá كرويا ; Kamúne-armaní كمون ارمني ; Kamúne-rúmi كمون رومي. (*Arab.*) Karóyah كرويه ; Zirahe-rúmi زيره رومي ; Zirahe-armaní زيره ارمني. (*Pers.*) Viláyati-zírah ولايتي زيره. (*Hind.*) Karóyah كرويه. (*Duk.*) Kékkuvirai கேக்குவிரை ; Shímai-shómbu சைமசெம்பு. (*Tam.*) Kéku-vittulu కేకువిత్తులు ; Shíma-sópa శిమసోపా. (*Tel.*) Biláti-jirá. (*Beng.*) Raṭa-duru. (*Cing.*).

The English and Arabic words *Caraway* and *Karóyá* being somewhat analogous in their pronunciation, they are used synonymously in Southern India; while in many other parts of India, they are considered to be two distinct fruits. In the latter places, *Caraway seeds* are named *Viláyati-zírah*, and no Arabic and Persian names assigned to it.

The Cingalese name *Mahá-duru*, which occurs in some books for *Caraway seeds*, is correctly the name of *Ani-seeds*.

148. CARUM NIGRUM,——(*Fruit of.*)

Kamúne-kirmání كمون كرمانى. (*Arab.*) Zirahe-síyáh سیاه زیره ; Zirahe-kirmání زیره كرمانى ; Síyáh-zírah سیاه زیره. (*Pers.*) Sháh-zírah شاذیرا or Shah-zirá شه زیره. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shímai-shíragam சைமசிரகம் ; Pilappu-shíragam பிலப்புசிரகம். (*Tam.*) Síma-jilakara శిమజిలకర. (*Tel.*) Shíma-jírakam శిమజిరకం. (*Malyal.*) Shíme-jirage శిమెజిరే. (*Con.*) Viláyati-jiré. (*Mah.*).

149. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN. D. C.
(*Fruit of—Ajowan fruit.*)

Kamúne-mulúkí كمون ملوكي. (*Arab.*) Nánkháh نانخواه ; Zinyán زنيان. (*Pers.*) Ajvāyan اجوائن. (*Hind.*) Ajván اجوان. (*Duk.*) Ómam ഓمام. (*Tam.*) Ómamu

ఓమము ; Vāmamu వామము. (Tel.) Ayamódakam ఆయమోదాకం ; Hómam హోమం. (Malyal.) Vóma వోమ. (Can.) Ájvain ; Ajván. (Beng.) Vóva-sádá ; Vóvá. (Mah.) Ajwán. (Guz.) Assamodagun or Assamodagam ; Omam. (Cing.) Samhúm. (Bur.).

The Ajowan or Ómām water (*Aqua Ptychotis*) is known in the bazaar by the following names:—

Áarqe-ajván عرق اجوان. (Hind. and Duk.) Ómat-ti-nir
 ఓమత్తిన్. (Tam.) Óma-drávakam ఓమద్రావకం. (Tel.).

150. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) ROXBURGHIANUM.

Benth. Syn. APIUM. INVOLUCRATUM, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Bazrul-karafs بزاروالكرفس. (Arab.) Tukhme-karafs
 آجمودا آجمود. (Pers.) تخم كرفس. (Pers.)
 (Hind.) Ájmúdah آجموده ; Ájmúdah-ajván آجموداجوان.
 (Duk.) Aṣham-tágam அசம்தாகம் ; Aṣhamtá-ómam அசம்
 தாமம். (Tam.) Ajumóda-vómam அஜமோதவோமம் ; Aṣhu-
 madága-vómam அశుమదாகவோమం. (Tel.) Ájamodá-vómá
 లాజమోదావోమా. (Can.) Rán-dhoni ; Ájmúd. (Beng.)
 Ajamódá-vóvá. (Mah.).

Karafs كرفس is in use in Arabia and Persia for the common Celery, but in India generally applied to the above plant.

Ájmúd, Ájmúdá, and Ájmúdah-ajván are the Hindustani and Dukhni synonymes of the fruit of *Carum Roxburghianum*, but are misapplied to 'Henbane-seeds' and other drugs in Shakespears' and other Dictionaries.

151. CARYOPHYLLUM. (Cloves.)

Qaranful قرنفل. (Arab.) Mekhak ميخك. (Pers.)
 Lóng لونگ. (Hind.) Lavang لونگ. (Duk.) Kirámbu
 కొరంబు ; Ilavāṅgap-pú ఇలవంగపట్టు ; Karuváp-pú శ్రువాపట్టు.

(*Tam.*) Lavangálu లవంగలు; Lavanga-pú లవంగపూ. (*Tel.*)
 Karámpu കരമ്പു. (*Malyal.*) Lavangá ലവంగా. (*Can.*)
 Lóng. (*Beng.*) Lavangaha. (*Sans.*) Lavanga. (*Mah.*)
 Lavang. (*Guz.*) Krábu-naṭi or Krámbu-naṭi. (*Cing.*) Le-
 ṅiah-poén or Lengaṅ-poén. (*Bur.*).

152. CARYOTA URENS, *Linn.* (*Bastard Sago Tree.*)

Māri ماری. (*Hind.*) Māri-ká-jhar ماری کا جھار. (*Duk.*)
 Kúndal-panai கந்தல்பனை. (*Tam.*) Chúnṭap-pana ചുണ്ട
 പന ; Íran-pana ററററററററ. (*Malyal.*).

153. CASSIA ABSUS, *Linn.* (*Seeds of.*)

Tashmizaj تشمیزج ; Chashmizaj چشمیزج. (*Arab.*)
 Chashmizak چشمیزك ; Chashúm چشموم. (*Pers.*) Cháksú
 چاكسو ; Chákút چاكوت. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuṅká-
 nam கருங்காணம் ; Káṭṭukkol காட்டுக்கொள் ; Idikkol இடிக்
 கொள் ; Mulaippál-virai முலைப்பால்வினா. (*Tam.*) Chanu-
 pála-vittulu చను పాలవీత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Karin-kolḷa കരികൊള്ള.
 (*Malyal.*) Kan-kuṭi. (*Mah.*) Chinól. (*Guz.*) Kalu-kolḷu ;
 Bú-tóra. (*Cing.*).

The meaning of some of the above names (*Karin-kolḷa*,
Kalu-kolḷu, &c.) is *black Horse-gram*, and they are applied to
 the seeds of *C. absus*, because they are black and bear a resem-
 blance to the *Horse-gram*. But some black seeds are often found
 in the *Horse-gram* itself, and also used for medicinal purposes,
 and they are, therefore, sometimes confounded with the former.

154. CASSIA ALATA, *Linn.*

Dádmurdan دادمردن ; Dát-ká-pát داتكاپات. (*Hind.*)
 Dát-ká-pattá داتكاپتا ; Viláyatí-agtí ولايتي اگتي. (*Duk.*)
 Shimai-agatti சைமஅகத்தி ; Vandukolli வண்டுக்கொல்லி.

(Tam.) *Shīma-aviṣhi-chetṭu* శిమవిషిచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Shīma-akatti* శిమకత్తి. (Malyal.) *Shīme-agase* శిమెఅగసె. (Can.) *Dād-murdan* ; *Dādmāri*. (Beng.) *Attóra*. (Cing.) *Timbó-mezali* or *Simbo-maizali* ; *Maizali-gi*. (Bur.).

155. CASSIA AURICULATA, Linn.

Tarvar ترور. (Hind. and Duk.) *Ávirai* ஆவிளை ; *Ávárāi* ஆவாளை. (Tam.) *Tangédu* తంజేడు. (Tel.) *Ávara* అవార ; *Ponnávīram* పొన్నావీరం. (Malyal.) *Tán-gádi-gidá* తంగాదిగిదా ; *Ávara-gidá* అవరగిదా ; *Taravaḍa-gidá* తరవడగిదా. (Can.) *Taravaḍa*. (Mah.) *Rana-vará*. (Cing.).

156. CASSIA (CATHARTOCARPUS) FISTULA

Linn. (*Purging Cassia—Pod or Legume of.*)

Khiyár-shanbar خیارشنبر. (Arab.) *Khiyár-chanbar* خیارچنبر. (Pers.) *Amaltás* املتاس ; *Amaltás-kí-phallí* املتاس کی پھلی. (Hind. and Duk.) *Konṛaik-káy* కొంఱైకకాయ ; *Sharak-konṛaik-káy* శరక కొంఱైకకాయ. (Tam.) *Réla-káyalu* రేలకాయలు ; *Suvarṇam* సువర్ణం. (Tel.) *Kounak-káya* కొంఱైకకాయ. (Malyal.) *Kakke-káyi* కకకాయ. (Can.) *Hónálu* ; *Shónálu* ; *Bánor-láṭi*. (Beng.) *Suvarṇaka*. (Sans.) *Bháváchi-séngé*. (Mah.) *Gar-málu*. (Guz.) *Áhalla* or *Ahilla*. (Cing.) *Nuṣi*. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the *Cassia-pulp* (*Cassia pulpa*), which is often sold in the bazaars of S. India, separately:—

Maghze-khiyár-shanbar مغز خیار شنبر. (Arab. and Pers.) *Maghze-amaltás* مغز املتاس. (Hind. and Duk.) *Shara-konṛai-puḷi* శరక కొంఱైకపిండి. (Tam.) *Réla-gozzu* రేలగొంజు ; *Réla-gonzu* రేలగంజు. (Tel.).

157. CASSIA LIGNEA. *Syn.* CORTEX CASSIÆ.
(*Cassia-bark*).

Qirfah قرفه . (*Arab.*) Saliklah سليخه . (*Pers.*)
Taj تج . (*Hind.*) Mōṭi-dār-chini موٹی دارچینی . (*Duk.*)
Periya-lavanga-paṭṭai பெரியலவங்கப்பட்டை . (*Tam.*) Moddu-
lavanga-paṭṭa మద్దులవంగపట్ట . (*Tel.*) Élavannap-paṭṭā എല
വണ്ണപ്പട്ട . (*Malyal*) Taj. (*Guz.*).

158. CASSIA LANCEOLATA, *Forsk.* } *Leaves of—*
Country, Indian, }
or Tinnevelly }
159. CASSIA OBOVATA, *Colladon.* } *Senna.*

Sanāe-hindī سنا هندی . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Hindī-
sanā هندی سنا ; Hindī-sanā-kā-pāt هندی سنا کپات . (*Hind.*)
Nāt ki-sanā ناک کی سنا ; Nat-ki-sanā-kā-pattā ناک کی سنا کپتا .
(*Duk.*) Nātṭu-nilā-virai நாட்டுநிலாவிரை ; Nilāvirai நிலா
விரை ; Nila-vākai நிலவாகை . (*Tam.*) Néla-tangédu నేలతం
గడు . (*Tel.*) Nila-vákā നിലവാകാ . (*Malyal.*) Nelāvarike
നേലവരിക്ക . (*Can.*) Shón-pāt or Són-pāt. (*Beng.*) Bhúi-
taravaḍa ; Mulkācha-ṣhónā-makhī. (*Mah.*) Sana-kola ;
Nilāvari or Nelāvari. (*Cing.*) Puve-kain-yoe. (*Bur.*).

From the prefixes *nil*, *nil*, *nel*, and *nél*, in the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malyalim, and Cingalese names of *Senna leaves* (*country or otherwise*) they are misapplied sometimes to the *Indigo plant*, and occasionally to *Indigo* itself. The proper names for the latter are given under its respective head.

160. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS, *Linn.*

Kasóndi كسوندى ; Barī-kasóndi بری کسوندى . (*Hind.*
and Duk.) Nāttam-takarai நாத்தம்தகரை . (*Tam.*) Kasindhā
కసింధ . (*Tel.*) Nāṭram-takara നാററంతകര . (*Malyal.*)
Peni-tóra. (*Cing.*) Mezali or Maizali. (*Bur.*).

161. CASSIA SOPHORA, Linn.

Bás-kí-kasóndi . باس کی کسوندی . (*Hind.*) Sarí-kasóndi . سڑی کسوندی . (*Duk.*) Ponná-virai பொன்னுவிரை ; Periyatakarai பெரியதகரை ; Pérá-virai பேராவிரை . (*Tam.*) Kásamardhakamu కాశమర్దకము ; Tagara-chetṭu తగరచెట్టు ; Paiditangédu పైడితంజేడు ; Núti-kaṣhindha నూతికాశింధ . (*Tel.*) Ponnám-takara പൊന്നാത്തകര . (*Malyal.*) Kál-kosandi . (*Beng.*) Ūru-tora . (*Cing.*)

162. CASSIA TORA, Linn.

Sanjsabóyah . سنجدبویه . (*Arab.*) Sangsabóyah . سنگسبویه . (*Pers.*) Chakóndá . چکوندا ; Chakónd . چکوند ; Chakónr . چکونر ; Pañvár . پنوار . (*Hind.*) Tarótá . تروٹا or Tarótah . تروٹہ . (*Duk.*) Ūṣhit-tagarai . உஷித்தகரை ; Tagarai . தகரை . (*Tam.*) Tanṭepu-çhetṭu . తంఱేపుచెట్టు ; Tagiriṣha-çhetṭu . తగిరిశచెట్టు . (*Tel.*) Takara . തകര . (*Malyal.*) Çhakondá . (*Beng.*) Tánkli . (*Mah.*) Tóra . (*Cing.*) Kiyn-e . (*Bur.*)

Qilqil . ققل or Quiqul . ققل , and Dajrul-akbar . دجرالاکبر are found in some books (*Materia Indica*, &c.,) among the synonymes of the above seeds, but they are correctly the names of two other drugs.

163. CASTOREUM. (*Castor.*)

Jund . جند ; Jande-bédastar . جندبیدستر ; Quṣyatul-kalbul-bahr . قصیت الکلب البحر . (*Arab.*) Kunde-bédastar . کندبیدستر ; Áshbachagán . آش بچگان ; Kháyahe-sage-ábí . خایه سگ آبی . (*Pers.*) Jund . جند . (*Hind.*) Jun . جن . (*Duk.*) Junnu . ஜன்னு ; Nír-náy-virai . நீர்நாய்விரை . (*Tam.*) Zunnu . జున్ను ; Níru-kukka-bíjam . నీరుకుక్కబీజం . (*Tel.*)

164. CASUARINA MURICATA, Roxb. (*Casuarina* or *Tinian Pine*.)

Jangli-sarv جنگلی سرو . (Hind.) Jangli-jháú جنگلی جھاؤ ;
Jangli-sarú جنگلی سرو . (Duk.) Shavuku-maram சவுகும்பம்.
(Tam.) Chavuku-mánu చవుకుమను . (Tel.) Chavaka-māram
ചവക്കമരം. (Malyal.).

Jangli-sarv is misapplied to *Ailanthus excelsa* in some Dictionaries, &c.

165. CATECHU (*the drug*.)

Kat كت ; Kát كات ; Kath كته ; Katthá كته . (Hind.)
Katthah كته . (Duk.) Kāshu കാഷു ; Kattakāmbu കട്ടകാമ്പു
കാம்பു ; Kāshukaṭṭi കാഷുകാട്ടി . (Tam.) Kāṇchu కాంచు . (Tel.)
Kāshikaṭṭi കാശികാട്ടി ; Katta കാത്ത . (Malyal.) Kāchu
কাচু . (Can.) Kat ; Kát. (Beng.) Kát ; Kāncha. (Mah.)
Kath-tho. (Guz.) Kaipu. (Cing.) Shāzi. (Bur.).

Besides the three usual varieties of Catechu, *black*, *red*, and *pale*, there is another in the bazaars of Southern India, which is called *Suféd-katthah* سفید کته (*white catechu*). It occurs in round masses of various size, grey or pale-brown externally and white internally, and astringent in taste. It is not the produce of any particular plant, but is supposed to be prepared from the Decoction of several astringent barks. It is brought here from Hyderabad, and therefore known also as *Hyderabúdi-katthah* حیدرآبادی کته (*Hyderabad catechu*).

166. CAVALLIUM URENS, Schott.

Kavile కవిలె ; Errapuniki-chetṭu ఎర్రపునకిచెట్టు ; Tabasi
తబసి ; Tanuku-mánu తనుకుమను . (Tel.).

167. CEDRELA TOONA, Roxb.

Tún-ká-jháṛ تون کا جھاڑ . (Hind.) Túṇu-maram துணு
மரம் . (Tam.) Nandi-chetṭu నందిచెట్టు . (Tel.) Araṇa-maram
അരണമരം. (Malyal.) Tún. (Beng.)

168. CELASTRUS PANICULATA, Willd. (*Seeds of.*)

Mál-kangni مال کنگنی ; Mál-kangni-ké-bínj مال کنگنی کے بیج . (Hind.) Valuluvai வாளுவைய ; Atiparich-cham அதிபரிச்சம் . (Tam.) Málkanguni-vittulu మాల్కంగునివిత్తులు ; Gundumeda గుండుమెడ . (Tel.) Valuzhuvá വാലുഴുവാ . (Malyal.) Málkangni. (Beng.) Málkángóni. (Mah.).

169. CELSIA COROMANDELIANA, Vahl.

Kúkshima. (Beng.).

170. CERA. (*Wax.*)

Shama شمع . (Arab.) Móm موم . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Mozhukku மொழுக்கு . (Tam.) Mainam మైనం . (Tel.) Mezhuka മെഴുക. (Malyal.) Ména మేన . (Can.) Móm. (Beng.) Madhujam. (Sans.) Ména. (Mah.) Min. (Guz.) Itti. (Cing.) Phayouñ. (Bur.).

171. CETACEUM. (*Spermaceti.*)

Shahmussamak شحم السمك . (Arab.) Paiyahe-máhi مچھلی کی چربی . (Pers.) Machhli-kí-charbí . (Hind.) Mach-chhi-kí-charbí . (Duk.) Min-kozhuppu மீன்கொழுப்பு . (Tam.) Chépa-kovvu చేప కొழு. (Tel.).

172. CHAVICA (PIPER) BETLE, Miq. (*Leaf of—Betel leaf.*)

Tanból تنبول . (Arab.) Barge-tanból برگ تنبول ; Tamból . (Pers.) Pán پان . (Hind. and Duk.) Vettilai வெத்திலை . (Tam.) Tamalapáku తమలపాకు ; Naga-valli నాగవల్లి . (Tel.) Vetřila വെറ്റില . (Malyal.) Viř-

dele ವಿಳೆವಿಲೆ. (*Can.*) Pán. (*Beng.*) Nágavallí. (*Sans.*)
Videcha-pána. (*Mah.*) Pán. (*Guz.*) Balát. (*Cing.*) Kún-
yoe. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga*, with reference to the *Greater* and *Lesser Galangals* being erroneously considered to be the roots of *Chavica Betle*.

173. CHAVICA OFFICINARUM, *Miq. Syn.* PIPER
CHABA, *Hemter.*

Cháb چاب — fruit of, Gaj-phal گج پھل. (*Hind.*).

174. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq. Syn.* PIPER
LONGUM, *Linn.* (*Berries of—Long-pepper*).

Dár-filfil دار فلفل. (*Arab.*) Filfile-daráz ز دار فلفل.
(*Pers.*) Piplí پپلی or Piplíyāñ پپلیان. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Tippili திப்பிலி. (*Tam.*) Pippallu పిప్పళ్లు. (*Tel.*) Tippili
തിപ്പിലി. (*Malyal.*) Yippali ಯಿಪ್ಪಲಿ. (*Can.*) Piplí.
(*Beng.*) Pippali. (*Sans.*) Pimpli. (*Mah.*) Pipli; Pipér.
(*Guz.*) Tippili. (*Cing.*) Paikhiñ or Pakhén; Peziñ-
ng-ouñ. (*Bur.*).

Krishna means *black* in Sanscrit, but by some mistake it is given as the name of *Long Pepper* in some books.

Instead of *Tippili*, *Kát-tippili* is found in the *Hortus Malabaricus*. The latter means *the wild Long Pepper*.

In a few books, the *Long Pepper* is confounded with *Cubebs*; and in a few more, the Hindustani names *Piplí* and *Pippal* are used synonymously. The latter is, however, the name of *Ficus religiosa*.

175. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq.* (*Root of*.)

Filfile-móyah فلفل مويه. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Piplá-
mór پپلامور. (*Hind.*) Piplá-mól پپلامول. (*Duk.*)
Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்டை; Tippili-vér திப்பிலிவேர்; Tippili-

múlām திப்பிலிமூலம். (Tam.) Módi मूडी; Pippili-katṭa
 పిప్పిలికట్ట. (Tel.) Tippili-vér തിപ്പിലിവേര; Kátṭa-tippili
 കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി. (Malyal.) Pipli-múl. (Beng.) Pimpḷi-múla.
 (Mah.) Pipli-múl. (Guz.) Tippili-múl. (Cing.).

176. CHICORIA ENDIVIA, Linn. (Endive—Seeds
 of.)

Bazrul-hindabá بزرا الهند با. (Arab.) Tukhme-kásni
 کا سنی کے بیج. (Hind. and Duk.) Kásni-ké-binj تخم کاسنی.
 (Pers.) Káshini-virai காசிவிளை. (Tam.) Kásini-
 vittulu కసివిత్తులు. (Tel.) Káchani. (Mah.).

177. CHIRONIA CENTAURIODES, Roxb. Syn.
 ERYTHRAE ROXBURGHII, G. Don.

Charáyatah چرايته. (Hind.) Gimá. (Beng.).

178. CHRYSANTHEMUM ROXBURGHII, Desv.

(Flowers of.)

Gule-dáúdí گل داؤدی. (Pers.) Gul-chíní گل چینی;
 Gul-chíní-ká-phúl گل چینی کا پھول. (Hind. and Duk.)
 Śhámantip-pú சாமந்திப்பூ. (Tam.) Chámanti चमन्ति;
 Chémanti चेमन्ति. (Tel.) Jévanti-púva ജവന്തിപ്പൂവ.
 (Malyal.) Śhyávantige-huvu ಶ್ಯವಂತಿಗೇಹುವು. (Can.) Gul-
 dáúdí. (Beng.) Śhévantiká-pushpam. (Sans.) Śhévanti-
 cha-phúla. (Mah.) Guldáúdí. (Guz.).

Gul-chíní or Gule-chíní is applied to the above plant in
 South India, but in Calcutta and many other places to *Plumiera*
acuminata.

179. CICEER ARIETINUM, Linn. (Acidulated water
 or Exudation of.)

Khallul-himmas خال الحمص. (Arab.) Sirkah-
 چنه کا سرکه. (Pers.) Chané-ká-sirkah سرکه نخود.
 (Can.)

Búnt-ká-sirkah . بونٹ کاسرکہ . (*Hind.*) Búnt-ká-sirká
 Harbare-ká-sirká . ہر برے کا سرکا . (*Duk.*)
 Kadalai-pulippu கடலைபுளிப்பு; Kadalai-kádi கடலைகாடி.
 (*Tam.*) Shanaga-pulusu శనగపులుసు; Shanaga-kádi శనగ
 కాడి. (*Tel.*) Kadale-kádi കടലകാടി. (*Malyal.*) Kadale-
 kádi ಕಡಲೆಕಾಡಿ. (*Can.*) Chanér-sirka. (*Beng.*) Búnt-nu-
 sirko. (*Guz.*).

The above liquid, as I have already remarked under *Acetum*, is held in the highest repute as a useful vinegar amongst the natives, and used by them frequently in many diseases. It is very cheap in those places where it is produced; such as, Mysore, Bangalore, Baigun Pully, but in great many parts of India, including Madras, its price is generally 3 or 4 times more than that of the *Wine* or *Grape Vinegar*.

Although it is commonly called a vinegar, and considered to be really so by the native practitioners and druggists; yet it is not a *vinegar* in the strictest sense of that word, for the following reasons:—

First, it is not a product of *acetous fermentation* or *destructive distillation*, which is the case with all the liquids known as vinegars. Secondly, it consists almost wholly of *Water*, *Oxalic Acid*, and *Acid Oxalates*. Thirdly, if *genuine*, it does not contain *Acetic Acid*, at least, to any appreciable extent. I say, *genuine*, because on account of its high price and scarcity, it is generally adulterated with the common Vinegar, and this adulteration, if slight, cannot be detected, except by testing for *Acetic Acid*.

The specimens I have examined for *Acetic Acid*, were of undoubted genuineness, from Baigun Pully and Bangalore, and the usual tests for that acid were applied after the *Oxalic Acid* was completely removed by *Lime*, and the liquid filtered.

The article under examination is a secretion or exudation of the *Bengal-gram* plant (*Cicer arietinum*), and is collected from it during the season of dew, when it becomes mixed with the latter, is easily taken up or absorbed by cloth, and wrung out in a

vessel. The following are the two ways adopted for this purpose :—

1. In great many parts of India, where *Cicer arietinum* is cultivated, a piece of thin and clean cloth is tied to one of the ends of a stick, and the plants are touched with it early in the morning so as to absorb the dew on them, which is squeezed out in a vessel.

2. In a few places, particularly in Southern India, the plants are covered with a thin and clean cloth during the whole or last part of the night, which becomes quite wet in the morning, and is wrung out or rinsed out in a vessel.

The latter is not only the more expensive and troublesome plan, but also the liquid produced by it is much weaker; therefore, it is not extensively employed.

It will be seen from the above explanation, that our present article is simply an *acidulated water or dew*, whose acidity almost wholly depends upon the presence of *Oxalic Acid* and *Acid Oxalates*. It is the best, cheapest, and readiest *natural* source of *Oxalic Acid*, and as it is, is quite fit to be administered internally in all cases where the use of that acid is indicated. This liquid varies in color from pale brown to reddish brown; and has an intense and sharp acid taste, the characteristic of *Oxalic Acid*, and a slight and peculiar odour which is different from that of vinegar. Its specific gravity is generally between 1,008 and 1,020.

180. CINCHONA CALISAYA, Wedd.

181. CINCHONA CONDAMINEA, D. C.

182. CINCHONA SUCCIRUBA, Pavon,

and other Sp. of Quinine-yielding CINCHONA.

} Bark of.

Barak بارک . (Duk.) Shurap-paṭṭai சுரப்பட்டை.

(Tam.) Jvarap-paṭṭa జ్వరపట్ట. (Tel.).

Quinine is known amongst the native druggists, practitioners, and other educated persons in India, as follows :—

Kinákin كيناكى . (Hind. and Duk.) Shurap-paṭṭai-shattu சுரப்பட்டைசத்து. (Tam.) Jvarap-paṭṭa-sattu జ్వరపట్టసత్తు. (Tel.).

183. CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM, *Nees. Syn.*C. CASSIA, *Blume. (Bark of——Cassia?)*See the names under *Cassia Lignea*.184. CINNAMOMUM EUCALYPTOIDES, *Nees. Syn. C. NITIDUM, Hooker.* } *Leaves of.*185. CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, *Nees.*

Zarnab زرنب . (*Arab.*) Tálispatar تاليسپتر ;
 Talíspatrí تاليسپتری ; Barahmí برهمي . (*Hind.*) Taj-pát
 تاجپات ; Barmí برمي . (*Duk.*) Tálīṣha-pattiri தாளிஷ்பத்
 திரி . (*Tam.*) Tálīṣha-patri తాలిషపతి . (*Tel.*)

Taj-pát means *Cassia-leaves*, and it is applied to the above leaves, for they were once considered to be the leaves of the plant which produced the *Cassia-bark*. The name is, however, incorrectly used in some books synonymously with *Taj*, which is the name of *Cassia-bark*, and not of any leaves.

186. CINNAMOMUM INERS, *Rein. (Bark of?—Wild Cinnamon).*

Janglí-dár-chíní جنگلی دارچینی . (*Hind.*) Janglí-
 dál-chíní جنگلی دال چینی . (*Duk.*) Kátṭu-karuváp-paṭṭai
 கட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை . (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-lavanga-paṭṭa అడవిలవంగ
 పట్ట . (*Tel.*) Kátṭu-karuvátoli കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി . (*Malyal.*)
 Aḍavi-lavanga-paṭṭe అడవి లవంగ పట్ట . (*Can.*) Ráṇácha-
 dála-chinní . (*Mah.*) Šikiyabo or Tikyobo. (*Bur.*)

The bark known by the above names, which is generally supposed to be the produce of *C. iners*, is frequently substituted in the bazaars for *Cassia Lignea*. The distinction, however, between them is very great, though it has almost the same color. It is a much larger and thicker bark; generally curved, but seldom completely quilled; and above all its smell and taste are slightly aromatic, but quite different from those of *Cassia* or *Cinna-*

mon. So any one acquainted with *Cassia-bark*, will not easily confound the one with the other.

187. CINNAMOMUM PARTHENOXYLON, *Meissner*.

Kayo-gadis. (*Malays*).

188. CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM, *Nees*. (*Bark of—Cinnamon*).

دارصيني دارصيني ; قرفه سيلانيه Qirfahe-sailaniyah
(Arab.) سليخة سيلانيه ; دار-chini Salikhahe-sailaniyah
دارچيني قلمي دارچيني ; دار-chini Qalami-dar-chini
دارچيني قلمي دال چيني ; دار-chini Qalami-dal-chini
دارچيني دال چيني . (Duk.) Lavangap-pattai
Lavanga-pattai ; Karuvap-pattai
(Tam.) Lavanga-pattai
Sanna-lavangapattai ; Sanna-lavangapattai
(Tel.) Cheriya-ela-vanna-toli
(Malyal.) Lavanga-patte
Dala-chinni ; Dala-chinni
(Beng.) Dala-chinni
(Mah.) Dalchini
(Guz.) Kurundu
(Cing.) Simbo-sikiyabo or Timbo-tikyobo.
(Bur.).

Sikiyabo or *Tikyabo* is the Burmese name generally found in books for *Cinnamon*. It is not, however, the name of true *Cinnamon*, but of that produced by *Cinnamomum iners*. To distinguish the former (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) the prefix *Simbo* or *Timbo* should always be added to that name.

189. CISSAMPELAS HERNANDIFOLIA, *Wall*.

Nimúka. (*Beng.*).

190. CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, *Schrad.* (*Fruit of—Colocynth*).

حَنْظَل ; علقم Aulqam . (Arab.) Hindavanahe-
talkh ; خربزه تلخ ; Kharbuzah-talkh ; Kabiste-

talkh خربزه روباہ ; Khar-buzahe-rúbáh
 (Pers.) Indaráyan اندراين . (Hind.) Indarāvan
 اندراون . (Duk.) Péy-komaṭṭi பேய்கொமட்டி ; Tumaṭṭi
 துமட்டி ; Péyt-tumaṭṭi பேய்த்துமட்டி ; Varit-tumaṭṭi வரித்து
 மட்டி . (Tam.) Ēṭi-puṇh-cha ఏటిపుచ్చ ; Verri-puṇh-cha వెరి
 పుచ్చ ; Chitṭi-pápara చిట్టిపాపర . (Tel.) Háva-mekke-káyi
 హావమిక్కికాయి . (Can.) Indrávan ; Mákhál . (Beng.) Indra-
 varuṇi . (Sans.) Indravaṇa . (Mah.) Yakkamadu . (Cing.)
 Kiyá-ṣi, Khiá-ṣi or Khiá-ti . (Bur.).

In Madras and a few other places, *Colocynth* is generally named in Tamil *Komaṭṭi* while the same name in many other parts of South India is applied to the fruit of *Bryonia callosa*.

191. CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. (Fruit of— Orange.)

Náranj نارنج . (Arab.) Nárang نارنگ . (Pers.) Nárangi
 نارنگی . (Hind. and Duk.) Kich-chilip-pazham கிச்சிலிப்
 பழம் ; Kozhunjpip-pazham கொழுஞ்சிப்பழம் . (Tam.) Kich-
 chili-pandū కిచ్చిలిపండు Nárija-pandū నారిజపండు ; Kittali-pandū
 కిత్తలిపండు ; Náranga-pandū నారంగపండు . (Tel.) Madhura-
 náranṇá మధురనారణ్ణా ; Kólánji-náarakam കൊളಾಣ್ಣിനಾರకం
 (Malyal.) Kittale-haṇṇu ಕಿತ್ತಲೆಹಣ್ಣು . (Can.) Komolá-
 nébu ; Nárungi . (Beng.) Nágaranga-phalam . (Sans.) Ná-
 ringa . (Mah.) Nárangi . (Guz.) Dodang ; Nárang-ká.
 (Cing.) Sh-on-ṣi . (Bur.).

192. CITRUS BERGAMIA. Risso. (Fruit of— Lime.)

Límúe-hámiz ليموئى حامض ; Límú ليمو . (Arab.)
 Límúe-tursh ليموئى ترش ; Límú ليمو . (Pers.) Límúñ
 ليمون ; Níbú نيبو ; Nínbú نينبو ; Límú ليمو . (Hind. and
 Duk.) Elumich-cham-pazham எலுமிச்சம்பழம் . (Tam.)

Nimma-pandū నిమ్మపండు. (*Tel.*) Cheru-nārannā ചെറു നാരങ്ങ; Jonakam-nārannā ജൊനക്കംനാരങ്ങ. (*Malyal.*) Nimbe-hannu నింబేదణ్ణు. (*Can.*) Nébu. (*Beng.*) Jambira-phalam. (*Sans.*) Limbu. (*Mah.*) Limbu; Nimbu. (*Guz.*) Dehi. (*Cing.*) Šámyá-si or Tāmbiyá-si. (*Bur.*).

There are numerous varieties of the fruit known as Nínbú (*Lime*) in India, and except the Miṭhā-nínbú (*Sweet-lime*) all others, which are more or less sour in taste, are a perfect substitute for each other. The best and more juicy *Lime*, which is generally sought for by the Hakeems, when *Citron* is not to be obtained, has the following names:—

Kúghazí-nínbú كغذي نينبو Patti-nínbú پتی نینبو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kúgji-nébu; Pati-nébu. (*Beng.*)

The meaning of the above names is *Paper-lime* and *Leaf-lime*, because its rind is very thin like a *paper* or *leaf*.

193. CITRUS LIMONUM, *Risso.* (*Fruit of—Lemon*).

Qalambak قلمبك (*Arab.*) Kalambak گلنبك. (*Pers.*) Bará-nínbú بڑا نینبو (*Hind. and Duk.*) Periya-elumich-cham-pazham பெரியஎலுமிச்சம்பழம். (*Tam.*) Pedda-nimma-pandū పెద్దనిమ్మ పండు. (*Tel.*) Valiya-cheru-nārannā വലിയചെറുനാരങ്ങ. (*Malyal.*) Doddā-nimbe-hannu దొడ్డనింబేదణ్ణు. (*Can.*) Bara-nébu; Karná-nébú. (*Beng.*) Mahá-jambira-phalam. (*Sans.*) Thóra-limbu. (*Mah.*) Mōṭu-limbu; Mōṭu-nimbu. (*Guz.*) Lokka-dehi. (*Cing.*) Kigi-šámya-si. (*Bur.*).

The natives of India do not recognise *Lemon* as a distinct fruit, but consider it a mere variety of *Lime*. It is therefore generally known by the same names or with an addition of the word *large*, as Bará-nínbú, &c. In Hyderabad and few other places, however, Qalambak or Kalambak seems to be a more familiar name for it than any other.

There is a species of *Citrus* in the gardens of Madras, which I consider as a variety of *C. Limonum*; it has the following characters:—

A large shrub or small tree; much branched; leaves oval or oblong-oval, alternate in young branches and opposite in young shoots, margin slightly toothed, petiole very short and broadly margined; spines axillary, solitary and short; flowers terminal and single, white and middle-sized, stamens 20—30 or more and formed into 4 or 5 bundles, anthers oblong and yellow, petals generally 5 and purely white, calyx cup-shaped with 4 or 5 indistinct clefts; fruit about the size of a small Citron, ovate with a more or less knob at the end, pale yellow when quite ripe, rind thin with numerous vesicles of oil, and pulp acid.

This plant and fruit correspond so much with the *Fig.* in Royle and Headland's *Materia Medica*, page 325, that the latter looks as if it were originally taken from them. On comparing the above description with that of *C. Limonum* in Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis*, page 98, I find the plant under examination is deficient only in *red tinge* of flowers, which I believe is not sufficient to consider it a distinct species instead of a variety.

Besides the above variety of *Lemon*, the fruits generally known as *Lemons* in other parts of India, are also some times, though very rarely, met with in the market of Madras. I have obtained them twice from the market, but was not able to trace out their source. On one occasion (20th September 1867), I shewed them to Dr. H. King, and he immediately recognised them to be the fruits known as *Lemons* in Europe.

These fruits were about the size of a small orange; obovate; of a greenish yellow colour; dotted with numerous vesicles of oil; terminated in an obtuse elevation or indistinct knob; and marked with 9 or 10 longitudinal depressions, which corresponded with the division of the cells inside.

194. CITRUS MEDICA, Linn. (*Fruit of—Citron*).

Utraj اترج. (Arab.) Turanj ترنج. (Pers. Hind. and Duk) Nārttam-pazham நாட்டம் பழம். (Tam.) Nāra-

dabba నారదబ్బ ; Dabba దబ్బ ; Mádhipala-pandū మాధీపలపండు ;
 Bija-púra బీజపూర ; Pulla-dabba పుల్లదబ్బ ; Lungamu లంఘము.
 (Tel.) Gaṇapati-nāraṇṇā గణపతినారణ్ణా. (Malyal.)
 Māda-lāda-haṇṇu మాదలదదణ్ణు. (Can.) Turanj ; Hóṇsá-
 nébu. (Beng.) Phalapúra. (Sans.) Turanj ; Bijóra ;
 Bálank. (Guz.) Sh-onṣakhavá or Sh-on-takhavá. (Bur.).

195. CLAY. (*A variety of—Pipe-clay.*)

Kadī كدى . (Pers.) Kharī کھری . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Námam நாமம். (Tam.) Námam నామం. (Tel.) Námam
 നാമം. (Malyal.) Nāma నామ. (Can.).

The above Hindustani and Dukhni name Kharī should not be confounded with Kharī-miṭṭī, which is the name of Chalk in the same languages.

The prepared Pipe-clay, fit to be used medicinally, is sold under the names of Kadiye-shustah كدئی شسته (Pers.) and Dhóí-hurí-kharī دیوئی کھری (Hind. and Duk.).

The following are the names of a few other varieties of Clay, used frequently in medicine by the native practitioners, and these are in addition to Armenian Bole and its Indian variety, which are already given under different heads.

a. Salájít سلاجیت . (Hind.) Shilájittu சிலாஜித்து.
 (Tam.) Salájittu సలాజిత్తు. (Tel.).

b. Gile-multáni گل ملتانى . (Pers. and Hind.) Gópi கோபி.
 (Tam.) Gópi గోపి. (Tel.).

c. Pakán-béd پكان بيد . (Hind.).

Salájít is the Alum Earth of Nepal ; Gile-multáni, a clay supposed to be exported from Mooltan at one time, and it is of different color and consistence, generally yellow or pale-yellow ; and Pakán-béd occurs in heavy lumps of brown or brownish blue color, and ferruginous in nature.

In some Indian bazaars, the last name, Pakán-béd is also applied, with a slight alteration (Pakhán-béd), to a root (Gentian).

196. CLERODENDRON INERME, *Gærtn.*

Sang-kuppi سنگ کویی ; Sang-kúpi سنگ کویی .
 (Hind.) Isamdharī اسمدهاری . (Duk.) Shengam-kuppi
 செங்கங்குப்பி ; Piná-shengam-kuppi பினாசெங்கங்குப்பி. (Tam.)
 Piṣhinika பிஷினிகா ; Ūti-chettu உதிசெட்டி ; Pisangi பிசாங்கி ; Tak-
 kólapu-chettu தக்கலாபுசெட்டி. (Tel.) Shangam-kuppi ശാംഗം
 കുപ്പി. (Malyal) Bon-joi. (Beng.) Kundali. (Sans.).

Nir-noch-chi is the Tamil and Malyalim name of *Vitex trifolia*, but it is erroneously applied to *C. inerme* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. V, Tab. 49).

197. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM, *Linn.*

Ghantú ; Bhánt. (Beng.).

198. CLERODENDRON SERRATUM, *Blume.*

(Root of.)

Ganṭ-bahāraṅgi گنٹ بہارنگی . (Hind.) Gand-bahá-
 rangi گنڈ بہارنگی . (Duk.) Shirutéka شیرுதேகா . (Tam.)
 Gandu-bhāraṅgi గండుభారంగి ; Bhāraṅgi భారంగి. (Tel.) Cheru-
 tékka చెరుதెకా ; Nápálu നാപാലു ; Kanṭa-bhāraṅgi
 കണ്ടഭാരങ്ങി. (Malyal.) Barbará. (Sans.) Bhāraṅga-
 mula. (Mah.).

199. CLITOREA TERNATEA, *Linn.*

Mázariyúne-hindī مازریون ہندی . (Arab.) Nabāte-
 bíkhe-hayát نبات بیخ حیات ; Darakhte-bíkhe-hayát
 درخت بیخ حیات . (Pers.) Aprájitá اپراجنا ; Kavá-ṭhénṭhí
 کواٹھینڈھی . (Hind.) Phíkí-kí-jar-ká-jhár فیکیکجارجہار
 Ghutṭi-kí-jar-ká-jhár گھٹیکجارجہار . (Hind. and
 Duk.) Kákkanam-kodi காக்கணங்கொடி. (Tam.) Dintana
 దింతన . (Tel.) Shanga-pushpam శాంపశ్పమ ; Kákkanam-

koṭi കക്കനംകൊടി; Káka-vallī കകവളളി. (*Malyal.*)
Aprájitá. (*Beng.*) Kattarodu. (*Cing.*).

The two varieties of this plant are distinguished by the color of their flowers, *white* and *blue*, in most of the languages in the Catalogue. In some, such as *Malyalim*, each variety has a distinct name. According to this, the name of the blue variety in the last named language is *Káka-vallī*, which means *the Crow-creeper* in allusion to the resemblance of the color of its flowers to that of a crow. But this name is applied to *Mucuna gigantea* in the *Hortus Malabaricus* and some other works.

The meaning of the Arabic name *Múzariyúne-hindí* 'is *Indian Mezereon*, and this name is in use at Madras for *C. ternatea* from the supposed resemblance of the action of its root with that of *Mezereon* root.

The Dukhni names *Káli-zirkí* کالی زرکی or *Káli-zirkí-ké-bínj* کالی زرکی کے بیج, and *Suféd-zirkí* سفید زرکی or *Suféd-zirkí-ké-bínj* سفید زرکی کے بیج are occasionally applied to the seeds of *C. ternatea* not only in some books, but also in some bazaars; but these are undoubtedly the correct names of the seeds of *Pharbitis nil* and its *red* variety, to which they should be confined.

The Tamil names *Kákkanaṇṇ* காக்கண்ண or *Kákkatūṇ* காக்கடாண் are as frequently used for *C. ternatea* as for *Pharbitis nil*, but they are more properly the names of the former, and should be restricted to it. The seeds of *Pharbitis nil* are easily distinguished by other names given under that head.

200. CLITOREA TERNATEA, Linn. (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-mázariyúne-hindí بزر المازریون ہندی. (*Arab.*)
Tuḡhme-bíḡhe-ḡayát تخم بیخ حیات. (*Pers.*) Aprájite-ké-bínj کواٹھینٹھی کے بیج; Kaváṭhénṭhí-ké-bínj اپراجتے کے بیج
(*Hind.*) Phíkí-kí-jaṛ-ké-bínj پھیکي کی جڑ کے بیج; Ghuṭṭí-kí-jaṛ-ké-bínj گھٹی کی جڑ کے بیج. (*Duk.*) Kákkanaṇṇkoḍi-virai காக்கண்ணகொடியிரை. (*Tam.*) Dintāna-vittulu దంతన విత్తులు.
(*Tel.*) Shanga-vitta శాంబిరెత్త; Kákkanaṇṇam-vitta కაკ్కనం

വിത്ത ; Káka-vitta കാകവിത്ത (*Malyal.*) Aprájitár-bij.
(*Beng.*) Kattarodu-bija. (*Cing.*)

See the remarks in the preceding No. with regard to the correct application of some Dukhni and Tamil synonyms to the above seeds and to the seeds of *Pharbitis nil*.

201. CNIDIUM DIFFUSUM, D. C. (*Seeds of.*)

Kirminji-ajván كرمنجي اجوان. (*Duk*) Kirumijji-vómam
കിരൂമിஞ്ജിഖോമം. (*Tam.*) Kurinji-vómamu കുറുഞ്ചി വോമము.
(*Tel.*) Ban-ajvain. (*Beng.*)

See the remarks on *Hyoscyamus nigrum*.

202. COCCINIA INDICA, W. et A.

Kabare-hindí كبرهندي. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kan-
durí-kí-bél كندري کی بیل. (*Hind.*) Kandúri-kí-bél
دندا پند و کی بیل ; Dundá-pandú-kí-bél دندوری کی بیل
(*Duk.*) Kóvai கோவை. (*Tam.*) Donḍa ഓണ്ട ; Káki-
donḍa കടീഓണ്ട ; Bimká മംക ; Bimbiká മംചിക. (*Tel.*)
Kóva കൊവ. (*Malyal.*) Tonḍe-baḷli തണ്ടേപല്ല. (*Can.*)
Gorap-phal-lata ; Tilá-ṣhúrá ; Tilá-kúchá. (*Beng.*) Bimbi-
ka. (*Sans.*) Gluru ; Galédu. (*Guz.*) Kóvaká. (*Cing.*)
Keṇbh-oun-biṇ. (*Bur.*)

In the bazaars of Southern India, the root of the above plant is sold as *Bikhe-kabar* بیخ کبر which is correctly the name of the root of *Capparis spinosa*.

203. COCCULUS VILLOsus, D. C.

Jamti-kí-bél جمتي کی بیل ; Jamti-ká-pattá جمتي کا پتا.
(*Hind. and Duk.*) Kāṭṭuk-kodī கட்டகூட்டகாய. (*Tam.*)
Dúsari-tige దుసరి తిగె ; Chipuru-tige చిపురు తిగె ; Kaṭle-tige
కట్లె తిగె. (*Tel.*) Hāér. (*Beng.*)

Farid-búṭī فرید بوٹی is properly the name of *Pedaliū murex*, which was so named in remembrance of the fact that 'Shaik Fareed Shakar-gunj' had lived for a long period solely upon the water rendered thick and mucilaginous by shaking its leaves in it. But the name is applied in some books to *Cocculus villosus*, probably from it possessing also the same property when its leaves are bruised in water.

204. COCCUS CACTI, Linn. (*Cochineal*).

Qirmiz قرمز ; Dúduṣabbághīn دود الصباغین. (*Arab.*)
Qirmiz-dánah قرمز دانه ; Qirmize-farangī قرمز فرنگی ; Kirme-
rangrézáñ کرم رنگر یزان. (*Pers.*) Qirmiz-dánah قرمز دانه.
(*Hind.*) Kirumiṇchi-puzhuvu கிருமிஞ்சிபழுவை ; Chappátti-
puzhuvu சப்பாத்திபழுவை. (*Tam.*) Kiruminchi-purugu కిరమింజిపూగు ;
Chappáti-purugu చప్పాతిపూగు. (*Tel.*)

205. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, D. C.

(*Yellow-flowered Cotton-tree.*)

Píli-kapás پیلی کپاس ; Píli-kapás-ká-j hár
پیلی کپاس کا جھاڑ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tanaku தனகு.
(*Tam.*) Konḍa-gógu కొండగొగు. (*Tel.*) Shíma-payyi-maram.
ശിമപയ്യിമരം. (*Malayal.*)

206. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, D. C.

(*Gum of—Indian Tragacanth*).

Kaşéráé-hindí كشرائے ہندی ; Samaghul-qatáde-hindí
کتیرائے ہندی. (*Arab.*) Katéráé-hindí صمغ القناد ہندی.
(*Pers.*) Hindí-katérá-gónd ہندی کتیرا گوند. (*Hind. and
Duk.*)

Although the above gum is generally known in the Indian bazaars by the same names which are applied to the true *Tragacanth*; yet to render them applicable correctly to the former,

the prefix *Indian* or *Country* should be added to them, as is the case in the text.

By some mistake, the *Tragacanth* gum is considered in some bazaars of Southern India to be the produce of the *Almond Tree*, and named accordingly in Tamil and Telugu, *Bádam-pishin* பாடம்பிஷின், and *Bádam-pisunu* బాదంపిసును. These names are, however, not in much use, being generally superseded by the Hindustani name *Katérá*.

207. *COCOS NUCIFERA*, Linn. (*Cocoanut Tree*).

Shajratun-nárjíl شجرة النارجيل ; *Shajratul-jouze-hindí* درخت نارگیل ; *Darakh̄te-nárgil* درخت البوزهندی (Arab.) *Darakh̄te-bádinj* درخت بادنج (Pers.) *Nariyal-ka-pér* ناریل کا پیر (Duk.) *Nárel-ká-jhár* नारेल का जहार (Hind.) *Tennay-chedi* தென்னைஞ்சேடி ; *Tenna-maram* தென்னைமரம். (Tam.) *Tenkáya-chet̄tu* തെന്കായച്ചെട്ടു. (Tel.) *Téngga-maram* തെങ്ങമരം. (Malyal.) *Tenginá-gidá* തിങ്ങിനാറി. (Can.) *Nári-kél-gáchh* ; *Nariyal-gáchh*. (Beng.) *Nári-kéla-vrikshaha*. (Sans.) *Náralícha-jháda*. (Mah.) *Náryal-jháda*. (Guz.) *Pol-gahá*. (Cing.) *Oñsí-piŭ*, *Oñ-ti-piŭ* or *Oñ-di-piñ*. (Bur.).

208. *COCOS NUCIFERA*, Linn. (*Fruit of—Coconut.*)

Nárjíl نارجیل ; *Jouze-hindí* جوزهندی (Arab.) *Nárgil* نارگیل ; *Bádinj* بادنج (Pers.) *Nariyal* ناریل (Hind.) *Nárel* नारेल (Duk.) *Téngáy* தென்னை. (Tam.) *Tenkáya* തെന്കായ. (Tel.) *Téngga* തെങ്ങ. (Malyal.) *Tenginá-káyi* തിങ്ങിനാടിയ. (Can.) *Nárikél* ; *Nariyal*. (Beng.) *Nárikéla-phalam*. (Sans.) *Náral*. (Mah.) *Náryal*. (Guz.) *Pol*. (Cing.) *Oñ-ŕ*, *Oñ-ti* or *Oñ-di*. (Bur.).

The names of Cocoanut Oil, Dry Kernel of Cocoanut, and Cocoanut Toddy are as follows :—

Cocoanut Oil.

Dhonun-nárjil دهن النارجيل ; *Dhonul-jouze-hindi* روغن نارگیل ; *Róghane-nárgil* روغن نارگیل . (Arab.) *Róghane-bádinj* روغن بادنج . (Pers.) *Khóparé-ká-tél* ناریل کاتیل . (Hind. and Duk.) *Náriyal-ká-tél* ; *Náriyal-ká-tél* ; *Náriyal-ká-tél* ; *Náriyal-ká-tél* . (Hind. and Duk.) *Téngá-yennney* தேங்காயெண்ணெய் . (Tam.) *Tenkáya-núne* തെങ്കായനൂന . (Tel.) *Téngá-enna* തെങ്ങാണ . (Mal.) *Tenginá-yanne* തിങ്ങനായ . (Can.) *Nárikél-tail* ; *Nárikél-tail* . (Beng.) *Nárikéla-tailam* . (Sans.) *Nárali-cha-téla* ; *Kóbrácha-téla* . (Mah.) *Náryal-nu-tél* . (Guz.) *Pol-tel* . (Cing.) *Ón-si* or *Ón-si* . (Bur.).

Dry Kernel of Cocoanut.

Khóprá کھوپرا . (Hind.) *Khóprá* کھوپرا ; *Khópré-ki-baṭṭi* کھوپرے کی بٹی . (Duk.) *Kobbarait-téngáy* കൊബ്ബரைട്ടേങ്ങ . (Tam.) *Kobbera* കൊബ്ബ ; *Kobbera-tenkáya* കൊബ്ബതെങ്കായ . (Tel.) *Kóppara* കൊപ്പര . (Malyal.) *Kobari* കോബരി ; *Kobbari* കോബരി . (Can.) *Khópru* . (Guz.).

Cocoanut Toddy.

Táriye-nárgil تارئي نارگیل . (Pers.) *Nárelí* ناريلي . (Hind.) *Nárel-ki-séndi* ناريل کی سیندی . (Duk.) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்காகள ; *Tennan-kallu* தென்னங்கள . (Tam.) *Tenkáya-kallu* തെങ്കായക്കല്ല . (Tel.).

The names of the Arrack and Jaggery of the above Toddy will be found under *Liquor Spirituous* and *Saccharum*.

209. COFFEA ARABICA, Linn. (Seeds of—
Coffee).

Bun بن ; *Qahvá* قهوا . (Arab. and Pers.) *Bun* بن ; *Bún* بون . (Hind.) *Bún* بون ; *Búnd* بوند . (Duk.) *Kápi-koṭṭai*

காபிகொட்டை. (*Tam.*) Kápi-vittulu. కాపివిత్తులు. (*Tel.*)
 Káppi-kuru കാപ്പികുരു. (*Malyal.*) Bonda-bijá ಬೆಂದಬಿಜಾ;
 Kápi-bijá ಕಾಪಿಬಿಜಾ. (*Can.*) Kápi. (*Beng.*) Cáphi. (*Guz.*)
 Kópi-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Káphi-si. (*Bur.*).

210. COLEUS AROMATICUS, *Benth.*

Pátér-chúr. (*Beng.*).

211. COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, *Schott.* (*Root of.*)

Qulqás قلقا س. (*Arab.*) Arví اروى ; Kackú كچو .
 (*Hind.*) Arví اروى ; Chamkúré-ká-gaḍḍah چمکورے کا گڈہ .
 (*Duk.*) Shámak-kizhaṅgu சாமக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Cháma-
 gaḍḍa చామగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Chémpa-kizhaṅṅa ചെമ്പകിഴങ്ങ.
 (*Malyal.*) Sháme-gaḍḍe శామెగడ్డె ; Keṣhavaná-gaḍḍe కేశవనా
 గడ్డె. (*Can.*) Guri-kochu. (*Beng.*).

212. COPTIS TEETA, *Wall.* (*Coptis, or Mishmi Tita.*)

Pita-karosana (Cing.).

213. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS, *Linn.*

Peratṭi-kírai பெரட்டிகீரை. (*Tam.*) Parinṭa పరింట ;
 Périnṭa-kúra పేరింటకూర. (*Tel.*) Pát. (*Beng.*).

214. CORDIA LATIFOLIA, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of—
 Small Sebestens.*)

Mokháṭah مخاطه ; Mokhítah مخيطه. (*Arab.*) Sapis-
 tāñ سپستان ; Sabistāñ سبستان ; Sagpistāñ سگ پستان .
 (*Pers.*) Chhótá-lasórā چھوٹا لسوڑا ; Chhótá-laslasá
 چھوٹا السلسا . (*Hind.*) Chhóṭi-góndni چھوٹی گوندنی . (*Duk.*)
 Shiṛu-naṛuvili சிறுநறுவிலி. (*Tam.*) Chinna-nakkera-chetṭu

చిన్ననక్కరచెట్టు ; *Chinna-botuku చిన్నబొటుకు* ; *Kichavirigichettu. కీచవిరిచెట్టు. (Tel.) Cheru-vanich-chi చెరువనిచ్చి ; Cheru-viri చెరువిరి ; Kotṭā കൊട്ടാ. (Malyal.) Chhoto-bohuāri. (Beng.) Nānu-gūndi. (Guz.) Tana, Tana-si or Sana-si. (Bur.).*

215. *CORDIA MYXA, Linn. (Fruit of—Large Sebestens.)*

Mokhātāhe-kabir مخا طه كبير. (Arab.) Sapistāne-kalāñ سپیستان کلان. (Pers.) Barā-lasōrā برا لاسورا. (Hind.) Barīgondni بری گوندنی. (Duk.) Periya-naruvili பெரிய நறுவீளி. (Tam.) Pedda-nakkera-chettu పెద్దనక్కరచెట్టు ; Iriki ఇరికి ; Vúra-nakkéru వూరనక్కరు ; Pedda-botuku పెద్దబొటుకు ; Nak-kéru నక్కరు ; Nakkera-chettu నక్కరచెట్టు. (Tel.) Valiya-vanich-chi వలియవనిచ్చి ; Periya-viri పెరియవిరి. (Malyal.) Bara-bohuāri. (Beng.) Muṭṭi-gūndi. (Guz.) Sana-gi or Tana-gi ; Maiyá or Tana-maiyá. (Bur.).

216. *CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Fruits of—Coriander Fruits or Seeds.)*

Kuṣbarah كذبرة. (Arab.) Kashniz كشنيز. (Pers.) Dhanyá. دهنیا. (Hind.) Dhanyāñ دهنیان. (Duk.) Kottamalli கொத்தமல்லி. (Tam.) Daniyálu దనియలు ; Kotimiri కొతిమిరి. (Tel.) Kottam-pālari కొత్తపాలరి ; Kotta-malli కొత్తమల్లి. (Malyal.) Kottamari-bijá కేత్తమరిబీజ. (Can.) Dhanya-ā. (Beng.) Kustumbaru ; Dhānyákam. (Sans.) Dhana. (Mah.) Dlána. (Guz.) Dhanalu ; Kottamalli-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Nana-zi. (Bur.).

Kottamalli or *Kothimír* are the names of the plant in some of the above languages, and *Dhanyá* or *Daniyálu* the names of its fruits (*seeds*), but they are all used often indiscriminately for either or both.

217. CORNU CERVI. (*Hart's Horn*).

Qarnul-él قرن الایل. (*Arab.*) Shákhe-gavazn شاخ گوزن. (*Pers.*) Bára-singé-kí-sing باراسنگے کی سینگ. (*Hind.*) Bára-singí باراسنگی. (*Duk.*) Kalaímán-kombu கலைமான் கொம்பு. (*Tam.*) Duppi-kommu దుప్పి కొమ్ము. (*Tel.*) Kale-yan-konpa കലെയൻകൊമ്പ. (*Malyal.*) Duppi-kombu దుప్పి కేంబ. (*Can.*) Gou-sor-shing. (*Beng.*) Chá-gio or Śágio. (*Bur.*).

218. CORVINUS COITOR, *Blyth*. (*Indian Whiting*.)

Na-pou-tin—smaller variety, Nabiye. (*Bur.*).

For the names of the *Sounds* of this fish, see *Ichthyocolla*.

219. CORYDALIS GOVANIANA, *Wall*.

Bhút-kush بهوت کش. (*Hind.*) Bhút-kas. (*Beng.*).

220. CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA, *Linn.* (*Talipot palm*.)

Bajar-baṭṭú-ká-jhār بجر بتوكا جھار. (*Duk.*) Koṭṭaip-panai கொட்டைப்பனை; Tálip-panai தாளிப்பனை. (*Tam.*) Śhrítálam శ్రీతాలం. (*Tel.*) Koṭap-pana കൊട്ടപ്പന. (*Malyal.*) Śhrítāle-marā శ్రీతాలమర. (*Can.*) Táli; Bajar-baṭṭulér-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Bajar-baṭṭu-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Táli-paṭ. (*Cing.*) Pé-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

221. COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM, *Cobbr.* (*Wood of*.)

Jhār-kí-haldí جھار کی ہلدی. (*Duk.*) Mara-mañjal மரமஞ்ஞள். (*Tam.*) Mānu-pasupu మనుపసుపు. (*Tel.*) Mara-mañjal మరమంజుల. (*Malyal.*) Marada-arishinā మరద

മരിന. (Can.) Dárú-haridrakam. (Sans.) Jhádi-haledé. (Mah.) Venivel. (Cing.).

See the remarks under the species of *Berberis*, with respect to the name *Dár-hald*, which is occasionally misapplied to the wood of *C. fenestratum*.

222. COTYLEDON LACINIATA, Linn.

Zakhm-hayat-ká-pattá زخم حیات کپتا. (Duk.) Ela-marunna എലമരുന്ന ; Murikúṭi മുറികൂടി. (Malyal.) Tonná-hadákana-gidá തോന്നാരുടകനനിദാ. (Can.) Kóp-pátá. (Beng.) Yoe-kiyá-piṇ-ba. (Bur.).

223. CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA, Forst. (Leaf of.)

Bél-patrí بیل پتری ; Bél-ká-pát بیل کپات. (Hind.) Vilvap-pattiri வில்வப்பத்திரி ; Bilva-ilai பில்வஇலை. (Tam.) Vilva-patri విల్వపత్రి ; Bilva-áku విల్వఅకు. (Tel.) Vilva-patram വിൽവപത്രം. (Malyal.) Bila-patri బిలపత్రి. (Can.) Bilva-patram. (Sans.).

The meaning of all the above names is *the leaf of Bael or the fruit of Ægle marmelos*, accordingly the medicine I have obtained under these names from several places was the dry leaves of the latter plant or its cultivated variety.

224. CRETA. (Chalk.)

Tine-abyaz طين ابيض. (Arab.) Gile-supéd گل سپید. (Pers.) Khari-miṭṭi کھری مٹی. (Hind.) Viláyatí-chunná ولايتي چنا. (Duk.) Shímai-ṣhunṇámbu శిమిశున్నంబు. (Tam.) Shíma-sunnam శిమసున్నం. (Tel.) Shíma-núra ശിമന്നൂര. (Malyal.) Shíma-sunṇá శిమసున్నా. (Can.) Khari-mátí. (Beng.) Dvípa-sudhá. (Sans.) Viláyatí-chuná. (Mah.) Chák ; Viláti-chunó. (Guz.) Raṭa-hunu. (Cing.) Mie-phiú or Me-biyu ; Thombiyu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Clay*.

225. CRINUM ASIATICUM, var. TOXICARIUM, Herbert.

Sukhdarsan سكهدرسن ; Bará-kañvár بارا كنوار . (Hind.)
 Nágin-ká-pattá ناگن كا پتا . (Duk.) Visha-múṅgil விஷ
 மుங்கில் . (Tam.) Visha-mungali విషముంగలి ; Lakshmi-
 nārāyaṇa-chettu లక్ష్మీనారాయణచెట్టు ; Késara-chettu కేసరచెట్టు.
 (Tel.) Kánténṇa കാന്തെന്ത ; Visha-múla വിഷമൂല ;
 Poḷattāḷi പൊളത്താളി . (Malyal.) Bará-kañvár ; Gáer-
 hónár-pátá. (Beng.) Tolabo or Hín-tolabo. (Cing.) Kó-
 yánji. (Bur.).

The Malyalim name *Poḷattāḷi* is from the Hortus Malabaricus, which is not generally recognisable.

Kánbalu is given in some books as a Burmese name of *C. Asiaticum*, but it is the name of another plant, which is odoriferous and generally found in Siam.

226. CROCUS. (Saffron.)

Zaḡfarán زعفران . (Arab. and Pers.) Kumkum كم كم ;
 Késar كيسر . (Hind.) Késar-ké-phúl كيسر كے پھول . (Duk.)
 Kuṅṅum-pú குங்குமம் . (Tam.) Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమ
 పువ్వు ; Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమ కేసరము . (Tel.) Kum-
 kuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പൂ . (Malyal.) Kumkuma-késari
 కుంకుమకేశరి ; Kumkumada-huvú కుంకుమదరువూ ; Késari
 కేశరి . (Can.) Késur ; Jápḡhrán. (Beng.) Késara. (Sans.)
 Késaré. (Mah.) Késar. (Guz.) Kum-kuma-pu ; Kungama-
 mal. (Cing.).

Kurkum كركم is the Arabic name of *Turmeric* (*Curcuma longa*,) but applied in many Persian and other works to *Saffron*; apparently from confounding it with Kumkum كم كم . Likewise the Arabic name *Abir* عبير is misapplied to the same (*Saffron*), but it is the name of a compound odoriferous powder. *Késar* is correctly the name of *Saffron* but it is misapplied to *Rottlera tinctoria* in some books.

227. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn. (*Seeds of—
Sun-hemp Seeds.*)

San-ké-bínj سن کے بیج . (*Hind.*) Janab-ké-bínj جناب کے بیج . (*Duk.*) Jenappa-virai ஜெனப்பவிளை . (*Tam.*) Jenapa-vittulu జెనపవత్తులు . (*Tel.*) Janapa-vera ജനപവര; Pulivanji-vitta പുളിവഞ്ചിവിത്ത; Vakka-vitta വക്കവിത്ത; Chana-vitta ചണവിത്ത. (*Malyal.*) Shaṇa-biná-bijá ശബനാബിജ; Pundi-bijá పుండిబిజా. (*Can.*) Shon-bíchi or Son-bíchi. (*Beng.*) San-nu-bij. (*Guz.*) Paisán-si. (*Bur.*).

The Malyalim name assigned to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. IX, Tab. 26,) viz., *Takkali-kodi* is incorrect. The names that are generally in use are those that I have given above in the text.

228. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn. (*Fibre of—
Sun-hemp.*)

San سن . (*Hind.*) Janab جناب; Janab-ká-nár جناب کا نار . (*Duk.*) Jenappa-nár ஜெனப்பனார். (*Tam.*) Jenapa-nára జెనపనార; Janumu జనుము. (*Tel.*) Janapa-nára ജനപനാര; Pulivanji-nára പുളിവഞ്ചിനാര; Vakkavanji വക്കവഞ്ചി; Chanaṁ ചണം. (*Malyal.*) Shaṇabiná-náru ശബനാനാരു; Pundi-náru పుండినారు. (*Can.*) Shon or Shon-pát; Son or Son-pát. (*Beng.*) San. (*Guz.*) Paisán. (*Bur.*).

Pán or 'Pan' is the Burmese name found in some books for the above fibre, but properly it is the name of another fibre common in Thavoy, and not of the *Sun-hemp*.

229. CROTON POLYANDRUM, Roxb. *Syn.* C. ROXBURGHII, Wall.

Habbussalátine-ṣaḥrái حب السلاطين صحرائى . (*Arab.*) Habbussalátine-barri حب السلاطين بري . (*Pers.*) Jangli-

jamálgóṭá جنگلی جمال گوتا . (*Hind.*) Janglí-jamál-ghuṭṭah
 جنگلی جمال غته . (*Duk.*) Káṭṭámanakku காட்டாமணக்கு;
 Shímai-ámanakku சைமையாமணக்கு. (*Tam.*) Konḍa-ámudam
 கண்டாமுடம்; Erra-dundiga-chetṭu ఎర్రదుండిగచెట్టు; Aḍavi-
 ámudam అడవిఆముడం. (*Tel.*) Shíma-ámanakku శిమ
 అమణక; Kāṭa-lávanakku കാടലാവണക്ക. (*Malyal.*)
 Kāḍa-haralu ಕಾಡ ಹರಳು. (*Can.*) Hákuí; Danti. (*Beng.*)
 Janglí-jamálgoṭa. (*Guz.*) To-kanakho-si or To-khanakho-
 si. (*Bur.*).

The native names of *Croton polyandrum* and *Jatropha curcas* are very often confounded with each other. The reason of this is, that in some places as well as in some languages the first plant is considered and named as the wild variety of the *Croton-oil* plant, and the second the wild variety of the *Castor-oil* plant; while it is just the reverse in some other places and languages. The names inserted under the head of each of the above plants in this Catalogue, are those that are in use in most parts of India.

230. CROTON TIGLIUM, Linn. (*Croton-oil plant—Seeds of.*)

Habbussaláṭín حب السلاطين; Dand دند; Dátún داتون .
 (*Arab.*) Béd-anjire-khaṭái بيدانجيرخطائي; Habbe-khaṭái
 جيبال گوتا; Jépál جیپال; Jépál-góṭá جیپال گوتا; حب خطائي
 Jamál-góṭá جمال گوتا . (*Hind.*) Jamál-guṭṭah جمال گنه;
 Jamál-ghuṭṭah جمال غته . (*Duk.*) Nérvalam நேர்வாளம்.
 (*Tam.*) Népāla-vittulu నేపాలవీతులు. (*Tel.*) Nírvalam
 నీరవాలం. (*Malyal.*) Jápālada-bijā జాపాలదబిజా. (*Can.*)
 Jépál; Jamálgoṭá. (*Beng.*) Népālācha-bi. (*Mah.*) Jamálgoṭo.
 (*Guz.*) Jápāla or Jaipāla. (*Cing.*) Kanakho-si or Khana-
 kho-si; Śa-diva or Tādiva. (*Bur.*).

231. CUBEBA OFFICINALIS, Miquel. (*Fruit of—
Cubebs.*)

Kabábah كبا به. (*Arab.*) Kabáb-chini كبا ب چيني.
(*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Válmilaku வாமிலகு. (*Tam.*)
Tóka-miriyálu தோகமிரியலு; Chalava-miriyálu చలవ
మిరియలు. (*Tel.*) Vál-mulaka വാൽമുളക. (*Malyal.*) Bálā-
menasu బాలమెనసు. (*Can.*) Kabáb-chini. (*Beng.*) Kabāba-
chini; Himsi-mire. (*Mah.*) Kabáb-chini; Taḍa-miri (*Guz.*)
Válmolagu or Vál-molavú. (*Cing.*).

In Southern India and other places, *Sital-chini* سیتل چینی
is the name in use for *Cubebs*, and *Kabáb-chini* كباب چيني
for the berries of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Allspice*); but it is the reverse
in Calcutta and many other places, where the former (*Sital-
chini*) is applied to *Allspice*, and the latter (*Kabáb-chini*) to
Cubebs. I have adopted the latter, because it is by this name
that *Cubebs* are generally recognised in most of the Government
Hospitals and Dispensaries in India.

There is also another confusion about the name of *Kabáb-
chini* in some bazaars, particularly those at Madras, where it
is often applied to the buds of *Mesua ferrea*. This is incorrect,
for the proper name of the latter is *Nágésar* ناگیسر.

232. CUCUMIS HARDWICKII, Roy. (*Fruit of.*)

Paháři-indaráyan پہاڑی اندراین. (*Hind.*) Malait-tu-
maṭṭi மலைத் துமாட்டி. (*Tam.*) Konḍa-puḥ-ṇha కొండపుచ్చ.
(*Tel.*) Varik-kumaṭṭi വരികുമാട്ടി. (*Malyal.*)

233. CUCUMIS TRIGONUS, Roxb. Syn. C. PSEUDO-
COLOCYNTHIS, Roy. (*Fruit of.*)

Bislómbi بسلومبی; Bislambhi بسلامبی; Jangli-inda-
ráyan جنگلی اندراین. (*Hind.*) Káṭṭut-tumaṭṭi கட்டத் துமாட்டி.
(*Tam.*) Aḍavi-puḥ-ṇha అడవిపుచ్చ. (*Tel.*)

234. CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS, Roxb. (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-qissáa بزرا لقا . (*Arab.*) Tukhme-khiyáre-daráz تخم خیار دراز ; Tukhme-khiyárzah تخم خیار ز ; Tukhme-khiyár تخم خیار . (*Pers.*) Kakrī-kē-bīj ككڑي كے بیج . (*Duk.*) Kankrī-ké-binj کنکڑي كے بیج . (*Hind.*) Kankrī-káy-virai கங்கரிக்காய்விரை ; Muḷ-veḷḷirik-káy-virai முள்வெள்ளிக்காய்விரை . (*Tam.*) Muḷḷu-dósakáya-vittulu ముల్లదోసకాయవిత్తులు . (*Tel.*) Kakkarikka-vitta కకరికవిత్త . (*Malyal.*) Muḷḷu-savate-bijá ముల్లసవతిబిజ . (*Can.*) Khírār-bīj . (*Beng.*) Takhvā-ñi . (*Bur.*)

235. CUCURBITA MAXIMA, Duch. (*Fruit of.*)

Miṭhā-kaddú میٹھا کدو . (*Duk.*) Púṣhinik-káy பூசினிக் காய் . (*Tam.*) Gummaḍi-káya గుమ్మడికాయ . (*Tel.*) Mattaṅga മാത്തങ്ങ . (*Malyal.*) Kumbāḷa-káyi కుంబళకాయ ; Kumbāḷa-haṇṇu కుంబళదణ్ణ . (*Can.*) Saphúri-komra . (*Beng.*)

See the remarks under the next plant.

236. CUCURBITA PEPO, Roxb. (*Fruit of.*)

Majdabah مجدبه . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kudímah كدیمه ; Péṭhā پیٹھا ; Kónḍhā کونڈھا . (*Hind.*) Péṭhab پیٹھ . (*Duk.*) Kaliyāṇa-púṣhinik-káy கலியாணபூசினிக்காய் . (*Tam.*) Búḍide-gummaḍi బూడిడగుమ్మడి ; Pendli-gummaḍi-káya పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ . (*Tel.*) Kumpalaṇṇá കുമ്പളങ്ങ ; Kumpalam കുമ്പളം . (*Malyal.*) Búde-kumbāḷa-káyi బూడి కుంబళకాయ . (*Can.*) Kumrá ; Chál-kumrá . (*Beng.*) Kúsh-pāṇḍaha . (*Sans.*) Kohāḷa . (*Mah.*) Kōlu ; Kāṭā-bhūro-kōlu . (*Guz.*)

In some books the above fruit is confounded with *Miṭhā kaddú* میٹھا کدو, which is the name of the fruit of *C. maxima*.

237. CUMINUM CYMINUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—
Cumin Fruits or Seeds.*)

Kamún كمن . (Arab.) Zirā زيرا or Zirah زيرہ .
(Pers. and Hind.) Jirā جيرا . (Duk.) Shiragam شیرگام .
(Tam.) Jilakara ஜிலகரா ; Jiraka ஜிரகா ; Jirana ஜிரனா . (Tel.)
Jirakam జిరకం . (Malyal.) Jirage జిరేగ . (Can.) Jira ;
Zirā . (Beng.) Jirakaha . (Sans.) Jiré . (Mah.) Ziro .
(Guz.) Duru ; Sudu-duru . (Cing.) Ziyā . (Bur.)

238. CUPRUM. (*Copper.*)

Noḥās نحاس . (Arab.) Mis مس . (Pers.) Tānbah
or Tānbā تانبا . (Hind. and Duk.) Shembu శెంబు .
(Tam.) Rāgi ராஜி ; Tāmramu தாமிரம் . (Tel.) Shenba
శెంబా . (Malyal.) Tāmbra తാമ്പ്ര . (Can.) Tāmra ; Tānba .
(Beng.) Tāmram . (Sans.) Tāmbra . (Mah.) Trāmbu .
(Guz.) Kaiye-ni . (Bur.)

239. CUPRI SUBACETAS. (*Subacetate of Copper,
or Verdigris.*)

Zanjār زنجار . (Arab.) Zangār زنگار . (Pers.) Zangār
; Pitrái پترائی . (Hind.) Zangál زنگال . (Duk.)
Shangál-pach-ch-ai శాంగలపాచఛై . (Tam.) Jengálu-pach-cha
జెంగలపచ్చ . (Tel.) Chengala-pach-cha చెంగలపచ్చ ;
Pach-cha-nílām పచ్చనిలం . (Malyal.) Jengála-pach-che
జెంగలపచ్చ . (Can.) Támár-jhangár . (Beng.) Jengála-
pacha . (Sans.) Jangár . (Guz.) Kihij or Kihin . (Bur.)

240. CUPRI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Copper, or
Blue stone.*)

Zājul-akhḡar زاج الاخضر ; Zāje-akhḡar زاج اخضر ; Qalqand
قلقند . (Arab.) Zāke-sabz زاك سبز . (Pers.) Nilá-

thúthā نیلا تھو تہا ; *Nilā-tútā* نیلا تو تا . (*Hind.*) *Mór-tuttā* مور تہا ; *Mhór-tuttah* مہورتہ . (*Duk.*) *Mayil-tuttam* மயில்துத்தம் ; *Tuttam-turichi* துத்தம் துரிசி . (*Tam.*) *Mayilu-tuttam* మయిలుతుతం . (*Tel.*) *Mayil-tutta* മയിൽതുത്ത ; *Turiṣha* തുരിശ . (*Malyal.*) *Mail-tutyā* ಮೈಲ್ ತುತ್ಯ . (*Can.*) *Tútiyā* . (*Beng.*) *Tuth-thánjanam* . (*Sans.*) *Mórtúta* . (*Guz.*) *Palmánikam* . (*Cing.*) *Douthā* or *Douthā* . (*Bur.*)

241. *CURCULIGO ORCHIDIOIDES*, Gaertn. (*Root of.*)

Káli-múslí كالى موسىلى ; *Siyáh-múslí* سياہ موسىلى . (*Hind.*) *Káli-múslí* كالى موسىلى . (*Duk.*) *Nilap-panaik-kizhangu* நிலப்பனைக்கிழங்கு . (*Tam.*) *Néla-táṭi-gaḍḍalu* నేలకాటిగడ్డలు . (*Tel.*) *Nelappana-kizhanna* നെല്പന്നകിഴങ്ങ . (*Malyal.*) *Nela-táṭi-gaḍḍe* నేలకాటిగడ్డ . (*Can.*) *Tállurá* ; *Sáda-muṣhli* ; *Shaphéd-muṣhli* . (*Beng.*) *Tálamúliká* . (*Sans.*) *Káli-musli* . (*Guz.*)

See the remarks under *Asparagus ascendens*.

242. *CURCUMA AMADA*, Roxb. (*Root of—Mango Ginger.*)

Ám-haldí آم حلدی . (*Hind.*) *Ám-kí-bó-kí-adrak* آم کی بو کی ادراک . (*Duk.*) *Árukamlāka-chóram* అరుకంలక చోరం ; *Mámiḍi-allam* మమిడిఅల్లం . (*Tel.*) *Phóliyá* . (*Beng.*)

Although the Malyalim name *Kúra* కూర is correctly applicable only to *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza*, it is often used in Malabar for *C. Amada*, because the tuberous root of this plant also yields a kind of *Arrowroot*.

243. *CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, Roxb. (*Root of.*)

Tíkhar تیگر ; *Tikhar* تكبر . (*Hind.*) *Vilāyatí-āṭé-ké-gaḍḍe* واییتی آتے کے گڈے ; *Kuvé-ké-nashásté-ké-gaḍḍe*

آراروت کے گڈے ; Árárút-ké-gaḍḍé کو لے کے نشاستے کے گڈے .
 (Duk.) Kúvámávu-kizhaṅgu கூவாமாவுகிழங்கு ; Ararút-
 kizhaṅgu அரரூட்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Ararút-gaḍḍalu அரரூட்
 గడ్డలు. (Tel.) Kúva కువ ; Kúva-kizhaṅga కువకిഴంక.
 (Malyal.) Ároruṭér-múl. (Beng.).

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*.

244. CURCUMA AROMATICA, *Salisb. Syn.* CUR-
 CUMA ZEDOARIA, *Roxb.* (*Root of—Round Zedoary.*)

Ánbé-halad آنبه هلد ; Ánbé-haldí آنبه هلدی ; Janglí-
 haldí جنگلی هلدی. (Hind.) Ánbé-haldí آنبه هلدی ; Ambé-
 haldí امبه هلدی. (Duk.) Kastúri-majjal கஸ்தூரிமஞ்சள்.
 (Tam.) Kastúri-pasupu కస్తూరిపసుపు. (Tel.) Káṭṭu-majjal
 കാട്ടുമഞ്ഞൾ ; Kastúri-majjal കസ്തുരിമഞ്ഞൾ ; Anakúva
 അനക്കവ. (Malyal.) Kastúri-arishiná కస్తూరిరిశినా. (Can.)
 Jangli-haldi ; Ban-holodi ; Ámbé-holodi. (Beng.) Ámbí-
 haleda. (Mah.) Ámba-halad ; Haradal. (Guz.) Kiyáṣanoiq.
 (Bur.).

In a great many works, (Richardson, Shakespear, Forbes' and other Dictionaries, *Materia Indica*, &c.,) the Arabic name *Jadvár* جدوار and its Persian and Hindustani synonymes *Mah-parvín* مه پروین and *Nirbasí* نربسی are applied to *Round Zedoary*, which is incorrect as I have already explained under the head of '*Aconitum*,' page 31. *Round Zedoary* is undoubtedly the *Ánbé-haldí* of the bazaar, which is very different from *Jadvár*. The cause of this error is attributable to the slight similarity that exists between the sounds of the words *Jadvár* or *Zadvár* and the English name *Zedoary*.

There is a root in the Indian bazaars, which bears a resemblance to the *Round Zedoary*, except the yellow color and aromatic smell of the latter. It occurs in segments (quarters and halves,) which show that it is originally a round tuberous root. It is of dirty-white or pale-grey color, possesses no smell,

and has a bitter taste. It is recognised at Madras under the Sanscrit, Tamil, and Telugu names 'Nir-visha' and 'Niri-visham'; and for the reason already explained, the Hindustani name *Nirbasi* is also misapplied to it. According to some Telugu practitioners it is the white variety of *Round Zedoary*, and this view is also countenanced by some works (*Flora Andhrica*), in which *Tella-kastúri-pasupu* తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు is given as its Telugu name. How far this is correct I cannot say, because I have not as yet traced out the plant which produces the root, nor do I know any white variety of *C. aromatica* to exist.

The root under question is a strong and active medicine, and is supposed to be poisonous in large doses.

The Hindustani name *Ánbe-haldí* is used synonymously with *Dár-hald* دار هلد in some Persian works, but the latter is more correctly the name of the wood of several species of *Berberis*.

See the remarks under '*Aconitum. Sp. of. (Root of—Jadvar.)*' and under *Berberis*.

245. CURCUMA LEUCORRHIZA, Roxb. (*Root of.*)

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*.

246. CURCUMA LONGA, Linn. (*Root of—Turmeric or Curcuma.*)

Kurkum كركم ; Aurúqussufr عروق الصفر ; Auruqussabbá-ghín عروق الصباغين ; Zarsúd زرسود. (*Arab.*) Zard-chóbah زرد چوبه ; Zard-chób زرد چوب ; Dár-zard دار زرد. (*Pers.*) Halad هلد ; Haldi هلدی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Mayjal மஞ்சள். (*Tam.*) Pasupu పసుపు. (*Tel.*) Mayjal മഞ്ഞൾ ; Marippala മരിപ്പള. (*Malyal.*) Arishiná അരിശന. (*Can.*) Holodi. (*Beng.*) Haridrakam. (*Sans.*) Halede. (*Mah.*) Halad. (*Guz.*) Kahá. (*Cing.*) Šanóe or Tanún. (*Bur.*)

In many books *Kurkum* is incorrectly applied to *Saffron*, with reference to which see the remarks on *Crocus*.

The Sanscrit word *Haridra*, which is also used for *Turmeric*, is erroneously applied to the *Yellow Orpiment* in some books; the name of the latter is *Haritáḷakam*.

247. *CURCUMA RUBESCENS*, Roxb.

248. *CURCUMA ZEDOARIA*, Roscoe. *Syn. C. ZERUMBET*, Roxb. (*Root of—Long Zedoary*).

Zuranbád زرنباد ; Aurúqul-káfúr عروق الكافور (Arab.)
Kazhúr كزور ; Zhuranbád ژرنباد (Pers.) Kachúr كچور.
(Hind. and Duk.) Kich-chilik-kizhangu கிச்சிலிக்கிழங்கு ;
Púlāṇ-kizhangu புலாண்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Kich-chili-gaddalu
கிச்சிலிగட்டலு ; Kachóram కచోరం. (Tel) Kach-chólam കച്ചോ
ലം ; Kach-chúri-kizhanna കച്ചുരിക്കിഴങ്ങ ; Pulá-kizhanna
പുലാകിഴങ്ങ. (Malyal.) Kachórā कचैरा. (Can.) Kochúr ;
Shorí. (Beng.) Kachhúra. (Sans) Kachóra. (Mah.)
Káchúr. (Guz.).

In some Arabic, Persian and other medical works, *Aarqul-káfúr* عرق الكافور is the Arabic name assigned to the above root, which means *the Spirit or Liquor of Camphor*. It should be *Aurúqul-káfúr* عروق الكافور (*the root of Camphor*), and the *Long Zedoary* is so named in allusion to its aromatic smell.

249. *CYBIUM COMMERSONII*, Cuv. et Val. (*Sier Fish—Oil of*).

See the names under *Oleum Piscie*.

250. *CYCAS CIRCINALIS*, Linn.

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-jhár جنگلی مدن مست کا جہار ;
Pahári-madan-mast-ká-jhár پہاڑی مدن مست کا جہار. (Duk.)
Úrai ഉരൈ ; Káma-maram കാമമാരம் (Tam.) Varaguna വരഗുണ ;
Raṇaguvva രണగువ్వు. (Tel.) Úránbú ഉറാൻബു. (Malyal.)
Múdaiñ or Múdang. (Bur).

251. *CYCAS CIRCINALIS*, Linn. (Cone of the male variety of).

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-phúl جنگلی مدن مستکا پنول ;
 Pahāri-madan-mast-ká-phúl پہاڑی مدن مستکا پنول (Duk.)
 Madana-kāmēṣṭhurap-pú மதனகாமேசுராப்பூ ; Madana-kāmam-
 pú மதனகாமப்பூ ; Kamappú காமப்பூ. (Tam.) Madana-
 mastu మదనమస్తు ; Madana-kāmākshi మదనకామక్షి. (Tel.)
 Rinbadam രിമ്പദം. (Malyal.).

The scales of the above cone is one of the most useful narcotic medicines in India, and are commonly sold in the bazaars of Southern India. I showed this cone to Dr. Bidie some time ago, and he kindly examined and identified it to be the produce of the male variety of *C. circinalis*. We have subsequently found it produced by a male plant of that species in the Agri-horticultural Society's garden at Madras.

I believe that the male variety of another species (*C. revoluta*?) of the genus *Cycas* also produces a similar cone, which possesses the same medicinal properties.

252. *CYPERUS ROTUNDUS*, Linn. (Root of).

Móthá مو تہا ; Bará-nágar-móthá برا ناگر مو تہا (Hind.)
 Kóré-ki-jar کوری کی جزر. (Duk.) Kórai கோரை. (Tam.)
 Bhadra-tunga-muste భద్రతుంగముస్తే ; Bhadramuste భద్రముస్తే ;
 Tunga-muste తుంగముస్తే ; Mustakamu ముస్తకము ; Shākha-
 tunga-véru శాఖతుంగవేరు ; Kaivartaka-muste కైవరతకముస్తే.
 (Tel.) Móthá. (Beng.).

253. *CYPERUS PERTENUIS*, Roxb. (Root of).

Soḍe-kúfi سعد کوفی ; Soḍ سعد. (Arab.) Mushke-
 zamīn مشک زمین. (Pers.) Nágar-móthá ناگر مو تہا.
 (Hind.) Nágar-mótah ناگر مو تہ. (Duk.) Kórai-kizhangu
 கோரைகிழங்கு ; Mutta-kách முத்தகாశ. (Tam.) Tunga-

gaddala-véru కుంకడలవేరు ; Kólatunga-muste కలతంగముస్తే.
 (Tel.) Kóra-kizhanna കോരകിഴങ്ങ. (Malyal.) Konnári-
 gadde ಕೆನ್ನಾರಿಗಡ್ಡೆ. (Can.) Nágor-móthá. (Beng.) Mustá.
 (Sans.) Nágar-mótá. (Mah.) Jaṭamakuṭu. (Cing.)
 Vomou-ḡiu or Vo-mou-ng-ie. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Nardastachys Jatamansi*.

D.

254. DÆMIA EXTENSA, R. Br.

Utran اترن ; Utran-kí-bél اترن کی بیل. (Hind.) Utran
 ; Juṭuk جٹک ; Juṭup جٹپ. (Duk.) Vélip-parutti
 வேலிப்பருத்தி ; Uttámani உத்தாமணி. (Tam.) Jiṭṭupáku
 జిట్టపాకు ; Dushṭupu-chetṭu దుష్టపుచెట్టు ; Guruṭi-chetṭu గురుఱి
 చెట్టు. (Tel.) Vélip-paritti വെലിപ്പരിത്തി. (Malyal.)
 Hála-kóratíge হালকোরতিগে. (Can.) Chhágul-báti. (Beng.).

255. DALBERGIA SISOO. (Wood of.)

Sásam ساسم or Sásim ساسم. (Arab.) Shísham شیشم ;
 Sisam سیسم ; Sísu سیسو. (Hind.) Shísham-kí-lakri
 شیشم کی لکڑی ; Shísham شیشم. (Duk.) Núkkukattai
 நுக்குகட்டை. (Tam.) Sissú-karra సిస్సుకర్ర. (Tel.) Shíshu-
 kát. (Beng.) Sísam. (Guz.).

In Dukhni, the word *Shísham* is used for any wood which is black or reddish black and heavy, whatever tree may produce it. *Shíshu-kát* is the Bengali name for the above wood, not *Shíshu* or 'Sissoo' by itself, which means a young boy.

256. DATURA ALBA, Linn. (*White flowered Dhatūra*.)

Jouz-māsāl جو ز ما ثل ; Jouz-māsāle-abyaz جو ز ما ثل ابيض .
 (Arab.) Kouz-māsāle-supéd کوز ما ثل سپید ; Tātúrahe-supéd کوز کنا سپید .
 (Pers.) Suféd-dhatúrá سفید د هتورا ; Sádah-dhatúrá ساد د هتورا .
 (Duk.) Ujlá-dhatúrah ا جلا د هتوره . (Hind.) Ujlá-dhatúrah ا جلا د هتوره .
 (Tam.) Ummetta உமத்தே ; Duttúramu உத்துரம் .
 (Tel.) Ummatta ఉమ్మత ; Ummam ఉమ్మం .
 (Malyal.) Ummatte-gidá ഉമ്മട്ടിനിമാ . (Can.) Dhúturá ;
 Sádá-dhútúrá . (Beng.) Ummatta-vrikshaha . (Sans.) Dha-
 túro . (Guz.) Attana ; Sudu-attana . (Cing.) Padáyiñ-phiñ .
 (Bur.).

See the remarks in the following No.

257. DATURA FASTUOSA, Willd. (*Purple flower-
ed Dhatūra*.)

Jouz-māsāle-asvad جو ز ما ثل اسود ; Jouz-māsāle-asvad جو ز ما ثل اسود .
 (Arab.) Kouz-māsāle-siyáh کوز ما ثل سیاه ; Tātúrahe-siyáh کوز کنا سیاه .
 (Pers.) Kálá-dhatúrá کالهتورا ; Udah-dhatúrá اود د هتورا .
 (Hind. and Duk.) Kálá-dhatúrah کالهتوره . (Tam.) Karu-vúmattai கருவுமத்தே .
 (Tel.) Karu-ummatta కరుమ్మత . (Malyal.) Kare-vummatte കരവുമട്ടി .
 (Can.) Kálá-dhútúrá . (Beng.) Kála-bémiká ; Krishṭṭa-datúra . (Sans.)
 Kálo-dhatúro . (Guz.) Kalu-attana . (Cing.) Padáyiñ-khatta . (Bur.).

The imperfect flowers or buds of both the above species of *Datura* (*D. alba* and *D. fastuosa*,) are sold in the bazaars of Madras under the following names:—

Ghar-bhūli گهر بنو لي . (Duk.) Ūmattai-pū உமத்தைபூ.
(Tam.) Umetta-purvu ఉమెత్తపువ్వు. (Tel.).

Forgetfulness of house is the meaning of Gharbhūli, which is one of the results of the intoxication of the drug, and this name is occasionally applied to the plants themselves.

The buds of *Datura* appear to be sold in some bazaars of South India, under the name of *Marāṭi-moggu*, with reference to which see the remarks under *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

The Burmese names 'pa-daing-phoo', 'pa-daing-khate' and 'pa-daing-ame' are used synonymously and applied to either of the above species in some books, but according to their meaning, the first should be confined to *D. alba*, and the two last to *D. fastuosa*.

258. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Root of—Carrot.)

Jazar جزر . (Arab.) Gazar گزر ; Zardak زردك =
(Pers.) Gájar گاجر . (Hind. and Duk.) Maṃjal-mullāngi
மஞ்சள்முள் ஊங்கி ; Kārttu-kizhaṅgu கார்ட்டுகிழங்கு. (Tam.)
Paṇḥ-ṇha-mullangi పంచముల్లంగి ; Pīta-kanda పీతకండ; Shikhā-
mūlamu శిఖామూలము. (Tel.) Gajjari గజ్జరి. (Can.) Gájar.
(Beng.) Garjaram ; Shikhā-mūlam. (Sans.) Gázara.
(Mah.) Gájar. (Guz.)

The Sanscrit name *Garjaram* is confounded in some books with 'Griṇṇanam.'

259. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Bazrul-jazar بزرا الجزر . (Arab.) Tukhme-gazar
تخم زردك ; Tukhme-zardak تخم زردك . (Pers.) Gájar-
ké-bínj گاجر کے بیج . (Hind. and Duk.) Kārttu-kizhaṅgu-
virai கார்ட்டுகிழங்கு விரை. (Tam.) Gajjara-gaḍḍala-vittulu

కజ్జరకడ్డలవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Kempu-mullangi-bíjā శంపుముల్లంగి
 బిఱ్ఱ. (*Can.*) Gájar-bíchi. (*Beng*) Garjara-bíjam ; Shikhá-
 múla-bíjam. (*Sans.*) Gázarácha-bi. (*Mah.*) Gajar-nu-bíj.
 (*Guz.*).

260. DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, *Pers. Syn. E.*
GLUTINIFERA, Roxb.

Ábnúse-hindí آبنوس هندی. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
 Téndú تیند و گاب. (*Hind.*) Téndú تیند و. (*Duk.*)
 Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய். (*Tam.*) Tumiki తుమికి ; Tinduki
 తిండుకి ; Tubiki తుబికి. (*Tel.*) Panich-chi పనిచ్చి ; Vananchik-
 ká-maram పనఱ్ఱికికాయ. (*Malyal.*) Gáb. (*Beng.*) Tin-
 dukaha. (*Sans.*) Timbiri. (*Cing.*).

Ábnús is the name of *D. Ebinaster* (*Ebony*), but often
 applied in books to *D. embryopteris*. Ábnúse-hindí would be a
 proper name for the latter.

261. DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, *Ham. (Exudation*
of—Wood Oil or Gurjun Balsam.)

Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تیل. (*Hind.*) Gorjon-tail.
 (*Beng.*) Hora-tel. (*Cing.*) Kañin-si or Kañyen-si. (*Bur.*).

262. DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM, *Wall.*
(Seeds of.)

Bálanko بالانكو or Bazrul-bálanko بزرال بالانكو. (*Arab.*)
 Bálango تخم بالانگو or Tukhme-bálango توكمه بالانگو. (*Pers.*)
 Bálango بالانگو. (*Hind.*) Balanká بالانكا. (*Duk.*).

E.

263. ECHIUM. *Sp. of.*

Lasánussour لسان الثور. (*Arab.*) Gáv-zabán گاو زبان.
(*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*).

As I have remarked under *Cacalia kleinia*, the 'Gow-zaban' of bazaar is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of *Compositæ*. On examining the dry leaves sold under that name in many Indian bazaars, together with the seeds or nuts often found in them, I considered them to be the produce of one of the species of *Boraginacæ*, and to make myself certain on this point, I raised a few plants from the seeds, and sent one of them to Dr. Waring at London. It had been submitted by him to Drs. Wight and Hooker, and pronounced by them to belong to one of the genera of the same Natural Order, viz., *Echium*. The species was not determined by them from want of flowers.

Some of the plants I raised were more than 7 years old, but did not flower, nor did they appear to thrive well in this country.

The medicine sold in many Indian bazaars under the Persian name of *Gule-gáv-zabán* گل گاو زبان are dry flowers of a pink color, and the meaning of the name is *flowers of Gáv-zabán* or *Echium*. I cannot say, however, whether they are the flowers of *Gáv-zabán* or not, because I have never found them with it when it is newly brought in large quantities to Madras, though I have found every other part of the plant.*

264. ECLIPTA PROSTATATA, *Linn.*

Bharangráj بهرنجراج : Bhangrá بهنجر. (*Hind.*)
Bhangrá بهنجر. (*Duk.*) Kariṣha-lāṅgaṇṇi கரிசலாங்கண்ணி ;

* Since making the above remarks I have found 'Gaw-zaban' mentioned under the name of 'Onosma bracteatum' in Royle's 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains,' page 301.

Kaikéshi കൈകേഴി ; Kaivishi-ilai கைவிசிஇலை. (Tam.)
 Gunṭa-galijéru గుంటగలిజేరు ; Galagara-chettu గలగరచెట్టు ;
 Gunṭa-kalagara గుంటకలగర. (Tel.) Kariṣhāṅgaṇṇi കരിശാ
 ങ്ങണം ; Mukuṭṭi മുക്കുറ്റി ; Kaleṇṇiyam കലഞ്ഞിയം ;
 Kaṇṇuṇṇi കണ്ണുണ്ണി. (Malyal.) Garagada-sappu గరగద
 సప్పు ; Bara-garagada-gidā బరగరగదగదా ; Kāḍigga-garagā
 కాడిగ్గగరగా. (Can.).

265. EHRETIA BUXIFOLIA, Roxb. (Root of.)

266. ELEODENDRON ROXBURGHII, W. et A.

Cheluppai-maram செலுப்பைமரம். (Tam.) Nirija నిరిజ ;
 Bira బిర ; Nerasi నెరసి. (Tel.).

267. Elettaria Cardamomum, Maton. (Cap-
 sules of—Officinal or Malabar Cardamoms.)

See the names and remarks under *Cardamomum*, and also
 the remarks under *Amomum*.

268. EMBELIA RIBES, Burn. (Berries of.)

Biranje-kābali برنج کابلی. (Arab. and Pers.) Bába-
 rang با برنگ. (Hind.) Bái-barang بائی برنگ. (Duk.)
 Vāyu-viḷaṅgam வாயுவிளங்கம். (Tam.) Vāyu-viḷaṅgam-
 chettu వాయువిలంగంచెట్టు. (Tel.) Vāyi-valaṅṅam വായി
 വളങ്ങ. (Malyal.) Vāyi-vuḷaṅga వాయివులంగ. (Can.)
 Bábrang. (Beng.) Bāvaḍaṅga. (Mah.) Vāyi-valaṅg. (Guz.).

These berries are supposed to be used in some places for
 adulteration with *Black Pepper*. If so, they can be easily dis-
 tinguished from the following characters:—

The berries of *E. ribes* are much smaller than *Black-pepper* ;
 very smooth ; almost always have a thin peduncle or stalk
 attached to them with a persistent calyx ; and possess a very

slight pungent taste, which is different from that of *Black-pepper*. With regard to their color, there are 2 varieties of them sold in the bazaar; one is grey or reddish-grey, and the other dull-brown.

269. ERIODENDRON ANFRACTUOSUM, D. C.

Suféd-sémal سفید سیمال ; Suféd-sénbal سفید سینبل ;
 Túlá-pér تولا پیر. (Hind.) Khatyán ختیان ; Khatyán-ká-
 jhár ختیان کا جہار. (Duk.) Ilava-maram இலவமரம்.
 (Tam.) Búraga-chetṭu బురగచెట్టు. (Tel.) Pannī-maram
 പഞ്ഞിമരം ; Mullillá-púla മുളളിപ്പൊള. (Malyal.) Búra-
 mará బురమరా. (Can.) Túlá-gáchh ; Shémal-gáchh.
 (Beng.) Shalmaní-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Imbul. (Cing.)
 Timbo-le-biṇ. (Bur.).

There is much confusion about the Tamil and Telugu name *Marúṭi-moggu* மரூடிமொக்கு, in the bazaars of Southern India. What is sold in Madras under that name, are very young fruits of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. They are about 1 or 1½ inches in length, and about 2 lines in thickness; attached to a portion of the peduncle with the brim of the calyx; and of brown color. If the young fruits of this plant, when about 1½ or 2 inches long, are dried in the sun, and a portion of the calyx removed, they assume the appearance I have just described. When not old, they are demulcent and astringent, and are used as such in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. In some other places, however, the buds of *Datura alba* and *D. fastuosa* appear to be sold under the same name; and in a few others, again, the buds of *Artabotrys odoratissima*, which is a narcotic medicine used occasionally by the natives in the manner described in the *Materia Indica*, Vol. II, page 185, under the article 'Maratia Mooghoo'. The fact is, that the drug to which that name was originally applied, or ought to be applied now, is not known, and therefore it is unsafe to buy any medicine under that name. Any medicine which is really intended by that name, can be obtained by other and more sure names. The confusion about the name is still great, when we know that other names used synonymously with

Marúti-moggu in the above work (*Jangli-lóng* جنگلی لونگ, &c.), are the names of drugs which are totally different from one another. If the dry buds of *Datura* are sold under the above name, they can be distinguished by the following characters:—

They are conical, of greenish brown color, and consists of two envelopes and one bundle. The first or outer envelope is the *calyx*; when this is torn, the second or inner one (*corolla*) will be exposed, which is oblong in form and encloses the bundle of 5 *stamens* and 1 *style*. See the remarks under *Gossypium*.

270. ERYTHRINA INDICA, Linn.

Pángrá پانگرا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaliyána-murukku கலியாணமுருக்கு. (*Tam.*) Bádídapu-chet̃tu బడిదపుచెట్టు; Bádchípa-chet̃tu బద్చిపచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Karu-murukkin-maram കരുമുരുക്കിനമരം; Murukka മുരുക്ക; Kalyána-murukku-maram കല്യാണമുരുക്കമരം. (*Malyal.*) Páraválada-mará పారవళదమరా. (*Can.*) Pányaa-mandár; Pálitá-mandár. (*Beng.*) Erabadu-gahá. (*Cing.*) Kaṣi. (*Bur.*).

Mahámeda occurs as one of the Telugu names of this plant in some Dictionaries and other works, but it is properly the name of another plant.

271. EUGENIA ACRIS, Wight. (*Berries of—Indian Allspice.*)

Sítal-chíní سیٹل چینی. (*Hind. and Duk.*).

Allspice is known in Southern India and some other places as *Kabáb-chíní* كباب چینی, with reference to which and some other points connected with that name, see the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis*.

272. EUPATORIUM AYAPANA, Vent.

Ayappanai அயப்பனை. (*Tam.*).

273. EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM, Linn.

Zaqqúme-hindí زقوم هندی. (*Arab.*) Zaqúníyáe hindí زقونیایه هندی. (*Pers.*) Tidhárá تد هار: Tidhárá-

séhnđ . (Hind.) قدھار اسینہڑ ; Tidhára-séhñr .
 تین دھاری سینڈ ; Tíndhári-sénd .
 (Duk.) Şhadurak-kallì శఢురక్కల్లి ; Tirikkallì திரிக்கள்ளி .
 (Tam.) Bonta-jemuđu బొంతజెముడు ; Bomma-jemuđu బొమ్మ
 జెముడు ; Múdu-múla-jemuđu మూడుమూలజెముడు . (Tel.)
 Katak-kallì കടക്കള്ളി ; Chatirak-kallì ചതിരക്കള്ളി . (Mal-
 yal.) Tékatá-shij ; Láriyá-dáoná . (Beng.) Vajra-kantaká .
 (Sans.) Tandhári-sénd . (Guz.) Dalúk . (Cing.) Sházávngi
 or Shazáñv-ji . (Bur.)

274. EUPHORBIA CATTIMANDO. *W. Elliot.*

Katti-mandu కత్తిమండు . (Tel.)

275. EUPHORBIA NIVULIA, *Ham.*

Shij . (Beng.)

276. EUPHORBIA NERIFOLIA, *Linn. Syn. E.*

LIGULARIA, *Roxb.*

Síj سيج ; Pattón-kí-sénd پتون کی سینڈ ; Thóhar
 کتے کی جیبہ کی سینڈ ; Kutté-kí-jíbh-kí-sénd . (Hind.)
 Kutté-kí-jíbh-ká-pattá کتے کی جیبہ کا پتا . (Duk.)
 Ilaik-kallì இலைக்கள்ளி . (Tam.) Áku-jemuđu அகுகெముడు . (Tel.)
 Elakkallì എലക്കള്ളി . (Malyal.) Yalekallì യാലകളി .
 (Can.) Pátá-shij ; Munsa-shij ; Híj-dáoná . (Beng.)
 Shazávn-mína . (Bur.)

277. EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI, *Linn. Milk-
 hedge plant.*

Zaqqume-hindí زقوم ہندی . (Arab.) Zaquní-
 yáe-hindí زقونیائے ہندی . (Pers.) Séhñr سیہنڑ ; Séhnđ
 سینڈ ; Kónpal-séhnđ کونپل سینڈ . (Hind.)
 18

Káři-kí-sénd . (Duk.)
 Kallī 𑂔𑂰𑂔𑂰𑂔𑂰; Kallī-kombu 𑂔𑂰𑂔𑂰𑂔𑂰𑂔𑂰. (Tam.) Jemuḍu
 జెముడు; Jemuḍu-kāḍilu జెముడుకాడలు; Kāḍa-jemuḍu కాడ
 జెముడు. (Tel.) Kól-kallī കൊൽകളളി; Tiruk-kallī
 തിരുക്കളളി; Kallī കളളി. (Malyal.) Bonta-kallī బొంతకల్ల.
 (Can.) Látā-dáoná; Lanká-ṣhīj. (Beng.) Vajraduhú.
 (Mah.) Thóvar; Navahandí. (Jing).

278. EURYCOMA LONGIFOLIA, Jack.

Penvar-pét. (Malay).

279. EXACUM BICOLOR, Roxb. (Country Kariyat.)

Bará-charáyatah ٻړا چرا يته; Habshí-charáyatah
 حبشي چرا يته. (Hind).

280. EXACUM PEDUNCULATUM, Linn.

281. EXACUM TETRAGONUM, Roxb. (Purple Chiretta.)

Údah-charáyatah اوده چرا يته. (Hind. and Duk.)
 Kúchorí. (Beng.).

F.

282. FAGRÆA FRAGRANS, Roxb.

283. FEL BOVINUM. (Ox Gall or Ox Bile.)

Ṣafrául-baqar صفرا البقر. (Arab) Zahrahe-gáv
 زهرگا و. (Pers.) Bāil-ká-ṣafrá بیل کاصفرا. (Hind.) Bāil-
 ká-pit بیل کا پت. (Duk).

284. FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Corr. (Fruit of—
Wood-apple.)

Kabit كبيب . (Arab. and Pers.) Kaṭbél كت بیل .
(Hind.) Kavīṭ كویٹ . (Duk.) Viḷām-pazham വിளம்பழம்.
(Tam.) Velaga-paṇḍu వెలగపండు ; Kapidh-dhamu కపిధము.
(Tel.) Viḷām-pazham విలంపాళం. (Malyal.) Byālada-
hanna బృందాదహ్న. (Can.) Koth-bél; Kāṭ-bél. (Beng.)
Kapidtha-phalam. (Sans.) Kavīṭa. (Mah.) Kavīṭ; Kōṭhu.
(Guz.) Divúl. (Cing.) Śi-śi or Ti-di. (Bur.).

Máhn or 'Hman' is the name of a fruit only found in
Burmah, which bears some resemblance to Wood-apple, but it is
incorrectly applied to the latter itself in some works, including
Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.

From its great abundance and cheapness, the Wood-apple
is occasionally substituted for the Bael-fruit (*Ægle marmelos*),
when the latter is sold in large quantities, but they can be easily
distinguished from each other by the following characters:—

Bael-fruit.

Wood-apple.

1. Generally round and
slightly obovate, and often
oblong.

2. Generally about the
size of an orange, and often
as big as a pomegranate or
larger.

3. Greenish-yellow in
color, smooth, and slightly
shining.

4. Rind very hard and
woody.

5. In the centre of the
pulp, there are from 5 to 18
cells, each of which contains
from 1 to 12 or more seeds* and
mucus.

1. Almost always round
or spherical.

2. Generally about the
size of an orange, and some
times as large as a pomegranate.

3. Dull white or green-
ish white in color, and not
smooth.

4. Rind hard and woody,
but more easily broken.

5. No cells at all, and
the seeds are embedded in the
pulp.

* In small Bael-fruits, the seeds are often absent in the cells.

Bael-fruit.

6. The seeds are oblong, flat or compressed, woolly, and about the size of a lime-seed.

7. The mucus is thick, very tenacious, transparent, and terbinthinate in smell and taste.

8. When the fruit is quite ripe, the pulp is of brownish red color, with a strong balsamic odour and taste.

9. When very ripe or dry, the pulp is very adherent to the rind.

See the remarks under the next plant and also under *Gummi Acaciæ*.

Wood-apple.

5. The seeds are small, round, and smooth.

7. Contains no mucus.

8. In the same condition, the pulp is of reddish grey color, with a very sweet and agreeable taste and smell.

9. In the same condition, the pulp and seeds are more or less loose from the rind.

285. *FERONIA ELEPHANTUM*, *Corr.* (*The small variety of.*)

Bhūiñ-kaṭ-bél بھین کت بیل. (*Hind.*) *Bhūiñ-kaviṭ* بیوئن کویت. (*Duk.*) *Kuṭṭi-vilām* குட்டிவிளம் ; *Nila-vilām* நிலவிளம். (*Tam.*) *Néla-velaga* నేలవెలగ. (*Tel.*) *Bhú-kapidṭha-phalam*. (*Sans*).

From the very small size of this plant, which is often not more than a foot, it is some times considered to be a different species from *F. Elephantum* (*Wood-apple tree*). The difference in size, however, is only enough to constitute a variety, and as the plant does not differ in any other respect, it may be considered to be the same species.

286. *FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM*. (*Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Magnet, or Load-stone.*)

Miqnāṭis مقناطیس ; *Mighnāṭis* مغناطیس ; *Hajrul-mighnāṭis* حجر المغناطیس. (*Arab.*) *Sange-áhanrubá* سنگ چمک. (*Pers.*) *Sangé-chamak* سنگ چمک ; *Chamak-ká-patṭhar* چمک کاپتھر. (*Hind.*) *Chamak-patṭhar* چمک پتھر. (*Duk.*)

287. FERRI PEROXIDUM. (*Rust or Impure Red Oxide of Iron.*)

Khabṣul-ḥadīd خبث الحديد ; Zaḡfarānūl-ḥadīd زعفران الحديد (Arab.) Zanjārul-ḥadīd زنجار الحديد (Pers.) Zange-āhan چرك آهن ; Chirke-āhan زنگ آهن (Pers.) Lóhékā-āhan زنگار آهن (Pers.) Zangāre-āhan ريم آهن (Pers.) Lóhé-ká-zang منثور . (Hind. and Duk.) Ayach-chendúram அயச்செந்துரம் ; Irumbu-chiṭṭam இரும்புசிட்டு. (Tam.) Inapa-chiṭṭam ఇనప చిట్టం ; Aya-ṣhīndúramu అయశిందురము. (Tel.) Irumbuk-kīṭam ഇരുമ്പുകിടം. (Malyal.) Khabbaṇada-kīṭṭá ഖബ്ബനദകിട്ട. (Can.) Lohár-gú ; Lohár-jhangár. (Beng.) Mandúram. (Sans.) Lokhan-dhācha-kaṭai. (Mah.) Lohā-nu-zang. (Guz.) Yakkada-kīṭṭam ; Mallokoḍá. (Cing.) Śānpiyá or Tāmbiyá ; Śānkhí or Tānkhí. (Bur.).

288. FERRI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Iron or Green Vitriol.*)

Záje-aṣfar زاج اصفر . (Arab.) Záke-zard زاك زرد (Pers.) Kasis كسيس ; Hírā-kasis هيراكسيس (Hind.) Kashish كشيش ; Hírā-kashish هيراكشيش (Duk.) Anna-bédi அன்னபேடி. (Tam.) Anna-bhédi అన్నభేడి. (Tel.) Anna-bhédi അന്നഭേദി. (Malyal.) Anná-bhédi అన్నాభేది (Can.) Hírā-kos or Hírā-kosis. (Beng.) Hira-kasis. (Guz.).

289. FERRUM. (*Iron.*)

Ḥadīd حديد. (Arab.) Áhan آهن. (Pers.) Lohá' لوه or Lohah لوه. (Hind. and Duk.) Irumbu இரும்பு. (Tam.) Inumu ఇనుము. (Tel.) Irumba ഇരുമ്പ. (Malyal.) Kabbīṇa കബ്ബീന. (Can.) Lohá or Láhá. (Beng.) Ayam ; Lóham. (Sans.) Lokhaṇḍa. (Mah.) Lévu. (Guz.) Dāñ. (Bur.).

290. FICUS BENGALENSIS, *Linn. Syn. F. INDICA, Roxb. (Banyan-tree—Milk of.)*

Bar-ká-dúdh بَر كَاد دُودھ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Álam-pál ஆலம்பால் (*Tam.*) Marri-pálu మర్రిపాలు. (*Tel.*) Féralin-pála പേരാലിൻപാല. (*Malyal.*) Álada-hálu అలద యలు. (*Can.*) Baṭer-khir. (*Beng.*) Vaṭa-kshíram. (*Sans.*) Vaḍecha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Nuga-kiri. (*Cing.*) Náṇ-kí-dáv or Niyáv-ki-dáv. (*Bur.*).

Nugu or *Nugu-gaha* is the Cingalese name of *F. Indica*, but in some books *Kiri-palla* is given. It means *milk-plant*, and may therefore be applied to several plants which abound in milk, without any particular distinction.

291. FICUS CARICA, *Linn. (Fruit of—Fig.)*

Tin تين (*Arab.*) Anjír انجیر (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Shímai-atti శైమిఅత్తి ; Tén-atti தேன்அత్తి. (*Tam.*) Shíma-atti శిమఅత్తి ; Téne-atti తేనెఅత్తి ; Anjúru అంజూరు. (*Tel.*) Shíma-atti (ശൈമാഅത്തി. (*Malyal.*) Shíme-atti శిమైఅత్తి. (*Can.*) Dumur. (*Beng.*) Anjir. (*Guz.*) Raṭa-atti-ká. (*Cing.*) Ṣa-phán-sí ; Tímbo-thán-di or Šimbo-Ṣaphán-sí. (*Bur.*).

292. FICUS ELASTICA, *Roxb. (Indian Caoutchouc-tree.)*

Viláyatí-bar-ká-jhár ولايتي بَر كَا جِهَار. (*Duk.*) Shímai-álai-maram శైమిఅలైమరమ్. (*Tam.*) Shíma-marri-cheṭṭu శిమమర్రిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Shíme-álada-mará శిమైఅలదమరా. (*Can.*) Viláyatí-vaḍécha-jháda. (*Mah.*).

293. FICUS GLOMERATA, *Roxb. (Fruit of.)*

Jammaiz جميز ; Tinul-aḥmaq تين الاحق. (*Arab.*) Ṣamare-pash-shah شمر پشه ; Anjire-aḥmaq انجيرة احق. (*Pers.*) Gúlar گولر. (*Hind.*) Gullar گلر ; Gullér گلیر.

(*Duk.*) Atti-pazham அத்திப்பழம். (*Tam.*) Atti-pandū
అత్తిపండు ; Médi-pandū మేడిపండు ; Bóda-mámiḍi బోదామమిడి ;
Bramha-méḍi బ్రహ్మమేడి ; Bodḍa-pandū బొడ్డపండు ; Paidi-
pandū పైడిపండు. (*Tel.*) Atti-yáalum అంతియాలూం. (*Malyal.*)
Atti-hianṇu అత్తియణ్ణు. (*Can.*) Jogiaá-dumur; Gullér. (*Beng.*)
Udumbara-phalam. (*Sans.*) Umdécha-phal. (*Mah.*) Gullar.
(*Guz.*) Atti-ká. (*Cing.*) Šáphán-si or Šáphán-ti. (*Bur.*).

294. FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA, Roxb. (*Fruit of.*)

Tine-barri تين بری. (*Arab.*) Anjire-dashti انجير دشتي .
(*Pers.*) Jangli-anjír جنگلي انجير ; Jangli-gullér جنگلي گلير .
(*Duk.*) Pé-attip-pazham పేఅత్తిప్పండు. (*Tam.*) Verri-
atti-pandū వర్రీఅత్తిపండు. (*Tel.*) Pé-yatti పేయంతి ;
Pāraka-pazham పారకపండు. (*Malyal*) Adavi-atti అడవిఅత్తి.
(*Can.*) Káku-dumur. (*Beng.*) Ummattó-dumbara-phalam.
(*Sans.*) Jangli-anjír. (*Guz.*) Véda-umdécha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*).

295. FICUS POLYCARPA, Roxb. (*Fruit of.*)

Chhótá-jangli-anjír چھوٹا جنگلي انجير ; Ohhótá-jangli-
gullér چھوٹا جنگلي گلير. (*Duk.*) Chiriya-pé-atti చిరియపే
అత్తి. (*Tam.*) Chinna-verri-atti-pandū చిన్నవర్రీఅత్తిపండు.
(*Tel.*) Cheriya-káṭ-ṭatti చెరియకాട്ടంతి ; Cheru-pāraka-
pazham చెరుపారకపండు. (*Malyal.*).

296. FLACOURTIA CATAPHRACTA, Roxb.

(*Leaves of.*)

Zarnab زرنب. (*Arab.*) Tálispatar تاليسپتر ; Tális-
patri تاليسپتري ; Barahmí برهمي. (*Hind.*) Taj-pát
తజపాత ; Barmí బర్మి. (*Duk.*) Tāḷiṣha-pattiri తాలిషపత్తిరి.
(*Tam.*) Tālisa-patri తాలిషపత్తి. (*Tel.*) Tālisa-patri

ತಾಳಿಪತ್ರಿ. (Can.) Tális̥hpatri; Pániála. (Beng.) Tális̥ha.
(Sans.) Talis-patari. (Mah.) Talis-patturu. (Cing.).

The vernacular names of the above plant, and of *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* and *C. Tamala*, are generally the same.

See the remarks under the latter plants.

297. FLUGGEA LEUCOPYRUS, Willd.

Suféd-madh-ká-pér سفید مدھ کا پیر. (Hind.) Suféd-madh-ká-jhár سفید مدھ کا جہا. (Duk.) Vellai-pilláji வெள்ளைபில்லாஜி. (Tam.) Tella-purugudu తెల్లపురుగుడు. (Tel.).

The names of this plant in Tamil, Hindustani, and some other languages inserted in several books (*Materia Indica*, *Shakespears'* and other Dictionaries, &c.,) are incorrect.

The Syrup prepared from the fruits of this plant is considered to be equal to honey (*vegetable honey*), hence the name *Suféd-madh* سفید مدھ (*white honey*). The word *white* distinguishes the plant from *Kálá-madh* کال مدھ (*black honey*), a name given to *Phyllanthus multiflorus*, for a similar reason.

298. FENICULUM DULCE, D. C. (Fruit of— *Sweet Fennel*.)

Sweet fennel is not to be found in India, at least, I was not able to procure it from any bazaar. It has no native name, but the names generally applied to it in books (*Materia Indica*, &c.,) are those belong to *Aniseeds*. See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*.

299. FENICULUM PANMORIUM, D. C. (Fruits of).

Pánmohúri. (Beng.).

The names of *Aniseeds* are often confounded with those of the above fruits. See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*.

G.

300. GALBANUM.

Qinnah قنه . (Arab.) Bárazd بارزد ; Bárazhd بارژد ;
 Bérázd بیرزد . (Pers.) Barijá بریجا ; Barijá-gónd
 بریجا گوند . (Hind. and Duk.).

301. GALLA. (*Galls or Oak Galls.*)

Āafs عفس . (Arab.) Mázú ما زو . (Pers.) Mázú-phal
 ماجوپهل ; Māphal مایهل . (Hind.) Májú-phal
 مائی پهل . (Duk.) Máshik-káy மாசிக்காய் . (Tam.)
 Máshi-káya మాశికాయ . (Tel.) Máshik-káya മാശിക്കായ .
 (Malyal.) Máchi-káyi మచికాయ . (Can.) Máju-phal.
 (Beng.) Máyuhu. (Sans.) Mái-phala ; Máshi-ká. (Mah.)
 Máyi-phal. (Guz.) Mása-ká. (Cing.) Pinzakání-si or
 Pinz-gáni-di. (Bur.).

302. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA, Linn. (*Fruit of.*)

Mangústán منگوستان . (Hind.) Mangustán. (Beng.)
 Mango-si or Mengo-ti. (Bur.).

303. GARCINIA MORELLA, Desv. var. G. PEDICELLATA. (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge.*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*.

304. GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb.

Múkki-maram முக்கிமரம் . (Tam.) Kochi-goraka.
 (Cing.) Šanoto-piṇ, Tanato-biṇ or Šanatho-biṇ. (Bur.).

305. GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb. (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge.*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*.

306. GARCINIA PURPUREA, Roxb. (*Concrete Oil of—Kokum-butter.*)

Kokam-ká-tél . (Hind.)

307. GARDENIA CAMPANULATA, Roxb.

308. GARDENIA LUCIDA, Roxb. } *Resin*
309. GARDENIA GUMMIFERA, Linn. } *of.*

Dikmali . (Hind.) Dikámali . (Duk.)
Kumbai . (Tam.) Tella-
manga . (Tel.)
Dikke-malli . (Can.) Kola-lákada . (Cing.).

310. GENIOSPORUM PROSTRATUM, Benth.

311. GENTIANA KURROO, Roy. Syn. PNEUM-
NANTHE KURROO, Don.

312. GENTIANÆ RADIX. (*Gentian Root.*)

Jintiyáná . (Arab.) Kou-shád .
(Pers.) Pakhán-béd . (Hind.) Juntiyánah
Jintiyánah . (Duk.).

See the remarks under *Clay* with regard to the above Hindustani name, *Pakhánbéd*, being applied to a mineral *Clay*, with a slight alteration, viz., *Pakún-béd* .

313. GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES, Linn.

Bálú-ká-ság . (Duk.)
Bálú-kí-bhájí . (Tam.) Isaka-dásari-
kúra . (Tel.) Attirilla-pála . (Cing.).

314. GLORIOSA SUPERBA, Linn. (*Root of*)

Nát-ká-bachhnág ناكابحہناگ . (Duk.) Kalaippaik-kizhangu கலைப்பைச்சிழங்கு; Kárttikaik-kizhangu கார்த்திகைச்சிழங்கு. (Tam.) Adavi-nábhi அடவிநாபி; Potti-dumpa పొత్తిదుంప; Agni-ṣhikha అగ్నిశిఖ; Kalappa-gadḍa కలప్పుగడ్డ. (Tel.) Ventóni വെൻതോണി. (Malyal.) Olot-chandal. (Beng.) Śíma-dou or Símmi-dáv. (Bur.).

The above root is considered by the native practitioners and druggists in Southern India to possess nearly the same medicinal properties as the root of *Aconitum ferox*; hence its names *Nát-ká-bachhnág* (*Country Aconite*), *Adavi-nábhi* (*Wild Aconite*), &c. For the same reason, it is some times wilfully substituted for, or adulterated with, the true *Aconite-root*, though there is a great difference between their physical characters.

The root of *Gloriosa Superba* is tuberous, cylindrical, bent at a right angle near one end, knotty at the angle, and occasionally much pointed at both ends; varies in length from 3 to 5 or more inches; generally about the size of a finger or thumb, and some times much larger when the plant grows in the sandy and wet soil. The knot bears a mark of the stem on the upper surface, and gives an attachment to many thin rootlets by the lower. The root is covered with a thin, loose, and wrinkled, epidermis, which is of brownish-grey or pale-brown color, and the surface underneath the latter is brown or dark-brown if it is a well dried root. The substance internally is of white color. Its taste is faintly bitter, not acrid, and it is *farinaceous* in structure. It is not poisonous in 12 grain doses, which I have taken myself and then given to others; but on the contrary, it is an alterative-tonic and antiperiodic. It might be poisonous in a much larger quantity, but as far as I was able to examine, it contains no *Aconitia*.*

* The roots I have used internally were dug out by myself to avoid all doubts with regard to their genuineness. I first took 1 grain of the root, and then increased its dose gradually to 12 grains three times a day. Being thus assured of its possessing no deleterious effects, I have used it in some cases among my patients.

This root does not dry well for months in its entire state, and it should therefore be sliced before exposed to the sun.

315. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (*Liquorice Root or Liquorice.*)

Aslussús راسلوس. (*Arab.*) Bíkhe-mahak بیکه مہک. (*Pers.*) Jéṭhí-madh جیٹھی مدھ ; Jaṭhí-madh جٹھی مدھ ; Mulaṭṭhí ملٹھی. (*Hind.*) Miṭṭhí-lakrī مٹھی لکڑی. (*Duk.*) Ati-maduram அதிகமதுரம். (*Tam.*) Yashṭi-madhukam యశ్ఠిమధుకం ; Ati-madhuramu అతిమధురము. (*Tel.*) Yashṭi-madhukam యశ్ఠిమధుకం ; Ati-madhuram అతిమధురం ; Iraṭṭi-madhuram ఇర్రటిమధురం. (*Malyal.*) Yashṭi-madhuká యశ్ఠిమధుకా ; Ati-madhurá అతిమధురా. (*Can.*) Jai-shṭomodhu. (*Beng.*) Madhu-yashṭikam ; Yashṭi-madhukam. (*Sans.*) Jéshtá-madha. (*Mah.*) Jeṭhí-madh. (*Guz.*) Ati-maduram ; Velmí. (*Cing.*) Noe-khiyu ; Noe-khiyu-amí ; No-e-giyu or Šimbo-noegiyu. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Abrus precatorius* with reference to the above names being misapplied to the root of this plant, &c.

316. GLYCYRRHIZA. (*Extract of—Extract of Liquorice.*)

Rubbussús رب السوس. (*Arab.*) Aṣárahe-mahak اصارة مہک. (*Pers.*) Jaṭhímadh-ká-ras جٹھی مدھ کارس ; Mulaṭṭhi-ká-ras ملٹھی کارس. (*Hind.*) Miṭṭhí-lakrī-ká-ras مٹھی لکڑی کارس. (*Duk.*) Ati-maduram-pál அதிகமதுరம் పాల. (*Tam.*) Yashṭi-madhuram-pálu యశ్ఠిమధురంపాలు ; Ati-madhuram-pálu అతిమధురంపాలు. (*Tel.*) Iraṭṭi-madhuram-pál ఇర్రటిమధురంపాలు. (*Malyal.*).

317. GMELINA ASIATICA, Linn.

318. GMELINA PARVIFOLIA, Roxb.

Nilak-kumizh నీలకక్కుమిచ్చ. (*Tam.*) Challa-gummudu చల్లగుమ్మడు ; Kavva-gummudu కవ్వగుమ్మడు. (*Tel.*) Nilak-kumazh నీలకకొమ్మ. (*Malyal.*).

319. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM, *Linn.*
 320. GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM, *Linn.*
 321. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE, *Linn.*
- } Cotton-plant.

Nabātul-quṭn نبات القطن ; Shajratul-quṭn شجرة القطن .
 (Arab.) Darakhte-punbah درخت پنبه . (Pers.) Kapás-
 ká-pér کپاس کا پیر . (Hind.) Kapás-ká-
 jhár کپاس کا جہار . (Duk.) Parutti-chedi പറുத்தിசெடி .
 (Tam.) Patti-chettu పత్తిచెట్టు ; Kárpásamu కార్పాసము .
 (Tel.) Parittich-cheti പരിത്തിച്ചെടി . (Malyal.) Hatti-
 gidá ഹട്ടിഗിട . (Can.) Karpásh-gachh ; Shútér-gáchh .
 (Beng.) Kárpása-vrikshaha . (Sans.) Kápúsá-cha-jháda .
 (Mah.) Rú-nu-jháda ; Kapás-nu-jháda . (Guz.) Kapu-
 gahá . (Cing.) Wá-biñ . (Bur.)

The following are the names of Cotton-seeds, which are frequently used in medicine by the Hakeems:—

Habbul-quṭn حب القطن . (Arab.) Punbah-dánah پنبه دانه .
 (Pers.) Banólá بنولا or Banólah بنوله . (Hind. and Duk.) Pa-
 rutti-pirai പറുத்தിவிளை . (Tam.) Patti-vittulu పత్తివిత్తులు ;
 Kárpása-vittulu కార్పాసవిత్తులు . (Tel.) Paritti-vitta പരിത്തി
 വിത്ത . (Malyal.) Hatti-bijá ഹട്ടിബീജ . (Can.) Karpásh-bij ;
 Karpásh-bíchi . (Beng.) Kárpása-bíjam . (Sans.) Kápúsá-cha-bí .
 (Mah.) Rú-nu-bij ; Kapás-nu-bij . (Guz.) Kapu-aṭṭa . (Cing.)
 Wá-si . (Bur.)

322. GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton.)

Quṭn قطن or Quṭun قطن . (Arab.) Punbah پنبه .
 (Pers.) Rúí رویی . (Hind. and Duk.) Parutti പറുத்தി .
 (Tam.) Patti పత్తి ; Pratti పరత్తి . (Tel.) Parutti പറത്തി .
 (Malyal.) Hatti ഹട്ടി . (Can.) Ruí ; Phútá ; Karpásh or
 Kapás . (Beng.) Kárpásaha . (Sans.) Kápús . (Mah.)
 Rú . (Guz.) Kapu . (Cing.) Gúñ or Goñ ; Wá . (Bur.)

In some Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionaries, *Kapás* or *Kárpása* and *Túlá* or *Túla*, are used synonymously, but the former is the name of the common *Cotton* and the latter of that produced by *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

323. GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, *Greville.* }
 324. GRACILARIS CONFERVOIDES, *do.* } *Ceylon Moss.*

Daryá-kí-páchi داریا کی پاجی ; Mós موس . (*Duk.*)
 Kaḍal-pách-chi கடல்பாச்சி. (*Tam.*) Samudrapu-páchi
 సముద్రపుపాచి. (*Tel.*) Kiyáv-poéṛ. (*Bur.*)

The above Burmese name is also often applied to *Permelia perlata* and *P. perforata*.

325. GUMMI ACACIÆ. (*Gum Arabic.*)

Ṣamaghe-ḡarabbí صمغ عربي . (*Arab. and Pers.*)
 Babúl-kí-gónd ببول کی گوند . (*Hind.*) Kíkar-ká-gond
 کیکر کا گوند . (*Duk.*) Vélam-piṣhin வேலம்பிசின் ; Karu-
 vélam-piṣhin கருவேலம்பிசி. (*Tam.*) Nalla-tumma-banka
 నల్లతుమ్మబంక ; Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక. (*Tel.*) Vélakam-
 paṣha వేలకంపల ; Karu-vélakam-paṣha కరువేలకం
 పల. (*Malyal.*) Gobbaḷi-góndu గొబ్బరి గొండు ; Karé-gobbaḷi-
 góndu కరే గొబ్బరి గొండు. (*Can.*) Bábúler-gun. (*Beng.*)
 Kála-barbúra-niriyasam. (*Sans.*) Kála-bábli-cha-gónda.
 (.Mah.) Kálo-bával-nu-gúndar. (*Guz.*)

Though in many works, the Arabic name *Ṣamaghe-ḡarabbí* as well as its English synonyms *Gum Arabic* or *Indian Gum Arabic* are applied to the gum of *Feronia Elephantum*, they are not correctly applicable to any other gum but that of *Acacia Arabica* and other species of *Acacia*. It is the latter which is most abundantly produced in India and found in every bazaar, and although there are several other gums, including that of *F. Elephantum*, which resemble the true *Gum Arabic*, they are

comparatively very scarce. *Samaghe-arabbí* is more properly the name of the true Gum Arabic (*Acacia vera*, &c.), but as the latter is quite identical with the gum of *A. Arabica*, the same name is applied to both gums in India.

The names in the text are those properly belong to the gum of *A. Arabica*, and those of the gum of *F. Elephantum* are as follows :—

Samaghe-kabít صمغ كبیت . (Arab. and Pers.) *Kaṭbél-kí-gónd* کویٹ کا گوند . (Hind.) *Kaviṭ-ká-gónd* (Duk.) *Viḷam-piṣhin* விளம்பிசின் . (Tam.) *Felaga-banka* ఫెలగాబంక . (Tel.) *Viḷam-pasha* വിളമ്പശ . (Malyal.) *Byúlada-góndú* బ్యులద గొండ . (Can.) *Koth-bél-gun* ; *Káṭ-bél-gun* (Beng.) *Kapidtha-niryásam*. (Sans.) *Kaviṭa-gónda* (Mah.) *Kaviṭ-gón*. (Guz.) *Divul-melliyam*. (Cing.) *Ti-si*. (Bur.).

It will be seen from the above names that the Tamil synonyme for the gum of *Acacia A. aliea*, *Viḷam-piṣhin*, sounds very much like the synonyme in the same language for the gum of *Feronia Elephantum*, *Viḷam-piṣhin*, and it is not improbable, therefore, that this was originally the cause of confounding those gums with each other.

326. GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE, R. Br.

Paṛpatrah پڑ پتر . (Duk.) *Shirū-kurujjā* சிறுகுருஞ்சா . (Tam.) *Ghóṭa-dúdhí-lata*. (Beng.) *Binnúg*. (Cing.).

327. GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA, D. C.

Hurhur دردر ; *Hurhur-ká-pér* دردر کا پیر . (Hind.) *Hulhul* هلهل ; *Hulbul-ká-jhār* هلهل کا جہار . (Duk.) *Vélaí* வேளை . (Tam.) *Vaminta* వామింట . (Tel.) *Tai-véla* తైవేల . (Malyal.) *Kara-véla* కరవేల ; *Véla* వేల . (Beng.) *Hurhuriyá* ; *Kánálá*. (Beng.).

328. GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, R. Br. Syn. HYDNOCARPPUS ODORATUS, Lindly. (Seeds of).

Chál-mógré-ké-bínj چال موگرے کے بیج or *Chñál-mógré-ké-bínj* چھال موگرے کے بیج . (Hind.).

H.

329. HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, Linn. (*Seeds of*).

Ázaryún آذريون. (*Arab.*) Vartáj ورتاج, Tukhme-gule-áftáb-parast تخم گل آفتاب پرست; Tukhme-áftáb-parast تخم گل آفتاب پرست. (*Pers.*) Súrij-makkhí سورج مکھی or Súrij-mukkhí سورج مکھی. (*Hind.*) Súrij-ké-jhár-ké-bínj سورج کے جھاڑ کے بینج. (*Duk.*) Shúriya-kánti-virai. சூரியகாந்திவிளை (*Tam.*) Súrya-kánti-vittulu சூర్యகாந்தி வித்துలు; Súryá-vartamu சூర్యவர்தம; Poddu-tirugudu-vittulu పొద్దుతిరుగుడువిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Súryya-kántam-vitta సూర్యకాంతం విత్తం. (*Malyal.*) Súrya-kánti-bijá സൂര്യകാന്തിബീജം. (*Can.*) Súrya-kánti-bí. (*Mah.*) Negiya-si or Négiyá-si. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Acacia speciosa*.

330. HEMIDESMUS INDICUS, R. Br. (*Hemidesmus or Country Sarsaparilla*).

Zaiyán عشب النار Aushbatunnár. (*Arab.*) Aushbahé-hindí عشب هندی; Yásamine-barrí ياسمين بري. (*Pers.*) Jangli-chañbéli جنگلی چنبیلی; Hindí-sálsá سگندی پالا. (*Hind.*) Sugandí-pá.ala. هندی پالا; Nannári ننااری; Nát-ká aushbah نات کا عشبہ. (*Duk.*) Nannári நன்னாரி. (*Tam.*) Sugandhi-pála సుగంధపాల; Pála-sugandhi పాలసుగంధ; Pála-çhukkam-déru పాలచుక్కండేరు; Gadī-sugandhi గడిసుగంధ. (*Tel.*) Nannári-kizhanna നന്നారికిഴങ്ങ; Naru-nínti നറുനീണ്ടി. (*Malyal.*) Sugandha-pálada-gidá

ಸುಗಂಧವಾಲದಗಿಡಾ. (Can.) Ananto-múl ; Ananto. (Beng.)
Sugandhi ; Gópi-múlam. (Sans.) Irimusu. (Cing.).

From the close resemblance of the sound of the Bengali names *Ananto-múl* and *Antomul*, they are some times confounded with each other. The former is the name of the Country *Sarsaparilla*, and the latter of the Country *Ipecacuanha* (*Tylophora asthmatica*).

In some Persian works, there is a much confusion about the above names in the text, and they are misapplied to more than one plant; and in a few others, again, the Hindustani name *Makó* مكو or *Makóé* مكوئي is given to *H. Indica*, while it is correctly a synonyme of *Solanum nigrum* of Blume and *S. rubrum*. See the remarks under *Sarsæ Radix*.

331. HERMODACTYLUS. (*Hermodactyl*.)

Loabate-barbarí لعبت بر برى ; Súrinján سورنجان ;
Aaknah عكنه . (Arab.) Súrinján سورنجان . (Pers.
Hind. and Duk.) Šhurinján శురింజాన్ . (Tam.) Šhurinján
శురింజాన్ . (Tel.).

The *Súrinján* is of two kinds, named according to its taste as *Súrinjáne-shírín* سورنجان شیرین (sweet *Súrinján*), and *Súrinjáne-talkh* سورنجان تلخ (bitter *Súrinján*).

332. HERPESTIS MONNIERA, *H. B. et K.*

Suféd-chamni سفید چمنی . (Hind.) Nír-brami நீர்ப்பரமி.
(Tam.) Sámbrāṇi-áku సాంబ్రాణిఆకు ; Sámbrāṇi-chetṭu
సాంబ్రాణిచెట్టు. (Tel.) Dhóp-chamni ; Adha-birni. (Beng.)
Jala-primmi. (Sans.) Sunu-vila. (Cing.).

333. HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS, *Linn.* (*Flowers of.*)

Angharáe-hindí انغرا ' هندی . (Arab. and Pers.)
Jásún جاسون ; Javá جو . (Hind.) Jásút جاسوت ;

Gudhél گدھیل ; Kudhal كدھل . (Duk.) Shappattup-pu
 சுப்பாத்துப்பு . (Tam.) Dásáni-puvvu దాసానిపువ్వు ; Japá-
 puṣhpam జపాపుష్పం ; Java-pushpamu జవపుష్పము . (Tel.)
 Chemparattip-púva ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പൂവ ; Ayim-paratti
 അയിമ്പരത്തി . (Malyal.) Dásválada-huvu దాస్వాళదరువు .
 (Can.) Ór-phúl ; Jobá-phúl . (Beng.) Japá-pushpam .
 (Sans.) Dásindá-cha-phúla . (Mah.) Jásút-nu-phúl .
 (Guz.) Kh-ounyan . (Bur.).

334. HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA, Linn. (Roselle or Red Sorrel.)

Lál-anbári لال انباری . (Hind.) Lál-anbára لال انبار .
 (Duk.) Shivappu-káshuruk-kirai சிவப்புக்காசுருக்கிரை ;
 Shimai-káshuruk-kirai சிமைக்காசுருக்கிரை . (Tam.) Erra-
 gómgúra ఎర్రగొంగూర ; Shima-gómgúra శిమగొంగూర . (Tel.)
 Lál-mistá . (Beng.) Ténbo-khénbouñ . (Bur.).

335. HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, Gærtn.

Kurindai குரிந்தை ; Shiru-kuriñjā சிருகுரிஞ்சா . (Tam.)
 Mádhavi-tíge మాధవీతిగె ; Vadla-yarála వడ్లయరాల ; Pótu-
 vadla పోతువడ్ల . (Tel.) Mádhúbi ; Mádhúbi-latá ; Bos-antí .
 (Beng.).

336. HIRUDO. (Leech.)

Aalaq علق ; Zaló زلو . (Arab.) Zaló زلو ; Zalók
 زلوك . (Pers.) Jók جوك . (Hind.) Jónk جونك .
 (Duk.) Attai அட்டை . (Tam.) Jelagalu జెలగలు ; Attalu
 అట్టలు . (Tel.) Atta అడ్డా . (Malyal.) Jiganí జిగాని . (Can.)
 Jónk . (Beng.) Jalúkaha . (Sans.) Jala . (Guz.) Kudallu :
 Púñdal . (Cing.) Miyon or Miñyon . (Bur.).

337. HIRUDO GRANULOSA, Sav. (Indian Leech.)

See the names under *Hirudo*.

338. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA, R. Br. } Seeds of.
 339. HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS, Wall. }

Lasánul-aşáfírul-murr لسان العصار المر (Arab.)
 Indar-jave-talkh اندرجو تلخ; Zabáne-kunjashke-talkh
 تخم اهر تلخ; Tukhme-ahare-talkh زبانه کنجشک تلخ
 (Pers.) Karvā-indarjou کڑوا اندرجو (Hind. and Duk.)
 Kaṣhappu-vetpā-lariṣhi കടപ്പുവെട്പാലരിசி; Kuḷap-pālai-
 virai குளப்பாளைவிரை. (Tam.) Chédu-kodisha-vittulu చదు
 కొడిశవిత్తులు; Amkuḍu-vittulu అంకుడువిత్తులు. (Tel., Kaipa-
 koḷakap-pāla-vitta കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത. (Malyal.)
 Titā-indarjou. (Beng.) Kaḍú-indra-jou. (Mah.) Kaḍvo-
 indarjou. (Guz.).

See the remarks under *Wrightia tinctoria* with regard to
 the sweet and bitter varieties of *Indarjou* اندرجو, &c.

340. HOPEA ODERATA, Roxb.

341. HORDEI SEMINA. (Barley.)

Shaaír شعير. (Arab.) Jou جو. (Pers. Hind. and
 Duk.) Bārāli-ariṣhi பாரலிஅரிசி. (Tam.) Bārāli-biyyam
 பாரலிபியம். (Tel.) Jóo. (Beng.) Jav. (Guz.) Múyo
 (Bur.).

342. HOYA VIRIDIFLORA, R. B

Nak-chhikní नक चिकनी. (Hind.).

343. HYDNOCARPUS INEBRIANS, *Vahl.* (*Nut of.*)

Jangli-bádám جنگلی بادام. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Niradi-muttu நீரடிமுத்து. (*Tam.*) Niradi-vittulu நீரடிவித்து.
(*Tel.*) Rata-kekuna. (*Cing.*).

344. HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. (*Impure Bisulphuret of Mercury, or Cinnabar.*)

Shanjarf شنجرف; Zanjafr زنجفر. (*Arab.*) Shangarf
شنگرف; Hingól هنگول. (*Pers. and Hind.*) Shangraf
شنگراف. (*Duk.*) Lingam லிங்கம்; Jádi-lingam சாதிலிங்கம்.
(*Tam.*) Ingili-gamu ఇంగిలిగము. (*Tel.*) Cháyilyam
ചായീല്യം; Cháliyam ചാലിയം; Játi-lingam ജാതിലിംഗം.
(*Malyal.*) Ingaliká ഇംഗലിക. (*Can.*) Hingól; Shangraf.
(*Beng.*) Inghúlam (*Sans.*) Sangraf. (*Guz.*) Lingam;
Játi-lingam. (*Cing.*).

Zanjarf زنجرف, Dardár دردار, Sarúre-ahmar سروراحمر,
and some other names are found applied to *Cinnabar* in some
Persian and other works; but they are neither restricted to it,
nor in use at present, and I have, therefore, omitted them from
the text.

345. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. *Syn.*
HYDRARGYRI CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM. (*Corrosive Sublimate,*
or Perchloride of Mercury.)

Shavíram شویرم; Shavir شویر. (*Duk.*) Vírám வீரம்;
Shav-víram சவ்வீரம். (*Tam.*) Shaviramu శవరము; Víramu
వీరము. (*Tel.*) Shavíram. (*Cing.*).

The medicine sold in the bazaars of Southern India under
the above names is *Perchloride of Mercury (Corrosive Sublimate)*,
and responds to all the chemical tests of that salt. It is less
crystalline and more dull and opaque in appearance than the
salt in use in Hospitals, and occasionally contains a small

quantity of *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)*. As far as I was able to examine this salt, I found it to contain no other impurity. It is quite fit for use both externally and internally as a substitute for the *Corrosive Sublimate* imported from Europe.

In some books, the Arabic name *Sulaimáni* سليمانى is considered to be applicable to *Corrosive Sublimate*; but this is incorrect, because the *Sulaimani* contains *Arsenic* in its combination.

346. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. (*Impure Subchloride of Mercury, Calomel, or Calomelas.*)

Ras-kapúr راسكپور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Raṣha-karup-púram ரசகருப்பூரம்; Púram பூரம். (*Tam.*) Rasa-karpúramu రసకర్పూరము; Púramu పూరము. (*Tel.*) Rasa-karppúram രസകർപ്പൂരം. (*Malyal.*) Rasa-karpúram. (*Cing.*)

The medicine obtained by these names in the Indian bazaars, is, according to chemical tests, an impure *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)*, though it differs much in some of the physical characters of that salt supplied to Hospitals. It does not occur in powder, but in heavy crystalline masses, and bears some resemblance to *Camphor*; hence the names *Ras-kapúr*, *Rasa-karpúram*, &c., which mean *Mercurial-camphor*. When powdered in a mortar, it is rendered yellowish-white, and this powder generally corresponds with the common *Calomel*. Its chief impurity is *Perchloride of Mercury*, which it occasionally contains in a minute quantity; and it is not, therefore, a safe medicine to be used internally. Used in the form of *Ointment* or *Lotion*, it is more sure and effectual medicine than *Calomel*, probably from its containing a small quantity of *Perchloride of Mercury*.

The native practitioners, particularly the *Vaiddiyans*, resort to this medicine both for external and internal use, more frequently than any other preparation of Mercury, and they consider it poisonous in more than a few grain doses.

In some medical and other works, *Ras-kapúr* is applied to *Corrosive Sublimate*, while in a few others, *Dég-bar-dég* دېگ بر دېگ

is considered to be its Persian synonyme. Both these assertions are incorrect, because the former is applicable only to the Medicine I have just described; and the latter is generally in use for a preparation of Arsenic. *Dég-bar-dég* is, moreover, a very uncertain name, and could be applied to all the medicines prepared by sublimation. It means *a kettle on a kettle*, in reference to the manner in which some solid volatile medicines are prepared by sublimation by keeping one vessel upon another.

347. HYDRARGYRUM. (*Mercury*.)

Zibaq زيبق. (*Arab.*) *Sináb* سيماب; *Jivah* جيوه.
(*Pers.*) *Para* پارا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Iraṣham* இரசம்.
(*Tam.*) *Rasam* ரசம்; *Páda-rasam* పదరసం. (*Tel.*) *Rassam* రసం.
(*Malyal.*) *Páda-rasá* పదరసం. (*Can.*) *Pára*.
(*Beng.*) *Páradaha*; *Rasam*. (*Sans.*) *Pára*. (*Muh.*) *Páro*.
(*Guz.*) *Rasadiyá*. (*Cing.*) *Padá* or *Padá*. (*Bur.*).

348. HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, Linn. (*Indian Hydrocotyle or Penny-wort*.)

Artániyáe-hindí ارتانیایه ہندی. (*Arab.*) *Vallári* ولاری;
Vallári-ká-pattá ولاری کا پتا. (*Duk.*) *Vallárai* வல்லாளை.
(*Tam.*) *Mandúka-bramha-kúráku* మందూకబ్రహ్మకూరాకు;
Pinna-élaki-chettu పిన్నపిలకిచెట్టు; *Bokkuḍu-chettu* బొక్కుడుచెట్టు.
(*Tel.*) *Kuṭakan* കുടകൻ. (*Malyal.*) *Von-de-lagá* വോണ്ടേലగా.
(*Can.*) *Thol-kuri*. (*Beng.*) *Hingoṭu-kola*.
(*Cing.*) *Miṇkhuá-biṇ*. (*Bur.*).

The Tamil names *Vallárai* and *Filári* are some times confounded with each other on account of the resemblance of their pronunciation. The latter is the name of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

349. HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall. Syn.

CINCHONA EXCELSA, Roxb.

Bandáru بندارو. (*Hind.*) *Bandári* جنگلی انارکا جہاز;
Jangli-anár-ká-jhār جنگلی انارکا جہاز; *Bandári* بندارو.

Vilári விளரி. (*Tam.*) Bandára-chetṭu బందారచెట్టు; Búrija బూరిజ ; Búrja బూజ ; Chétippa చేటిప్ప. (*Tel.*) Vallári വല്ലാരി. (*Malyal.*).

The Hindustani name *Kálá, bachhnág* کالا بجھناگ is very erroneously applied to this plant in many books, with reference to which see the remarks under *Aconitum ferox*. See also the remarks on *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*. The meaning of *Jangli-anúr-ká-jhúr* is the wild Pomegranate plant, and this is applied to *H. Excelsum* in S. India on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the former.

350. HYOSCYAMUS INSANUS, *Stocks*.

Kóhí-bang کوهی بنگ . (*Hind.*).

351. HYOSCYAMUS NIGRUM, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—Henbane-seeds.*)

Bazrul-banj بزرا البنج . (*Arab.*) *Khurásání-ajvāyan* خراسانی اجوان . (*Hind.*) *Khurásání-ajván* خراسانی اجوان . (*Duk.*) *Kúrāṣhání-yómam* కూరాశాణియోమమ్ . (*Tam.*) *Kúrásání-vámam* కూరాసానివామం ; *Kurinji-vámam* కురింజి వామం. (*Tel.*) *Khurásání-vómá* ఖురాసానివోమా ; *Khurásání-vádakki* ఖురాసానివాదక్కి . (*Can.*) *Khóráسانی-vóvá*. (*Mah.*) *Khorásání-ájmo* ; *Khorásání-ajván*. (*Guz.*).

Kurásání-vámam is a correct Telugu name of the above seeds, but it is improperly applied to the seeds of *Cnidium diffusum* and considered to be synonymous with *Kuranji-vámam* in Flora Andhrica.

352. HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* (*Husk of the seeds of.*)

Zúfáé-yábis زوفائے یا بس . (*Arab, and Pers.*).

I.

353. ICTHYOCOLLA. (*Isinglass*.)

G ĥirriyus-samak غري السمك ; *G ĥarriyus-samak* سریشم ماهی . (*Pers.*)
Siréshame-máhi . (*Arab.*) غر السمك
Mach-chhí-ká-sirish . (*Hind.*) محچي کا سریش
Mach-chhí-kí-sirish . (*Duk.*) محچي کي سرش
Mín-vajjaram மீன் வச்சரம் (*Tam.*)
Chépa-vajramu చేపవజ్రము . (*Tel.*)

354. IGNATIA AMARA, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—St. Ignatius' Bean.*)

Papítah پیته . (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Kayappaṇ-koṭṭai கயப்பஞ்சொட்டை . (*Tam.*)

355. ILLICIUM ANISATUM, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—Star Anise.*)

Bádiyáne-kḥaṭái باد يان خطائي ; *Ráziyánaje-kḥaṭái* راز يانه خطائي . (*Arab.*)
Ráziyánahe-kḥaṭái . (*Pers.*)
Bádiyáne-kḥaṭái باد يان خطائي . (*Pers.*)
Anás-phal انس پھل . (*Hind.*)
Anas-phal . (*Duk.*)
Anṇáṣhup-pu அண்ணாசுப்ப . (*Tam.*)
Anása-puvvu అనాస పువ్వు . (*Tel.*)
Nanat-poén. (*Bur.*)

From the resemblance of the above fruit to a flower, it is incorrectly named in some books as *Anas-phúl* instead of *Anas-phal*. In addition to this, the word *Anas* is confounded in some Persian works with *Anánás*, and the *Star-anise* is accordingly and, erroneously named *Gule-anánás* گل انا نا س, which means the flower of *Ananas sativus*.

356. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA, Linn.

Nabátun-nilaj نبات النيلج . (Arab.) Darakhte-níl
 نيل کا پير . (Hind.) Nil-ká-pér . (Pers.) درخت نيل
 Nil-ká-jhár . (Duk.) نيل کا جها ; Nili-maram
 நிலமரம் . (Tam.) Nili-chettu நிலச்செட்டு ; Aviri அவரி . (Tel.)
 Amari അമരി . (Malyal.) Nili-gidá ನಿಲಗಿಡಾ . (Can.)
 Nil-gáchh. (Beng.) Níla-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Nilícha-
 jháda. (Mah.) Avari ; Nil-gahá. (Cing.) Mé-bin. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata*, *C. Obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil.

357. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA, Linn (*Express-
 ed juice of—Indigo.*)

Nilaj نیلج . (Arab.) Nílah نیله ; Auśárahe-níl
 نیل . (Hind. and Nil . (Pers.) نیل . (Hind. and
 Nilam நிலம் . (Tam.) Nili-mandu நிலமண்டு . (Tel.)
 Nilam നിലം . (Malyal.) Nili నిలి . (Can.) Nil. (Beng.)
 Nilam. (Sans.) Níli. (Mah.) Nil ; Gali. (Guz.) Nila or
 Níla. (Cing.) Mé or Mai ; Maíne or Méné ; Sham-me.
 (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata*, *C. obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil.

358. IPOMŒA CYMOSA, Röm. et Schu-
 letes. } Seeds of.
 359. IPOMŒA SEPARIA, Kön.

Lál-dánah لال دانه ? (Hind.).

360. IPOMŒA TURPETHUM, R. Br. (*Root of—
 Turbith root.*)

Turbud تربد . (Arab.) Nisút نسوت . Nákpatar
 ناک پتر . (Duk.) Pitóhri پتوهری . (Hind.) Tikrá تكرا .

Shivadai சிவதை ; *Shivadai-vér* சிவதைவேர். (*Tam.*) *Tegada* తెగడ ; *Tegada-véru* తెగడవేరు. (*Tel.*) *Chiváka-véra* ചിവാക വെര. (*Malyal.*) *Turbut* ; *Tribrit* ; *Téurí*. (*Beng.*) *Tri-puta*. (*Sans.*) *Trista-válu-múl*. (*Cing.*).

J.

361. JALAPA. (*Jalap.*)

Shátīl شاتل . (*Arab.*) *Róshanak* روشنک ; *Bíkhe-jallabah* بیکجلا به . (*Pers.*) *Békhe-jullabah* بیکجلا به ; *Békhe-jallabah* بیکجلا به ; *Jálap-kí-jar* جالپ کی جر ; *Jálap* جالپ . (*Duk*) *Bédik-kizhangu* பேதிக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) *Bédi-gadḍa* బేదిగడ్డ. (*Tel.*).

362. JASMINUM SAMBAC, *Aiton*. (*Flowers of.*)

Suman سمن or *Saman* سمن ; *Yásaman* یاسمن ; *Varde-abyaz* وردا بیض . (*Arab.*) *Gule-supéd* گل سپید . (*Pers.*) *Mógrá* موگرا ; *Mógré-ké-phúl* موگرے کے پھول . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Malligaip-pú* மல்லிசைப்பூ ; *Mallip-pú* மல்லிப்பூ. (*Tam.*) *Malle-puvvulu* మల్లెపూవులు ; *Mallelu* మల్లెలు. (*Tel.*) *Mullách-cha-pú* മുല്ലച്ചായ ; *Mullappú* മുല്ലപ്പൂ. (*Malyal.*) *Mallige-huvvu* మల్లగిరువ్వు. (*Can.*) *Mogra* ; *Mogra-phúl*. (*Beng.*) *Mográ-cha-phúla*. (*Mah.*) *Mogra-nu-phúl*. (*Guz.*) *Pich-chi-mal*. (*Cing.*).

The following are the names of the double-flowered variety of the above plant :—

Baṭ-mógrá بت موگرا . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kudā-malli* కుడమల్లి. (*Tam.*) *Gundu-malle* గుండుమల్లె. (*Tel.*) *Baṭ-mogra*. (*Beng. and Guz.*)

363. *JATROPHA CURCAS*, Linn. (*Nut of—English Physic Nut.*)

Dande-nahrí دند نهری ; Dande-barri دند بري . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Jangli-arandí جنگلی ارندی . (*Hind.*) Jangli-yarandí جنگلی یرندی . (*Duk.*) Káṭṭāmaṇakku கட்டாமணக்கு . (*Tam.*) Pēpālam పేపాలం . (*Tel.*) Káṭṭā-vanakka കാട്ടാവണക്ക . (*Malayal.*) Beṭṭada-haraḷu బేట్టడ హరలు . (*Can.*) Bon-bhérandā ; Erandā-gāchh. (*Beng.*) Parvata-yerandā. (*Sans.*) Rāṇa-yerandí. (*Mah.*) Jangli-arandí. (*Guz.*) Val-endaru ; Erandu. (*Cing.*) Kéṣu-gi ; Šimbo-kesu or Ṭimbo-kesu. (*Bur.*).

The Bengali name '*Bagh-bherandā*' which occurs in some books, ought to be *Ban-bherandā*. See the remarks under *Croton polyandrum* and *Ricinus communis*.

364. *JATROPIA GLANDULIFERA*, Roxb.

Údalai ఉదలై . (*Tam.*) Néla-āmudamu నేలఅముదము . (*Tel.*).

In some books *Āabab* عاب is assigned as the Arabic name of the above plant, but it is the name of a species of Solanaceæ.

365. *JATROPHA MULTIFIDA*, Linn. (*Nut of—French Physic Nut.*)

366. *JUGLANS*. (*Walnut.*)

Jouz جوز . (*Arab.*) Girdagān گردگان ; Chār-maghḡz چارمغز ; Chahār-maghḡz چهارمغز . (*Pers.*) Akhrót اکروت . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Akróṭṭu அக்ரோட்ட . (*Tam.*) Akróṭu అక్రొటు . (*Tel.*) Akróḍu అక్రొడు . (*Can.*) Akhrót. (*Beng.*) Akróḍa. (*Mah.*) Śis-khyá-si or Ṭikyá-zi. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Aleuritis triloba*.

367. JUNIPERI FRUCTUS. (*Juniper Berries*.)

Abhal ا بهل ; Habbul-ajraar حب العرعر ; Samratul-
ajraar عرعر كا بهل . (Arab.) Ajraar-ká-phal . (Hind)
(Hind) Abhal ا بهل . (Duk.).

368. JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, *Linn. Syn.* GENDARUSSA VULGARIS, *Nees*.

Aṣlaqe-asvad اسلاق سود . (Arab.) Banj-angash-te-
siyáh اوبى سنبها لو . (Pers.) Údi-sanbhálú . (Pers.)
Nílí-nirgandí نیلی نر گندی . (Hind.) Kálí-shanbálí
Karu-noch-chi கருநொச்சி ; Karuppu-
noch-chi கருப்புநொச்சி . (Tam.) Nalla-vávili నల్లవావిలి ;
Nalla-noch-chili నల్లనొచ్చిలి ; Néla-vávili నేలవావిలి . (Tel.)
Karun-noch-chi കരുനൊച്ചി ; Vátak-koṭi വാതക്കൊടി ;
Vátan-golli വാതക്കാളി . (Malyal.) Karelakkí-gidá കരളകിട . (Can.)
Jogmodon . (Beng.) Níla-nirgundí ;
Kriṣṭṇa-surasa . (Sans.) Kalu-varaniá . (Cing.) Bavanet.
(Bur.).

The meaning of the Telugu and Bengali synonymes *Gandharasamu* and *Gandros* is a smelling or fragrant juice, and they are therefore, applied in some books either to some fragrant drugs, as *Myrrh*, &c., or to some odoriferous plants. They are also applied in some books (*Flora Andhrica*, *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c.,) to *Justicia Gendarussa*; but this plant possesses no particular smell, unless it is mistaken for a variety of *Pitex negundo* or *V. trifolia*, which is often indicated or intended by the native names applied to the former.

K.

369. *KÆMPFERIA GALANGA*, Linn. (*Root of.*)

Chandra-múla ; *Humúla* ; *Chandú-múlá*. (*Beng.*)

Pánvu ; *Khamou* or *Gamou* ; *Pán-vu-kamún*. (*Bur.*)

The Malyalim and Mahratti names given to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. xi., Tab. 41) are those properly belong to *Curcuma zerumbet*.

370. *KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA*, Linn.

Bhú-champá. (*Beng.*)

371. *KINO* (*the drug*).

Dammul-akhvain دم الاخوين ; *Dammus-saābāñ* دم السابان ; *Dammut-tanin* دم التنين ; *Qāṭerud-dam* خون سیاوشان . (*Arab.*) *Khúne-siyávashāñ* قاطر الدم . (*Pers.*) *Dāmmul-akhvain* دم الاخوين . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shimai-kāṇḍá-miruga-mirattam* சீமைகாண்டாமிருக மிரத்தம். (*Tam.*) - *Shima-gāṇḍá-mrugam-netturu* శీమగండా మృగం నెత్తురు. (*Tel.*) *Shima-vēṇṇap-paṣha* ശിമവെണ്ണപ്പശ. (*Malyal.*)

The above are properly the names of the *Kino* which was known formerly as *Dragon's Blood*, and which was imported into India chiefly from Africa. It is not to be found now in the bazaar.

Of the two varieties of *Kino* commonly met with in the Indian markets at present, one is the produce of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, and the other of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*. The above names are also used for the *Kino* of *P. marsupium*, but they are correctly applicable to it only in the manner I have marked them under the head of that plant. The names of *Butea Kino* are quite different from those of other varieties of *Kino*, and are already given under its proper head.

L.

372. LAC. (*Milk.*)

Labn لبن. (*Arab.*) Shīr شیر. (*Pers.*) Dúdh دودھ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Pál பால். (*Tam.*) Pálu పాలు. (*Tel.*) Pál പാൽ; Kshīram ക്ഷീരം. (*Malyal.*) Hālu ಹಾಲು. (*Can.*) Dúdh. (*Beng.*) Kshīram. (*Sans.*) Dúda. (*Mah.*) Dúdh. (*Guz.*) Kiri. (*Cing.*) No. (*Bur.*).

The milk which is most frequently used for the sick as a diet in this country is that of *Cow* and *Goat*; and the milk of *Ass* is a valuable medicine in *Phthisis*. The names of these milks are as follows:—

a. Cow's milk—Labnul baqar لبن البقر. (*Arab.*) Shíre-gáv شیرگاو. (*Pers.*) Gái-ká-dúdh گائی کادودھ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Paṣhun-pál பசுந்பால். (*Tam.*) Áru-pálu ఆరుపాలు. (*Tel.*) Paṣhucin-pál പശുവിൻപാൽ. (*Malyal.*) Ákaḷu-hālu అకలహాలు. (*Can.*) Gáicha-dúda (*Mah.*) Gai-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Mí-kiri. (*Cing.*).

b. Goat's milk—Labnul-maḡ لبن المعز. (*Arab.*) Shíre-buz بکری کادودھ. (*Pers.*) Bakrí-ká-dúdh بکری کادودھ. (*Hind.*) Chheli-ká-dúdh چھیلی کادودھ. (*Duk.*) Vellúttup-pál வெள்ளாட்டுப்பால். (*Tam.*) Kānchi-múka-pálu కంచిమకపాలు. (*Tel.*) Vellúttup-pál వెള്ളూട്ടప్పాൽ. (*Malyal.*) Bakri-cha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Bakri-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Yelu-kiri. (*Cing.*).

c. Ass' milk—Labnul-atán لبن الاتان. (*Arab.*) Shíre-khar شیرخر. (*Pers.*) Gadhi-ká-dúdh گدی کادودھ. (*Hind.*) Gaddhé-ká-dúdh گدھے کادودھ. (*Duk.*) Kazhudaip-pál கழுதைப்பால். (*Tam.*) Gúḍide-pálu ಗುಡಿದೆಪాలు. (*Tel.*) Kazhutap-pál കുഴുത്തപ്പാൽ. (*Malyal.*) Katte-hālu ಕತ್ತೆಹಾಲು. (*Can.*) Gádhara-cha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Gadha-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Buro-kiri. (*Cing.*).

373. *LACTUCA SATIVA*, Linn. (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-*khas* بزر الخس. (*Arab.*) Tukhme-káhu تخم کادو. (*Pers.*) Káhu-ké-bínj کا حو کے بینج. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Shallattu-virai சல்லாத்துவிளை. (*Tam.*) Kávu-vittulu ಕಾವು
 ವಿತ್ತುಲು. (*Tel.*).

374. *LAVANDULA*. *Sp. of.*

Ustokhúdús اسطوخودوس. (*Arab. Pers. and Duk.*).

375. *LAWSONIA ALBA*, Lam. (*Henna plant.*)

Hinná حنا ; Yoranná يرنا. (*Arab.*) Hiná حنا. (*Pers.*)
Mhíndi مہندی. (*Hind.*) *Mhéndi* مہندی ; *Ménhdi*.
Míhendi. (*Duk.*) *Marutónri* மருதோன்றி ; *Aivanam*
 ஐவணம். (*Tam.*) *Góranṭa* గోరంట. (*Tel.*) *Mayilánchi*
 மயிலாண்சி ; *Marutónni* మరుతొనని. (*Malyal.*) *Góranṭe*
 గోరంటి. (*Can.*) *Méhédi*. (*Beng.*) *Kuravaka*. (*Sans.*)
Méndhi. (*Mah.*) *Méndi*. (*Guz.*) *Maritonḍi*. (*Cing.*) *Dán-*
biṇ. (*Bur.*).

The Persian names *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند are applied to the seeds of *L. alba* in Southern India, while the same are in use for the seeds of *Paganum harmala* in Hyderabad, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, and Northern India. The latter is correct.

376. *LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOIDES*, Roth.

(*Bulb of.*)

Chhóṭi-janglí-piyáz چھوٹی جنگلی پیاز. (*Duk.*) *Shiru-*
nari-venṅáyam சிறுநரிவெங்காயம் ; *Shiru-kátṭu-venṅáyam*
 சிறுகாட்டுவெங்காயம். (*Tam.*) *Chiru-aḍavi-vulli-gaḍḍa* చిరు
 అడవివల్లిగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) *Náni-jangli-kándo*. (*Guz.*).

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica* with reference to the bulbs of *L. hyacinthoides* being confounded with those of the former, &c.

377. LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, *Linn.* (*Seeds of.*)¹

Habbur-rashád حب الرشاد ; Hurf حرف . (*Arab.*)
 Tukhme-turrah-tézak تخم تره تيزك . (*Pers.*) Hálím هالم ;
 Chansar چنسر . (*Hind.*) Halím هليم . (*Duk.*) Āli-virai
 ஆளிவிரை . (*Tam.*) Āḍéli ఆడేలి ; Āḍiyálu ఆడియలు . (*Tel.*)
 Hálím . (*Beng. Mah. and Guz.*) Samah-ni . (*Bur.*)

378. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—
Linseed.*)

Bazrul-kattán بزرا الكتان . (*Arab.*) Tukhme-zagħīr
 ; Alsí السى ; Tukhme-katān نعم كتان . (*Pers.*)
 Tísí تيسي . (*Hind.*) Alsí-ké-bīnj السى کے بیج . (*Duk.*)
 Aliṣhi-virai அலிசிவிரை . (*Tam.*) Atasí అతసి ; Madana-
 ginjalu మదనగంజలు . (*Tel.*) Cheru-chāṇattinté-vitta ചെറു
 ചാണത്തിൻതെവിത്ത . (*Malyal.*) Alaṣhi అలడి . (*Can.*)
 Tísi ; Mosíná . (*Beng.*) Atasí . (*Sans.*)

By some mistake, 'Atees' is applied in some books to *Lin-*
seeds, which is correctly the name of the root of *Aconitum*
heterophyllum. The above names *Alsí*, *Aliṣhi* or *Alaṣhi*, and *Tísi*
Atasí or *Tísi*, are confounded occasionally with *Arisi* or *Agaṣhi*,
 and *Agatti* or *Agti*. The latter are the names of *Agati-grandiflora*.

379. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *Linn.* (*Oil of—
Linseed oil.*)

Dhonul-kattán دهن الكتان . (*Arab.*) Roghane-zagħīr
 , Roghane-katān روغن كتان . (*Pers.*) Alsí-
 ká-tél السى کا تیل ; Tísí-ká-tél تيسي کا تیل . (*Hind.*) Alsí-
 ká-tél السى کا تیل . (*Duk.*) Aliṣhi-virai-yenṇey அலிசிவிரை
 யெண்ணெய் . (*Tam.*) Madana-ginjala-núne మదనగంజలనూనె ;
 Atasí-núne అతసినూనె . (*Tel.*) Cheruchāṇa-vittinté-ṇṇá
 ചെറുചാണവിത്തിൻതെണ്ണ . (*Malyal.*) Alaṣhi-yanṇe
 అలడియణ్ణ . (*Can.*) Tísi-tail . (*Beng.*)

380. LIQUIDAMBER ALTINGIA, *Blume*. (*Resin of—Liquid Storax.*)

Méahe-sáyelah ميعه سايله . (*Arab*) Asle-lubní
عسل لبني . (*Pers.*) Siláras سلا رس . (*Hind.*) Neri-ariṣhip-
pál நெரி அரிசிப்பால் . (*Tam.*) Šhilá-rasam శిలారసం . (*Tel.*)
Seláras. (*Guz.*) Nantayu. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Ophelia Elegans* and *O. multiflora*.

381. LOBELIA NICOTIANÆFOLIA, *Heynē*.

Déva-nal ; Bók-nal ; Davul. (*Mah.*).

382. LODOICEA SECHELLARUM. *Labill.* (*Nut of.*)

Nárgile-bahrí نارجيل بحري . (*Arab.*) Nárgile-bahrí
دریا کا ناریل . (*Pers.*) Daryá-ká-naríyal دریا کا ناریل . (*Duk.*) Kāḍaṭ-
reṅṅāy கடற்பேரங்காய் . (*Tam.*) Samudrapu-ṭenkúya సముద్రపు
టెంకాయ . (*Tel.*) Kaṭal-téṇṇā കടൽതെങ്ങ . (*Malyal.*)
Daryá-nu-naríyal (*Guz.*) Múdú-pol. (*Cing.*) Penle-on-sí.
(*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Xylocarpus granatum* with regard to the above Burmese name.

383. LUFFA AMARA. *Roxb* (*Fruit of.*)

Karví-turí كڑوي ترئي . (*Hind.*) Karví-turái كڑوي ترائي .
(*Duk*) Pé-pírkkam பெபிரக்கம் . (*Tam.*) Chédu-bíra चेदु बिरा
; Verri-bíra वेरि बिरा . (*Tel.*) Títo-jhīngá ; Títo-torai ;
Tito-dhuṇḍul. (*Beng.*).

Karólá or 'Kerula' is the Hindustani name assigned to the above plant in some books, but it is correctly the name of *Momordica charantia* in that language as well as in Bengali.

384. LUFFA ECHINATA, *Roxb.*

M.

385. MALVA MAURITIANA,

Viláyatí-kangai-ká-pér . ولايتي كنگئي كا پير . (Hind.)
 Viláyatí-kangói-ká-jhár . ولايتي كنگوئي كا جھار . (Duk.).

See the remarks under *Abutilon Indicum* with reference to the names of that plant being incorrectly applied to *M. Mauritiana*.

386. MALLOTUS PHILLIPIENSIS, Müll. Syn.
 ROTTLERA TINCTORIA, Roxb. (Pubescence of the Capsules—Kamala.)

Qinbíl قنبيل (Arab.) Kañbélá كنبیلا . (Pers.)
 Kamélá كیلا ; Kamúd كود . (Hind.) Kamélá-mávu కేమల
 ము. (Tam.) Kápila-podī కపిలపొడి. (Tel.) Kaméla.
 (Beng.) Kapila (Sans.) Kaméla. (Guz.) Hampirilla-
 gedivella-buvá. (Cing.).

Vars ورس is the Arabic name of a medicine which resembles *Saffron* when not powdered, and *Kamélá* when powdered, and therefore often confounded with these drugs. It is neither the produce of *Crocus Sativus* nor of *Mallotus Phillippiensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*); and is found only in Arabia.

The Arabic word *Qinbíl* is applied to more than one drug in some Arabic and Persian works, but according to the present usage of the language in India, it is restricted to *Kamélá*.

Késar and *Kunkuma-puvvu* are the correct Hindustani and Telugu names of *Saffron*, but are confounded in some books with those of *R. tinctoria*, *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*, and *Mesua ferrea*, &c. See the remarks under *Crocus*.

387. MANGIFERA INDICA, Linn. (*Mango-tree.*)

Shajratul-anbaj شجرة الانبج. (*Arab.*) *Darakhte-anbah* درخت انبه; *Darakhte-naghzak* درخت نغزک. (*Pers.*) *Ānb-ká-pér* آب کا پیر; *Ām-ká-pér* آم کا پیر. (*Hind.*) *Ām-ká-jhār* आम का जहार. (*Duk.*) *Māngá-maram* மாங்காமரம்; *Má-maram* மாமரம். (*Tam.*) *Māmiḍi-chetṭu* మామిడిచెట్టు; *Mákandamu* మాకండము; *Mávi* మావి. (*Tel.*) *Mávva* മാവ്വ; *Múch-chi-maram* മുച്ചിമരം. (*Malyal.*) *Mávinā-marā* మావినామరా. (*Can.*) *Ām-gáchh.* (*Beng.*) *Āmra-vrikshaka.* (*Sans.*) *Ambá-cha-jháda.* (*Mah.*) *Kairi-nu-jháda*; *Ambá nu-jháda.* (*Guz.*) *Amba-galiá.* (*Cing.*) *Śiya-pin* or *Tiye-pin.* (*Bur.*).

388. MANIHOT UTILISSIMA, *Phol.* (*Root of.*)

Pindálú پندالو; *Pindalam* پندلم. (*Duk.*) *Mara-vallik-kizhangu* மரவள்ளிக்கிழங்கு; *Āl-vallik-kizhangu* ஆள் வள்ளிக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) *Mānu-pendalam* మానుపెండలం; *Karra-pendalam* కర్రపెండలం. (*Tel.*) *Mara-kizhanna* మరకిశంక; *Māra-valli-kizhanna* మరవల్లికిశంక; *Maram-chini-kizhanna* మరచీనికిశంక. (*Malyal.*) *Pálopínañ-ú*; *Pálopínañ-mi.* (*Bur.*).

389. MANNA.

Mann من; *Shir-khisht* شیرخشت. (*Arab.*) *Shir-khisht* شیرخشت. (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) *Méná* மேனா. (*Tam.*) *Méná* మేనా. (*Tel.*) *Manná* മന്നാ. (*Malyal.*).

The above are the general names of *Manna* from whatever source it may be, but at present they are generally meant for the *Ash-manna* imported from Europe. The names of each of the varieties of *Manna* supposed to be found in India, are given under their respective heads, viz., *Alhagi maurorum*, *Calotropis procera*, and *Tamoris gallica*.

390. MASTICHE. (*Mastich or Mastic.*)

Mastakí مصطكي ; Mastakíé-rúmí مصطكي رومي ;
 Aalake-rúmí علك رومي . (Arab.) Kundure-rúmí
 رومي مصطكي ; Rúmí-mastakí : كند رومي (Pers.)
 Mastakí مصطكي . (Hind.) Irúmi-malaít-taki இரூமிமலைத்
 தகி ; Púnaik-kaṇ-kungilīkam பூனைக்கண்ணுங்கிலிகம். (Tam.)
 Rúnardhakamu రునధకము ; Pilli-kandla-guggilam పిల్లి
 కండ్లగుగ్గిలం. (Tel.) Rúmí-mostokí. (Beng.) Rumi-mastakí.
 (Mah.) Rúmí-mastakí. (Guz.).

391. MEL. (*Honey.*)

Aasl عسل ; Aaslun-naḥal اخل عسل . (Arab.) Shahad
 مدد ; Angabín انگبین . (Pers.) Shahad شهد ; Madh مدد .
 (Hind.) Shāhad شهد . (Duk.) Tén தேன். (Tam.) Tēne
 தேன். (Tel.) Tén തെൻ. (Malyal.) Jēnu ജേను. (Can.)
 Modhu. (Beng.) Madhu. (Sans.) Mada. (Mah.) Madh.
 (Guz.) Pāni. (Cing.) Piya-ye. (Bur.).

A preparation of *Honey* and *Vinegar* is sold in many Indian markets, which corresponds to *Oxymel*. It has the following names :—

Sikanjabín سکنجبین . (Arab.) Sirkangabín سرکنگبین .
 (Pers.) Sikanjabín سکنجبین . (Hind.) Shikajabín شکاجبین .
 (Duk.).

392. MELANORRHÆA USITATISSIMA, Wall.
 (*Resinous juice of—Black Varnish.*)

Tisi or Sissi. (Bur.).

393. MELIA AZEDARACH, Linn.

Bakāyan بکاین ; Mahā-nīnb مہا نینب . (Hind.)
 Gouri-nim گوری نیم ; Gouli-nim گولی نیم . (Duk.) Malai-

vémbu மலைவேம்பு ; Malai-véppam மலைவேப்பம். (Tam.)
 Konda-vépa కొండవేప ; Turaka-vépa తురకవేప. (Tel.)
 Beṭṭadā-bévina బేట్టదాబేవిన. (Can.) Mahá-nim. (Beng.)
 Parvata-nimba-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dóngrá-cha-limbácha-
 jháda. (Mah.) Mahá-nimba. (Cing.) Šimbo-tamá-biṇ ;
 Šimbo-thamákhá or Šimbo-thamágá ; Šimbo-khamákha or
 Simbo-kamákhá. (Bur.).

Whether *Melia azedarach* and *M. Sempervirens* are distinct species or mere varieties of the same species, the native names of both are generally the same.

See the remarks under *Moringa pterygosperma*.

394. MENTHA SATIVA, Linn. (Indian Peppermint.)

Naanaaul-hind نعناع الهند ; Naanáae-hindí نعناع هندي ;
 Habaqul-hind حبق الهند ; Fódanaje-hindí فودنج هندي ;
 Fótanaje-hindí فوتنج هندي. (Arab.) Púdinah پودنه .
 (Pers.) Púdínah پودينه . (Hind. and Duk.) Pudíná
 புதினா ; Í-ech-chak-kírai ஈஎச்சக்கீரை. (Tam.) Pudíná
 పుదీనా ; Íga-engili-kúra ఈగఎంగిలికూర. (Tel.) Putiyina
 പുതിയിന. (Malyal.) Chetṇi-maragu చెట్ట చెమరగు. (Can.)
 Pódina. (Beng.) Pudíná. (Mah.) Pudína. (Guz.) Bhúdína.
 (Bur.).

395. MERIANDRA BENGALENSIS,
 Benth.

396. MERIANDRA STROBILIFERA,
 Benth.

} Leaves of.

Káfúr-ká-pát كافور كا پات. (Hind.) Káfúr-ká-pattá
 كافور كا پتا. (Duk.) Šhima-karpúram-áku శిమక పూరంఆకు.
 (Tel.).

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of camphor plant, and they are applied to the leaves of *M. Bengalensis* and *M. Strobilifera*, simply because they smell of camphor.

397. MESUA FERREA, Linn.

Nágésar ناكيسر ; Nág-késar ناك كيسر . (Hind.) Shiru-nágap-pu சிறுநாகப்பூ ; Nāgaṣhāp-pú நாகசாப்பூ. (Tam.) Nāga-késaram నాగకేశరం ; Geja-pushpam గెజపుష్పం. (Tel.) Velutta-chenpakam വെളുത്തചെമ്പകം. (Malyal.) Nāga-késaram. (Sans.).

The meaning of the Malyalim name *Velutta-chenpakam* is the white *Michelia champaca*, and is applied to *Mesua ferrea* on account of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the former, particularly with regard to their smell.

See the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis* in reference to the buds of *M ferrea* being called *Kabúb-chíní* at Madras.

398. MESUA FERREA, Linn. (Oil of.)

Nágésar-ká-aitr ناكيسر كا عطر ; Nág-késar-ká-aitr ناك كيسر كا عطر . (Hind.) Nágésar-ká-aṭṭar ناكيسر كا عطر . (Duk.).

399. MEZEREI RADIX. (Mezereon.)

Mázariyún ما زريون . (Arab.)

400. MICHELIA CHAMPACA, Linn. (Flowers of.)

Champá چمپا ; Champé-ké-phúl چمپے کے پھول . (Hind. and Duk.) Shampaṅgi-pushpam சம்பங்கிபூம்பம். (Tam.) Sampangi-puvvu సంపంగిపువ్వు ; Champakamu చంపకము ; Kānchanamu కాంచనము ; Chāmpéyamu చాంపేయము ; Gandha-phalī గంధఫలీ ; Hémāngamu హేమాంగము ; Héma-pushpakamu హేమపుష్పకము. (Tel.) Chempakap-pú ചെമ്പകപ്പൂ. (Malyal.) Sampage-huvvu సంపగిరువ్వు. (Can.) Chāmpā. (Beng.) Champaka-pushpam. (Sans.) Chāmpécha-phūla. (Mah.) Sappu. (Cing.)

Sapenga is considered as synonymous with *Manóranjitam* in some Telugu works, which is incorrect, the former with a slight alteration (*Sampangi*) being the name of *Michelia champaca*, and the latter of *Artabotrys odoratissima*.

Sagá-pán occurs in some books as the Burmese name of *M. champaca*, but it is the name of the flower of another plant, which is also fragrant and bears some resemblance to the flower of the former.

401. MIMUSOPS ELENGI, Linn.

Mólsarí مولى سري . (Hind.) Ghólsarí گھولسري ;
Bhólsarí بهولسري . (Duk.) Mogadam மொகடம் . (Tam.)
Pogada-mánu పొగడమను . (Tel.) Elangi എലങ്കി (Malyal.)
Bakal. (Beng.).

402. MIRABILIS JALAPA, Linn.

Gule-aabbás گل عباس . (Pers. and Hind.) Gulá-básh
گلا باش . (Duk.) Pattaráshu பத்தரசு . (Tam.) Bhadrákshi
భద్రాక్షి ; Chandra-malli చంద్రమల్లి ; Chandra-kánta చంద్ర
కాంత . (Tel.) Anti-mantáram അന്തിമന്താരം ; Anti-malari
അന്തിമലരി . (Malyal.) Chandra-mallige చంద్రమల్లిగే ;
Gulamáji గులమాజి ; Sanja-mallige సంజమల్లిగే . (Can.)
Krishno-kéli ; Gulá-bás. (Beng.) Sindrika-gahá. (Cing.)
Mizu-biñ. (Bur.).

403. MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, Linn.

404. MOMORDICA CHARANTIA, Linn.

Qisául-barri قضا ' البري . (Arab.) Síma-hang
سیماہنگ . (Pers.) Karólá كرولا . (Hind.) Karéla కరిలా .
(Duk.) Pávakká-chedi పావక్కాచెడి . (Tam.) Kákara-
chettu కాకరచెట్టు . (Tel.) Kaippa-valli കൈപ്പവളി ;

Pávakká-*cheti* പാവക്കാമെടി; Pánti-pávél പാണ്ടിപാ
വെൽ; Kappakka കപ്പക്ക. (*Malyal.*) Hágala-káyi-gidá
അഗല കായിനിട. (*Can.*) Korolá. (*Beng.*) Kára-valli-latá.
(*Sans.*) Kárlí. (*Mah.*) Karélo. (*Guz.*) Ke-hiṇ-gá-biṇ.
(*Bur.*)

The Malyalim name *Pántipávél* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, (Vol. VIII, Tab. 9), and it is a rather doubtful one.
See the remarks under *Luffa amara*.

405. MOLLUGO CERVIANA, Ser.

Hazár-dánah هزار دان. (*Duk.*) Porpátakam പ്പറപ്പാടകം
പാടകം; Parpátakam പർപാടകം. (*Tam.*) Parpátakamu
പർപാടകము. (*Tel.*) Parpáshṭaká పర్పాష్టకా. (*Can.*)

406. MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA, Gærtn.

(*Horse-radish tree.*)

Shajnah سهجنه or Shajná سهجنا; Ségvá سیگوا. (*Hind.*)
Mungé-ká-jhár منگے کا جہار. (*Duk.*) Murungai முருங்கை.
(*Tam.*) Munaga మునగా. (*Tel.*) Muriṇṇa മുരിങ്ങ. (*Malyal.*)
Nugge-gidá. నుగ్గెనిద. (*Can.*) Sojná. (*Beng.*) Shóbbhān-
jana-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Munagácha-jháḍa; Baḍadī-
shingácha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*) Murungá. (*Cing.*) Dándalon-
biṇ. (*Bur.*)

The Arabic or Persian name *Bán* بان is generally con-
sidered to be applicable to the above plant, but it is the name
of a quite different one, probably not to be found in India. In
some books, (Shakespear, Forbes, and Richardson's Dictionaries,
&c.,) it is confounded with no less than five or six plants, viz.,
Melia sempervirens, *Hyperanthera moringa* (*Moringa pterygosperma*),
Tamarisk tree, *Myrobalan tree*, and *Béd-mushk* (*Salix Babylonica*
or *S. Ægyptica*). There is almost the same confusion about
the nut, *Habbul-bán* حب البان, which is often substituted by
some other seeds, particularly those of *Melia sempervirens*, and

Moringa pterygosperma under the name of *Ben-nut*. The true *Habbul-bán* bears a great resemblance to *Pistachio-nut* and it is not *Ben-nut*. The cause of confounding *Habbul-bán* with *Ben-nut* is apparently the resemblance of the sound of *bán* and *ben*.

Munaga is the Telugu name of *Moringa pterygosperma*, but *Adavi-munaga* is found applied to it in some books (*Flora Andhrica*, &c.). The meaning of the latter is *the wild munaga*, and it is therefore applicable to the wild variety of that plant (*M. pterygosperma*) if it exists at all.

407. MORUS INDICA, Linn. (*Indian Mulberry plant*).

Tút توت (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) Sháh-tút
توت شاه (*Duk.*) Kambili-púch-chi-chedi கம்பிலிபூச்சி
செடி ; Múshu kaṭṭai-chedi முசுகட்டைசெடி. (*Tam.*)
Kambali-chettu కంబలిచెట్టు ; Kambali-búchi-chettu కంబలి
బూచిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Hippal-nerali-gidá ಹಿಪ್ಪಳನೇರಳಿಗಿಡಾ
(*Can.*) Tút. (*Beng.*) Shálmali-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Shátú-
tácha-jháda. (*Mah.*).

408. MOSCHUS. (*Musk*).

Misk مسك ; Mishk مشك ; Mushk مشك . (*Arab.*)
Mushk مشك . (*Pers.*) Kastúrí كستوري ; Mushk مشك
(*Hind. and Duk.*) Kastúri கஸ்தூரி. (*Tam.*) Kastúri
కస్తూరి. (*Tel.*) Kastúri കസ്തുരി. (*Malyal.*) Kastúri కస్తూరి.
(*Can.*) Kashtúri or Kastúri. (*Beng.*) Kastúri. (*Sans.*)
Kasturi. (*Mah.*) Kastúri ; Mushk. (*Guz.*) Kastúri. (*Cing.*)
Kaḍo. (*Bur.*).

409. MUCUNA PRURIENS, D. C. (*Hairs covering the Legume of—Cowhage or Cow-itch*).

Kivánchh کوا نچھ ; Kiváchh کواچھ . (*Hind.*) Kách-
kúri کاجکوری ; Kánch-kúri کاجکوری . (*Duk.*) Pánaik-
káli பனைக்காலி. (*Tam.*) Pilli-aḍugu పిల్లిఅడుగు ; Dúla-
gondī దులగొండి ; Pedda-dúlagondī పెద్దదులగొండి. (*Tel.*)

Náyik-korāṇa നായിക്കൊറണം. (*Malyal.*) Nasaguni-giḍá
 నసగునిదా ; Turachi-giḍá తురచిదా. (*Can.*) Ākolṣhi ;
 Kámách ; Bichhoti. (*Beng.*) Kavacha. (*Mah.*) Kivāñch.
 (*Guz.*) Āchāriyapalbe. (*Cing.* Khwele or Khu-e-le.
 (*Bur.*).

Utangan اثنكى , Anjarah انجره , Kaznah كزنه , &c., are
 often found misapplied to the above plant in several Persian
 and other works. They are the names of another plant, possess-
 ing nearly the same medicinal properties.

410. MURRAYA (BERGERA) KONIGII, Linn.

Karé-pák كرى پاك ; Karyá-pák كرىا پاك ; Karyá-
 pát كرىا پات . (*Duk.*) Karu-véppilaii കരുവേப்பിലൈ ; Karu-
 vémbu കരുവേம்ப. (*Tam.*) Kari-vépa-chetṭu కరివేపచెట్టు.
 (*Tel.*) Karu-véppa കരുവെപ്പ. (*Malyal.*) Kari-béviná-
 giḍá కరిబేవినాదిదా. (*Can.*) Barsungá. (*Beng.*) Surabhí-
 nimba-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Karépákácha-jháda. (*Mah.*)
 Karri-pincha. (*Cing.*) Pido-sin or Pindo-sin (*Bur.*).

411. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn.

Shajratul-talh شجرة الطلح : Shajratul-mouz شجرة الموز .
 (*Arab.*) Darakhte-mouz درخت موز (*Pers.*) Kélé-ká-
 pér كيلة كا پير . (*Hind.*) Mouz-ká-jhār موز كا جبار . (*Duk.*)
 Vázh-ai-ch-chedi வாழைச்செடி ; Kadali கடலை. (*Tam.*)
 Araṭi-chetṭu అరటిచెట్టు ; Anaṭi-chetṭu అనటిచెట్టు ; Antṭi-chetṭu
 అంటిచెట్టు ; Kadali కడలి. (*Tel.*) Vázha-maram వాఝమరం.
 (*Malyal.*) Baḷe-giḍa బాళేదిదా. (*Can.*) Kéla-gáchh
 (*Beng.*) Kadali-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Kéla-jháda ; Kélichá-
 jháda. (*Mah.*) Kéla-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Kehal-gahá. (*Cing.*)
 Napiyá-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

412. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—
Plantain or Banana.*)

Talh طلع ; Mouz موز . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kéla كيلة or Kélah كيله . (*Hind.*) Mouz موز . (*Duk.*) Vázhaip-pazham வாழைப்பழம் ; Kadali கடலி . (*Tam.*) Araṭi-paṇḍu அரட்டைపండు ; Anaṭi-paṇḍu అనాటిపండు ; Amṭipandū అంజీపండు ; Kadali కడలి . (*Tel.*) Vázhap-pazham വാഴപ്പഴം . (*Malyal.*) Bāle-haṇṇu బాళుదణ్ణ . (*Can.*) Kéla . (*Beng.*) Kadaḷi-phalam . (*Sans.*) Kéla or Pikli-kéla . (*Mah.*) Kéla . (*Guz.*) Kehal or Kessel . (*Cing.*) Napivá-ši . (*Bur.*).

413. MYLABRIS CICHORII, Fabr.

414. MYLABRIS INDICA, Fussl.

415. MYLABRIS PUSTULATA, —.

416. MYLABRIS PUNCTUM, —.

} *Telini
Fly.*

Zaráriḥul-hind ذراريح الهند ; Zaráriḥe-hindí دبان هندی . (*Arab.*) Dabáne-hindí دابانه هندی . (*Pers.*) Télní تیلنی ; Télni-makkhi تیلنی مکھی . (*Hind.*) Bad-bó-kí-zirangi بدبو کی زیرنگی ; Zírangi زیرنگی . (*Duk.*) Pinsṭṭariṇ-í பிஸ்ட்டரிண-இ . (*Tam.*) Blišṭṭering-ígelu బ్లిష్టరింగిగెలు . (*Tel.*).

Although the Dukhni name Zírangi زیرنگی is not a correct one either for *Mylabris cichorii* or *Cantharis vesicatoria*, yet their preparations, such as the *Blistering-ointment*, &c., are commonly known by that name in Southern India.

417. MYRICA SAPIDA, Wall. (*Bark of.*)

Azuri ازوزی ; Aúdul-barq عودالبرق ; Qandól قندول . (*Arab.*) Dārshishaañ دارششعان . (*Pers.*) Káiphal کائی پھل . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Marudam-paṭṭai மருதம் பட்டை .

பட்டை. (*Tam.*) Kaidaryamu కైదర్యము. (*Tel.*) Marutam-
toli മരുതംതൊലി. (*Malyal.*) Kái-phal. (*Beng.*) Kāya-
phala. (*Mah.*).

418. MYRISTICA MALABARICA, Lam. (*Nut of—
Malabar Nutmeg?*)

419. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn. (*Nut of—
Nutmeg.*)

Jouzbuvá جوزبوا ; Jouzuttib جوز الطيب. (*Arab.*)
Jouzbóyah جوزبويه. (*Pers.*) Jáé-phal جانے پھل. (*Hind.*)
Jáphal جانے پھل. (*Duk.*) Jádikkáy ജാതിക്കായ. (*Tam.*) Jáji-
kāya ജാതികായ ; Játí-phalamu జాతిఫలము. (*Tel.*) Játikkā
ജാതിക്കൊ. (*Malyal.*) Jájikáyi ജാദികായി. (*Can.*) Jáe-phal.
(*Beng.*) Jáji-phalam. (*Sans.*) Jáiphala. (*Mah.*) Jáye-
phal. (*Guz.*) Jádi-ká ; Sádika. (*Cing.*) Zádiphu. (*Bur.*).

The Telugu name *Lavangam* is generally considered to be
synonymous with *Lavangálu* and *Lavangapú*, which are the
names of *Cloves*; but it is misapplied in some books (*Flora
Andhrica*, &c.,) to *Nutmeg* or its plant, *Myristica officinalis*. *Játí-
phalamu* or *Jáji-kúya* is the proper name of the latter.

420. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn. (*Arillus of
the Nut—Mace.*)

Basbásah بسباسه ; Basbás بسباس. (*Arab.*) Bazbáz
جو تري ; Javattarí جا و تري ; Jávatri . (*Pers.*) بزباز
Jápatrí جانے پتری . (*Hind.*) Joutrí جو تري . (*Duk.*) Jádi-
pattiri ജാദിപട്ടിരി. (*Tam.*) Jápatri జాదీపత్తిరి. (*Tel.*) Játí-
pattiri ജാതിപത്തിരി. (*Malyal.*) Jápatri ജാദിപത്രി. (*Can.*)
Jótri. (*Beng.*) Jájipatri. (*Sans.*) Jáyapatri. (*Mah.*)
Jávantari ; Jápatri. (*Guz.*) Vasávasí ; Vaduváṣhu. (*Cing.*)
Zádiphu-apóéṇ. (*Bur.*)

421. MYRRHA. (*Myrrh.*)

Mur مر or Murr مر . (*Arab.*) Ból بول . (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Vellaip-pólam வெள்ளைப்பொன்ம் . (*Tam.*) Bálímṭra-pólam బాలింఱపొణం . (*Tel.*) Bólá బొల్లా . (*Can.*) Ból. (*Beng.*) Gandha-rasaha ; Rasa-gandhaha. (*Sans.*) Bálata-bóla. (*Mah.*) Ból. (*Guz.*) Gandarassa ; Bólam. (*Cing.*).

Kalane-sói is occasionally confounded with *Myrrh*, but it is the Burmese name for a kind of *Mummy*, which is supposed 'to be the dried flesh and bones of a human body embalmed with *Myrrh* and *Spice*.' See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*.

N.

422. NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI, D. C.

(*Indian Spikenard—Root of.*)

Sunbuluttibe-hindí سنبل الطيب هندی ; Sunbulul-aasáfire-hindí سنبل العصافير هندی . (*Arab.*) Sunbuluttibe-hindí سنبل الطيب هندی . (*Pers.*) Jaṭámási جٹا ماسی ; Bál-chhar بال چھر . (*Hind.*) Jhaṭá-mánsi جهٹا مانسی . (*Duk.*) Jaṭámáshi ஜடாமாசி . (*Tam.*) Jaṭámámshi ജടാമംശി . (*Tel.*) Jeṭá-mánchi జెడామాంచి . (*Malyal.*) Jeṭá-mávaṣhí జేటామావశి . (*Can.*) Jaṭámámsi. (*Beng. and Sans.*) Jeṭá-mávaśi. (*Mah.*) Jaṭámámsi or Jaṭamánsi. (*Cing.*).

Billi-lóṭan بلی لوتن is another *Dukhni* name of *N. jatamansi*, but it is also often applied to *Acalypha Indica*. The cat is supposed to be very fond of these plants, hence the meaning of the name *cat's struggle*. The *Cingalese* name *Jaṭamakuṭu* is applied to *N. Jatamansi* in some books, but it is correctly the name of the root of *Cyperus pertenuis*.

423. NAUCLEA OVALIFOLIA, Roxb.

Shál. (?).

424. *NERIUM ODORUM*, Aiton. (*Sweet-scented Oleander*)

Diflí د فلي . (Arab.) Khar-zahrah خرزهر . (Pers.)
 Kanér كنير ; Kanél كذيل ; Karbér كربير . (Hind.) Ganér
 گنير . (Duk.) Alari அலரி . (Tam.) Gannéru గన్నేరు . (Tel.)
 Alari അലരി . (Malyal.) Kanagale കനകൽ . (Can.)
 Kanér ; Karabí. (Beng.).

There are several varieties of this plant, the whole of which are distinguished and named according to the color of their flowers, as *red*, *white*, &c.

See the remark under *Tamarix Gallica*.

425. *NICOTIANA TABACUM*, Linn. (*Leaves of—Tobacco.*)

Tanbák تنباك . (Arab.) Tanbákú تنباكو . (Pers. and Hind.)
 Tamákú تماكو ; Tamáquú تماقو . (Duk.) Pugai-ilai புகைஇலை (Tam.) Pogáku పొగాకు ; Dhúma-
 patramu ధూమపత్రము . (Tel.) Puka-yilá പുകയില ; Pokala
 പൊക്കല . (Malyal.) Hógesappu ಹೊಗೆಸಪ್ಪ . (Can.) Támák ;
 Támáku. (Beng.) Dhúma-patram. (Sans.) Tambákúcha-
 pálá. (Mah.) Tamáku. (Guz.) Dungazha ; Dimkola ;
 Dungkola. (Cing.) Sé. (Bur.).

The names of the principal varieties of Tobacco sold in the bazaars of Southern India are—

a.—Bandar-kú-tambákú بندرکاتمباکو . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தர்புகைஇலை. (Tam.) Bandaru-pogáku
 బందరుపొగాకు. (Tel.).

b.—Séndúr-kú-tambákú سیندورکا تمباکو . (Hind. and Duk.)

c.—Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோர்வைபுகைஇலை. (Tam.) Kórra-
 pogáku కోర్కపొగాకు. (Tel.).

d.—Kámbu-pugai-ilai കാമ്പുപുകைഇலை. (Tam.) Káda-pogáku
 കാടപొగాకు. (Tel.).

426. NIGELLA SATIVA, 'Linn. Syn. N. INDICA,
D. C. (Seeds of.)

Sh-ouníz شو نیز ; *Kamúne-asvad* مكن اسود ; *Habba-*
tussoudá سیاد دا نه . (Arab.) *Siyáh-dánah* سیاه داناه . (Pers.) *Kalónjī* کلونجی ; *Kálá-*
zirá کالازیرا . (Hind. and Duk.) *Karuṇ-śhíragam* கருஞ்சீரகம் .
(Tam.) *Nalla-jilakara* నల్లజిలకర. (Tel.) *Karun-chírakam*
കരുണചീരകം . (Malyal.) *Karé-jírage* കരേജിരേ . (Can.)
Kálá-jirá or *Kál-zirá*. (Beng.) *Káraví* ; *Sushaví*. (Sans.)
Kálajire. (Mah.) *Kaluduru*. (Cing.) *Samou-né*. (Bur.).

The only difference between the Hindustani and Dukhui names *Kálá-zirá* کالازیرا and *Kálí-zíri* کالی زیری is, the one is in masculine and the other in feminine gender, yet according to the present usage the former is applied to the seeds of *N. sativa*, and the latter to those of *Vernonia anthelmintica*. The literal meaning of the Arabic and Persian names *Habba-tussoudá* حبة الاسود and *Siyáh-dána* سیاه دانه in Hindustani is *Kúlá-dánah* (black seeds) which is the name in the latter language for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil*. From this similarity in the meaning, the seeds of *N. sativa* and *P. Nil* are often confounded with each other. See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga* with reference to the names *Kalónjī* and *Kulanjan*.

427. NIMA (BRUCEA) QUASSIOIDES, Ham.

Bharangí بهرنگی . (Hind.).

428. NOTONIA CORYMBOSA, Linn.

429. NYMPHÆA EDULIS, D. C.

Nilú-far نیلوفر . (Arab. and Pers.) *Kañval* کنول ;
Chhótá-kañval چھوٹا کنول . (Hind.) *Chhótá-kañval*
الی پھول ; *Alli-phúl* علی پھول ; *Aali-phúl* چھوٹا کنول

(*Duk.*) Alli அல்லி ; Alli-támarai அல்லிதாமரை ; Ámbal ஆம்பல். (*Tam.*) Alli-támara అల్లితమర. (*Tel.*) Allit-támara అల్లితతమర ; Ánpala అంపల. (*Malyal.*) Nyadale-huvu న్యదలేడువు. (*Can.*) Kañval. (*Beng.*) Kamala. (*Sans.*) Kamula. (*Mah.*) Kañval. (*Guz.*) Naluñ or Nelun. (*Cing.*) Kiyá-nu. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Pharbitis Nil*.

O.

430. OCIMUM ALBUM, *Linn.*

Bádrúje-abyaz بادروج ابيض. (*Arab.*) Raiháne-kóhí ريحان كوهي. (*Pers.*) Saféd-tulsí سفید تلسی ; Janglí-tulsí اجلی تلسی. (*Hind.*) Ujlí-tulsí جنگلی تلسی. (*Duk.*) Kañjāñ-kórai కంజాన్కోరాయి ; Náý-tołashhi నాయ్తొలాశి. (*Tam.*) Tella-tulási తెల్లతులసి ; Kukka-tulási కుక్కతులసి. (*Tel.*) Vella-tołasi వెల్లతులసి ; Nákkaññi നാക്കഞ്ഞി. (*Malyal.*) Sádá-tulshí. (*Beng.*) Saphéd-tulsi. (*Guz.*).

431. OCIMUM BASILICUM, *Linn.*

Sháhasfaram شا هسفرم ; Raihāñ ريحان. (*Arab.*) Sháhasparam شا هسپریم ; Názbó نازبو ; Dabāñ-sháb دبان شاب. (*Pers.*) Sabzah سبز. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tiruníttru-pach-ch-ai திருநீற்றுப்பச்சை ; Tiruníttrup-pattiri திருநீற்றுப்பத்திரி. (*Tam.*) Vibúdi-patri విబుదిపత్రి ; Rudra-jeda రుద్రజేడ ; Vépuđu-pach-cha వేపుడుపచ్చ. (*Tel.*) Tiru-níttru-pach-chá തിരുനീറുപച്ച ; Pach-cha-pushpam പച്ച

പുഷ്പം. (*Malyal.*) Kām kastūri കാంകസ്തുരി. (*Can.*)
 Sabja ; Nāṣhbó ; Nāsbōñ ; Bābū-tulṣhi. (*Beng.*) Viṣhva-
 tulasi. (*Sans.*) Sabjá ; Tukamirái. (*Mah.*) Sabza. (*Guz.*)
 Kalā-pinṣain ; Pinṣain or Pinziñ. (*Bur.*).

432. OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM, *Linn.*

Faranjmishk فرنجمشك. (*Arab.*) Palangmishk
 ریحان قرنفل — seeds of, پلنگمشك ; Raiḥāne-qaranfuli
 Bāṭankóe-khurd با لنكوه خرد. (*Pers.*) Rām-tulsi
 رام تلسي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Elumich-cham-toḷaṣhi
 எலுமிச்சம்மொளசி. (*Tam.*) Nimma-tulasi నిమ్మతులసి; Rāma-
 tulasi రామతులసి. (*Tel.*) Kāṭṭu-tuttuvá കാട്ടുതുരുവാ. (*Mal-
 yal.*) Rāma-tulāṣhi రామతులశి. (*Can.*) Rām-tulṣhi.
 (*Beng.*) Rāma-tulási. (*Sans.*).

433. OCIMUM SANCTUM, *Linn.*

Barandá برندا ; Varandá ورندا ; Tulsi تلسي. (*Hind.*)
 Tulsi تلسي. (*Duk.*) Tulāṣhi துளசி. (*Tam.*) Tulasi
 తులసి ; Krushṇa-tulasi కృష్ణతులసి ; Gaggera-chettu గగ్గరచెట్టు.
 (*Tel.*) Tulasi തുളസി ; Nalla-tirttá നല്ലതിര്ത്താ ; Nalla-
 tuttuvá നല്ലതുരുവാ. (*Malyal.*) Tulāṣhi-gidá తുలశి గిడా.
 (*Can.*) Tulṣhi. (*Beng.*) Tulāṣhi-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
 Tulasicha-jhāḍa. (*Mah.*) Tulsi. (*Guz.*) Maduru-talla.
 (*Cing.*) Lún. (*Bur.*).

434. ODINA WODIER, *Roxb.*

Jingam جنگن ; Kashmalá کشملا. (*Hind.*) Bésharam-
 ká-jhār به شرم کاجہار. (*Duk.*) Odiya-maram ஒடியமரம்.
 (*Tam.*) Oddi-manu ఒద్దిమను. (*Tel.*) Udi-maram ഉദിമരം.
 (*Malyal.*) Jival. (*Beng.*).

435. ODINA WODIER, *Roxb. (Gum of.)*

Jingan-kí-gónd جنگن کی گوند ; Kinné-kí-gónd کنے کی گوند.
(*Hind.*).

The Gum known as *Kinné-kí-gónd* in Upper India is different from *Kinyí-gónd* کنیا گوند of Southern India, and also from *Qinnah* قنه (*Galbanum*).

436. OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA, *Linn. (Root or Wood of.)*

Chirval چرول or *Chirval-kí-lakrī* چرول کی لکڑی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Imburá-vér* இம்பராவேர் ; *Shiru-vér* சிறுவேர் ; *Imbúral* இம்பூறல். (*Tam.*) *Chiru-véru* చిరువేరు. (*Tel.*).

Chirval is misapplied to *Rubia cordifolia* in some books.

437. OLEUM NIGRUM. (*Black Oil.*)

Málkangní-ká-jantar مال کنگی کا جنتر. (*Duk.*) *Válu-luvai-tailam* வாளுளுவைதலம். (*Tam.*) *Málkangini-tailamu* మాల్కంగినితైలము. (*Tel.*).

The above black, thick, and oily liquid, which is obtained by destructive distillation of the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, is quite different from the oil of the same seeds extracted in the usual way by expression. The latter is yellow, of rather thin consistence, and sold in many bazaars under its proper name, *Málkangní-ká-tél* مال کنگی کا تیل. This name, however, is more in use for *Black Oil* than the other in some parts of Northern Circars.

438. OLEUM OLIVÆ. (*Olive Oil.*)

Zait زيت. (*Arab.*) *Róghane-zaitún* روغن زيتون. (*Pers.*) *Zaitún-ká-tél* زيتون کا تیل. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Jaitú-nenney* ஜைதுனெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) *Jaitún-núne* జైతున్నునె. (*Tel.*) *Zaitún-tél*. (*Beng.*).

439. OLEUM PISCIS. (*Fish oil.*)

Dhonus-samak دهن السمك. (*Arab.*) *Roghane-máhi* روغن ماهي. (*Pers.*) *Mach-chhi-ká-tél* मछि कतिल. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Min-yenney* மீன்யெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) *Chépa-núne* చేపనూనె. (*Tel.*) *Malsyam-nai* മൽസ്യംനൈ ; *Min-nai* മീൻനൈ. (*Malyal.*) *Mininá-yanne* ಮೀನಿನಾಯ್. (*Can.*) *Machár-tail.* (*Beng.*) *Machhya-tailam.* (*Sans.*) *Mósólícha-téla.* (*Mah.*) *Min-tel* ; *Mál-tel.* (*Cing.*).

440. OLEUM RICINI. (*Castor oil.*)

Dhónul-khirvaa دهن الخروع. (*Arab.*) *Róghane-bédanjír* روغن بیدانجیر. (*Pers.*) *Arand-ká-tél* ارندکاتیل ; *Arandí-ká-tél* ارندی کاتیل. (*Hind.*) *Yarandi-ká-tél* يرندی کاتیل. (*Duk.*) *Ámanak-kenney* ஆமணக்கெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) *Ámudam* అముదం. (*Tel.*) *Kottēṇṇa* കൊട്ടെണ്ണ. (*Malyal.*) *Haralēṇṇe* ഹരല്യെണ്ണ. (*Can.*) *Bhérandá-tail.* (*Beng.*) *Vátyálaka-tailam.* (*Sans.*) *Eran-déla.* (*Mah.*) *Divás* . *Yerandi-nu-tál* ; *Yerandium.* (*Guz.*) *Endaru-tel.* (*Cing.*) *Kegu-sí.* (*Bur.*).

The above are the general names for *Castor Oil*, whether obtained from the seeds of the *Large-seeded* variety, or from the *Small-seeded*. But there is a great difference between these two articles as found in the bazaars of Southern India ; so much so, the one is used by natives only for Lamp, and the other for medicinal purposes. The latter is viscid, nearly colorless or of pale yellow color, and has a peculiar bland oily taste with a slight nauseous smell. The former is much thicker, more or less of brown color, and has an acrid and very disagreeable nauseous taste and odour. Its action as a purgative is much stronger, and generally accompanied with much griping. It is often used in Hospital practice with Purgative Enemata, for which

Barí-yarandí-ká-tél بَرِّي يَرَنْدِي كَا تَيْل . (Duk.) Vilak-
kenney விளக்கெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Ámudam அமுதம் ;
Dípamu-samuru దీపము-సమురు. (Tel.) Dípa-yanne దీప యన్నె.
(Can.) Bará-bhérandá-tail. (Beng.) Thóra-erandéla.
(Mah.) Mólū-yerandī-nu-tél. (Guz.) Lokka-endaru-tel.
(Cing.) Agi-kegu-sí (Bur.).

By some mistake, *Castor oil* is called 'Tilácha-tel' in some Mahratti works. It is the name of the oil of *Sesamam Indicum*.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 441. OPHELIA CHIRATA, D. C. | } Chiretta |
| 442. OPHELIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, D. Don. | |
| 443. OPHELIA DENSIFOLIA, Gris. | |
| 444. OPHELIA ELEGANS, Wight. | |
| 445. OPHELIA MULTIFLORA, Dalz. | |

Qasabuzzarírah قصب الزريرة . (Arab. and Pers.)
Charáyatah چرايته . (Hind. and Duk.) Shirat-kuch-chi
சிரட்டுச்சி ; Nila-vémbu நிலவேம்பு. (Tam.) Néla-vému
నేలవేము. (Tel.) Nila-véppa നിലവെപ്പ. (Malyal.) Nela-
bévu. నేలబేవు. (Can.) Cherota. (Beng.) Bhú-nimbaha.
(Sans.) Chiráyitá. (Mah.) Chíráyata. (Guz.) Bin-
cohamba. (Cing.) Şekhági. (Bur.).

The names of all the varieties of *Chiretta* or *Chiretta-yielding plants* as well as *Andrographis paniculata* are nearly the same in India. In some places, however, a few of these plants have different names, which are confined to those localities. For example, *O. elegans* and *O. multiflora*, are well known by the following names in Northern Circars:—

Siláras سلا رس ; Salújit سلاجت . (Duk.) Saláras సలాశన్ ;
Shilájatu శిలజతు. (Tel.).

But these names, all over India, are applied to quite different substances, viz., *Siláras* to *Storax*, and *Salújit* or *Salújit* to a mineral-clay (*Alum Earth of Nepaul*).

446. OPHIORHIZA MUNGHOS, *Linn.*

Kiri-purandán கிரிபுரண்டான். (*Tam.*) Sarpákshi-
chettu சர்ப்பக்ഷి. (*Tel.*) Datkattiya. (*Cing.*).

447. OPHIOXYLON SERPENTINUM, *Linn.*

Pátala-gandhi పాలగంధి. (*Tel.*) Chuvanna-avilpori
ചവന്നത്തവിലപൊരി. (*Malyal.*) Ohandrá; Chhoṭo-
chárd. (*Beng.*).

448. OPIUM.

Afyún لبن الأفشخاش; Labnul-khash-khāsh . (*Arab.*) Mahānul مہائل; Tiryák ترياك. (*Pers.*) Afyún
أفيون. (*Hind.*) Afim افيم. (*Duk.*) Gaṣha-gaṣhā-pāl
காசகாசபால்; Abini அபினி. (*Tam.*) Gasa-gasāla-pālu గస
గసాల; Abhini అభిని. (*Tel.*) Kaṣha-kaṣha-karappa
కాశకాశకరప్ప; Kaṣha-kaṣhap-paṣhā കാശകാശപ്പൊ. (*Mal-
yal.*) Aphīmu అఫీము. (*Can.*) Aphim or Aphin. (*Beng.*)
Aphim; Aphīnam. (*Sans.*) Aphin. (*Mah.*) Aphim. (*Guz.*)
Abin. (*Cing.*) Bhain or Bhin. (*Bur.*).

The following are the most common varieties of Opium found in Southern India:—

a. Malwa Opium—Mūlvi-afyún مالوی افيون. (*Hind.*)
Mūlvi-afim مالوی افيم. (*Duk.*) Mūlvi-abini மால்விஅபினி.
(*Tam.*) Mūlva-mandu మల్వమండు. (*Tel.*) Mūlvi-aphim. (*Beng-
Mah. and Guz.*).

b. Dūdhi Opium.—Dūdhi-afim دودھی افيم. (*Duk.*)
Pāl-abini పాలఅపిని. (*Tam.*) Pāl-mandu పాల్మండు. (*Tel.*).

The first variety is the same what is described in many books under the title of *Malwa Opium*. The second variety is very soft, darker in color, and contains a large quantity of milky juice, whence the meaning of its names *milky-opium*. 1½ grains of this Opium is equal to 1 of the former in strength.

449. *OPUNTIA DILLENII*, *Haw. Syn.* *CACTUS INDICUS*, *Roxb.*

Nág-phaná नाग पेना . (*Hind.*) *Chappal-sénd* چپل سیند . (*Duk.*) *Nága-dáli* நாக்கதாளி . (*Tam.*) *Nága-dáli* நாக்கத . (*Tel.*) *Nága-mulla* നാഗമുള . (*Malyal.*) *Nág-phana* . (*Beng.*) *Koḍu-gaha* . (*Cing.*)

450. *ORYZA SATIVA*, *Linn.* (*Seeds or Grains without husk—Rice.*)

Urz ارز ; *Arruz* ارز . (*Arab.*) *Biranj* برنج . (*Pers.*) *Chával* چاول . (*Hind.*) *Cháñval* چانول . (*Duk.*) *Ariṣhi* அரிசி . (*Tam.*) *Biyyam* బియ్యం . (*Tel.*) *Ari* അരി . (*Malyal.*) *Akkí* അಕ್ಕി . (*Can.*) *Chál* ; *Cháñvol* . (*Beng.*) *Tandulam* . (*Sans.*) *Tándúla* . (*Mah.*) *Chókha* . (*Guz.*) *Hál* . (*Cing.*) *Sán* ; *Ṣan* or *Cháñ* . (*Bur.*)

The rice with and without husk, and *straw* have generally distinct names in many of the languages in this country, but much confusion is caused in some books by using them indiscriminately when the *rice without husk* is only intended. The above names in the text are those properly and only belong to the latter.

451. *OSSA*. (*Bones.*)

Aazm عظم . (*Arab.*) *Ustakhán* استخوان . (*Pers.*) *Haḍḍi* هڊي ; *Hár* هار . (*Hind.*) *Haḍ* هڊ . (*Duk.*) *Elumbugal* எலும்புகள் . (*Tam.*) *Emikalu* ఎమికలు . (*Tel.*) *Asti* അസ്തി ; *Ella* എല്ല . (*Malyal.*) *Eluvu* ఎలువు ; *Múle* ముల . (*Can.*) *Asti* ; *Haḍḍi* . (*Beng.*) *Asti* . (*Sans.*) *Haḍa* . (*Mah.*) *Ayu* . (*Bur.*)

452. *OVUM*. (*Egg.*)

Baiz بيض ; *Baizah* بيضة . (*Arab.*) *Tukhme-murgh* تخم مرغ . (*Pers.*) *Andá* اندا . (*Hind. and Duk.*)

Muṭṭai முட்டை. (*Tam.*) Guḍḍu గుడ్డు. (*Tel.*) Muṭṭa മുട്ട. (*Malyal.*) Moṭṭe మొట్టె. (*Can.*) Andāha. (*Sans.*) Āndé. (*Mah.*) Andā; Indu. (*Guz.*) Biju. (*Cing.*) Aú or Ú. (*Bur.*).

453. OXALIS CORNICULATA, *Linn.*

Anbóti انبو تي ; Seh-pattí سه پتي. (*Hind.*) Anbóti-ki-bhājī انبو تي کي بها جي. (*Duk.*) Puḷi-yārai புளியாளை. (*Tam.*) Puli-chintāku పులిచింతకు. (*Tel.*) Puḷiyārāla புളியாரலை. (*Malyal.*) Puḷam-purachī-sappu పుల్లం పురచిసప్పు. (*Can.*) Omlotí ; Amrul. (*Beng.*).

P.

454. PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, *Linn.*

Kāzī كازي ; Kadar كدر. (*Arab.*) Kādī كادي , (*Pers.*) Kévarah كيوڑه—a variety of, Kétgi كيتگی or Kédgi كيدگی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tāzhaṇ-chedi தாழாஞ்செடி. (*Tam.*) Mogali-cheṭṭu மொகலிசெட்டி ; Gājangi గాజంగి ; Gédangi-mogali ; గేదంగిమొగలి ; Gojjangi గొజ్జంగి ; Kétakí కేతకీ. (*Tel.*) Tāzhā താഴാ ; Kaita കൈത. (*Malyal.*) Tāle-marā താലേമര ; Kyádage-gidā ക്യാദാദേനിട. (*Can.*) Ketki ; Keyā. (*Beng.*) Kétakí-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Kévādāchajhāda. (*Mah.*) Kévdo. (*Guz.*) Veṭṭakayá or Veṭṭaka Ṣataphu ; Ṣasavā. (*Bur.*).

455. PAPAVER RHŒAS, *Linn.* (*Red Poppy.*)

Nabátul-khash-khashul-ahmar نبات الخشخاش الاحمر. (*Arab.*) Kókhāre-surkh كوكنا رسرخ. (*Pers.*) Lál-póst

لال پوست . (Hind.) Lál-k h a s h-k h a s h-k á-j h á r
 لال خشخاش کا جہاز . (Duk.) Shívappu-gaṣha-gaṣhā-chedi
 சிவப்புக்கச்சாசெடி ; Shigappu-póstaká-chedi சிகப்புபோஸ்த
 கச்செடி . (Tam.) Erra-gasa-gasāla-chetṭu ఎర్రగసగసాలచెట్టు ;
 Erra-pósta-kāya-chetṭu ఎర్రపోస్తకాయచెట్టు . (Tel.) Cho-
 vanna-kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheṭi ചൊവന്നകശകശച്ചെടി . (Mal-
 yal.) Kempu-khasa-khasi-giḍā ಕೆಂಪುಖಸಖಸಿಗಿಡಾ . (Can.)
 Lál-póṣhta ; Lál-póṣhtér-gáchh. (Beng) Rakta-póstu-
 vrikshaha. (Sans.) Tāmbaḍa-khasa-khasā-cha-jhāḍa. (Muh.)
 Lál-khas-khas-nu-jhāḍa. (Guz.) Bhin-biṇ-amí or Bh-ain-
 biṇ-amí (Bur.).

456. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. (White Poppy.)

Nabátul-khash-khāsh نبات الخشخاش . (Arab.)
 Kóknár كوكنار . (Pers.) Póst پوست ; Khash-khāsh-
 ká-pér خشخاش کا پیر . (Hind.) Khash-khash-ká-jhāṣ
 خشخاش کا جہاز . (Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhā-chedi கச்சாசெடி ;
 Póstaká-chedi போஸ்தகச்செடி . (Tam.) Gasagasāla-chetṭu
 గసగసాలచెట్టు ; Póstakāya-chetṭu పోస్తకాయచెట్టు . (Tel.)
 Kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheṭi കശകശച്ചെടി . (Malyal.) Khasa-
 khasi-giḍā ഖസഖസിഗിടാ . (Can.) Póṣhta ; Póṣhtér-gáchh.
 (Beng.) Póstu-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Khasa-khasā-cha-jhāḍa.
 (Mah.) Khas-khas-nu-jhāḍa. (Guz.) Bhin-biṇ or Bh-ain-
 biṇ (Bur.).

457. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. (Seeds of—Poppy Seeds.)

Bazrul-khash-khāsh بزر الخشخاش . (Arab.) Tukhme-
 kóknár تخم كوكنار ; Khash-khāsh خشخاش . (Pers.)
 Khash-khash خشخاش . (Hind.) Khash-khash خشخاش .

(Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhā கசகசா. (Tam.) Gasa-gasālu கசகசாலு. (Tel.) Kaṣha-kaṣhak-kuru கசககசககரு. (Malyal.) Khasa-khasi ഖശഖசி. (Can.) Poṣhtér-bīj ; Khaskhas. (Beng.) Póstu-bíjam. (Sans.) Khasakhasa. (Mah.) Khaskhas. (Guz.) Bhin-si or Bh-ain-zi. (Bur.).

458. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. Capsules of—Poppy-heads.)

Qishrul-khash-khāsh قشرا لخشخاش (Arab.) Póste-kóknar پوست کونکار ; Póste-khash-khāsh پوست خشخاش. (Pers.) Khash-khāsh-ké-bóndé خشخاش کے بو ندے. (Hind.) Khash-khash-ké-bóndé خشخاش کے بو ندے ; Khash-khash-ká-póst خشخاش کا پوست. (Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhā-tól கசகசாதோல் ; Póstaká-tól போஸ்தகாதோல். (Tam.) Gasa-gasāla-tólu கசகசாலாலு ; Póstakāya-tólu போஸ்தகாயாலு. (Tel.) Kaṣha-kaṣhat-tól கசககசதோൽ. (Malyal.) Khas-khas-nu-póst. (Guz.).

459. PARMELIA PERLATA, Ach.

460. PARMELIA PERFORATA, Ach. Syn. }
LICHEN ROTUNDATUS, Rott.

Khirázus-sakhar خرا زالصخر ; Behqul-hajar بهق الجبر. (Arab.) Gule-sang گل سنگ. (Pers.) Patthar-ká-phúl پتھر کا پھول. (Hind.) Phattar-ká-phúl پتھر کا پھول. (Duk.) Kalap-pách-chi கலப்பாச்சி ; Kalap-pú கலப்பு. (Tam.) Ráti-páchi ரதிபாச்சி ; Ráti-puvvu ரதிபுவ్வு. (Tel.) Kalluhuvvu ಕಲ್ಲಹುವ್ವು. (Can.) Sh-aíléyaha. (Sans.) Dhondéchaphúla. (Mah.) Kiyáv-poén. (Bur.).

With regard to the above Burmese name, see the remarks under *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *G. confervoides*.

461. PEDALIUM MUREX, Linn.

Khasake-kabir خست کبير . (Arab.) *Khasake-kalan* خست کلان . (Pers.) *Farid-búti* فرید بوئی ; *Barā-gókhru* بڑا گھوکرو . (Hind.) *Barā-ghókhru* ہٹی گھوکرو . (Duk.) *Peru-neruppi* பெருநெருஞ்சி ; *Ānai-neruppi* ஆனைநெருஞ்சி . (Tam.) *Ēnuga-palléru-mulḷu* ఎనుగపల్లెరుముల్లు ; *Pedda-palléru* పెద్దపల్లెరు . (Tel.) *Káṭṭu-nerippil* കാട്ടുനെരിപ്പിൽ ; *Āna-nerippil* അനനെരിപ്പിൽ ; *Kákka-mulḷu* കക്കമുള്ള് . (Malyal.) *Ānne-galu-gidā* আন্নেগালুগিদা . (Can.) *Barā-ghókru* . (Beng.) *Hattī-charáṭṭé* . (Mah.) *Moṭṭo-ghókru* . (Guz.) *Ati-neranchi* . (Cing.) *Ṣule-gí* . (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Cocculus villosus*.

462. PEGANUM HARMALA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Hurmul حرمل or *Harmal* حرمل . (Arab.) *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند . (Pers.) *Isband* اسبند . (Hind. and Duk.) *Shimai-azha-vanai-virai* சைமஅழவனைவிரை . (Tam.) *Shima-góranṭi-vittulu* శిమగొరంటివీట్లు . (Tel.) *Isband* . (Beng.).

In some native and other works, *Ispandán* اسپندان is incorrectly used synonymously with the above Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Dukhni names, but it is the Persian name of *Mustard*.

See the remarks under *Lawsonia alba*.

463. PETROLEUM. (Rock Oil.)

Nift نفت ; *Qafra-yahúd* قفرا ليهود . (Arab.) *Kafra-yahúd* كفرا ليهود . (Pers.) *Mittī-ká-tél* مٹی کاتیل . (Hind.) *Maṭṭi-ká-tailam* مٹی کا تیل ; *Maṭṭi-ká-tél* مٹی کاتیل . (Duk.) *Maṇ-yenṇey* மண்யெண்ணெய் ; *Maṇ-tayilam* மண்தயிலம் .

(*Tam.*) Mantī-tayilam మంతితయిలం ; Mantī-núne మంతి నునె. (*Tel.*) Man-taīlam మంతితైలం. (*Malyal.*) Mannu-yanne మన్నయన్. (*Can.*) Māṭiyā-taīl. (*Beng.*) Pruthvī-taīlam. (*Sans.*) Maṭṭī-cha-téla. (*Mah.*) Maṭṭi-nu-tél. (*Guz.*) Yé-ná or Yená. (*Bur.*).

464. PHARBITIS NIL, *Choisy*. (*Seeds of—Kala-dana.*)

Habbun-níl حب النيل. (*Arab.*) Tukhme-níl تخم نیل. (*Pers.*) Kálá-dánah كالا دانه. (*Hind.*) Zirki-ké-bínj کالی زرکی کے بیج ; Kálí-zirki-ké-bínj کالی زرکی کے بیج. (*Duk.*) Koḍi-kákkaṭāṇ-virai கொடி காக்கடாண்விரை ; Jiriki-virai ஜிரிகிவிரை. (*Tam.*) Jiriki-vittulu జిరికివీట్లు ; Kolli-vittulu కొల్లివీట్లు. (*Tel.*) Níl-kolomí ; Kálá-dáná. (*Beng.*).

On account of the word *níl*, which means *Indigo* when used by itself and which is also a part of the name *Nílú-far* (*Nymphaea*), entering into the formation of the above Arabio and Persian names *Habbunníl* and *Tukhme-níl*, these are occasionally misapplied to the seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria* and *Nymphaea edulis* or *N. rubra*. See the remarks under *Clitorea ternatea* and *Nigella Indica*; the former with reference to the Dukhni name *Zirki* and Tamil name *Kákkaṭāṇ* or *Kákkaṭāṇ*, and the latter with regard to the Hindustani name *Kálú-dánah*.

465. PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, *Linn.* (*Dried fruits of—Dates.*)

Khurmáe-yábis خرما ئے یا بس. (*Arab.*) Khurmáe-khushk خرما ئے خشك. (*Pers.*) Khajúr کھجور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Périch-chaṇkāy பெரிச்சந்தா. (*Tam.*) Karjúrú-káya కర్జూరుకాయ. (*Tel.*) Ténich-chan-káya തെന്നിച്ചൻ കായ. (*Malyal.*) Kharjúra ഖജൂര. (*Can.*) Khájúr ; Khurmá (*Beng.*) Kharjjúraha. (*Sans.*) Kharjúr. (*Mah.*) Khajúr ; Kárek. (*Guz.*) Indi. (*Cing.*) Somblón-zi. (*Bur.*).

466. PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS, Roxb. (*Wild-date tree.*)

Sandólé-ká-pér . سند و لے کا پیر . (Hind.) Sandólé-ká-jhár . سند و لے کا حہار . (Duk.) Íshap-chedi . അപ്പച്ചേരി . (Tam.) Íta-cheṭṭu . ఇతచెట్టు . (Tel.) Káṭṭinta . കാട്ടിന്ത ; Ínte-cheṭṭi . ഇന്തെച്ചേരി . (Malyal.) Janglér-khájúr-gáchh. (Beng.) Tò-somblón-zi. (Bur.).

The names of the vinegar, jaggery, toddy, and arrack of *P. sylvestris* will be found under *Acetum*, *Saccharum*, *Toddy*, and *Liquor Spirituous*, respectively.

467. PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA, Linn. Syn. EMBLICA OFFICINALIS, Gærtn. (*Fruits of—Emblic Myrobalans.*)

Amlaj . املج . (Arab.) Ámelah . آمله . (Pers.) Ánvulá . آنولا ; Ánvurah . آنور . (Hind.) Ánvulah . آنوله . (Duk.) Nelli-káy . நெல்லிகாய் ; Tóppi . தோப்பி . (Tam.) Nelli-káya . నెల్లికాయ ; Usirike-káya . ఉసిరికెకాయ ; Ámalakamu . అమలకము . (Tel.) Ámalakam . అమలకం ; Nelli-káya . నెల్లికాయ . (Malyal.) Nelli-káyi . నెల్లికాయ . (Can.) Ámlá ; Áplá . (Beng.) Ámalakam . (Sans.) Avalá . (Mah.) Ámbala . (Guz.) Nelli or Nellika . (Cing.) Zíphiyu-sí . (Bur.).

The dry fruit of the above plant which is sold in the bazaar, in segments without its nut and seeds, is known under the Arabic and Dukhni names of Ámelahe-moqash-shar . آملأه مقشر and Ánval-gaṭṭí . آنول گتی , respectively.

Nelli is the Tamil word adopted in Telugu, and Nelli-cheṭṭu is accordingly applied in the latter language to *P. Emblica* and used synonymously with *Usirika* in Madras and in many other places of Southern India; but it appears from Flora Andhrica that the same name (*Nelli-cheṭṭu*) is given to *Premna esculenta* and *P. latifolia* in some parts of Northern Circars.

Zíphiyu is the Burmese name of *P. Emblica*, but incorrectly applied in Mason's Natural productions of Burmah, to *P. niruri*. *Mi-zíphiyu* is the name of the latter.

468. PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, Willd.

Kálé-madh-ká-pér کاله مدھ کاپیر. (Hind.) Kálé-madh-ká-jhár کاله مدھ کاجھار. (Duk.) Karuppu-pilláñji கருப்புபில்லாஞ்சி; Pilláñji பில்லாஞ்சி. (Tam.) Nalla-purugudu నల్ల పురుగుడు; Purugudu పురుగుడు. (Tel.).

Kúlá-madh کاله مدھ is the Hindustani and Dukhni name of the fruit of *P. multiflorus*, which means *the black honey*, because the juice of its fruits or the syrup made from them is supposed to be equal to honey. See further remarks about the name under *Fluggea Leucopyrus*.

469. PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI, Linn.

Bhúin-ánvalah بهین آ نوله. (Hind.) Bhúin-ánvalah بهین آ نوله. (Duk.) Kizhkáy-nelli கிழகாய்தெல்லி; Kizhá-nelli கிழாதெல்லி. (Tam.) Néla-usirika నేలపుసిరిక. (Tel.) Kizhá-nelli కిళానెల్లి; Kizhkkáyi-nelli కిళక్కాయి నెల్లి. (Malyal.) Kiranelli-gidá కిర నెల్లిగా. (Can.) *Mi-zíphiyu*. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Phyllanthus Emblica* with respect to the Burmese name *Zíphiyu*.

470. PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, Linn.

Lál-bhúin-ánvalah لال بهین آ نوله. (Hind.) Lál-bhúin-ánvalah لال بهین آ نوله. (Duk.) Shivappu-nelli శివప్పదెల్లి. (Tam.) Erra-usirika ఎర్రపుసిరిక. (Tel.) Chiru-kizhuká-nelli చిరుకిళుకానెల్లి; Chukanna-kizhá-nelli చుకన్నాకిళానెల్లి. (Malyal.) Kempu-kiranelli కంపుకిర నెల్లి. (Can.) *Mi-zíphiyu-ani*. (Bur.).

471. *PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM*, Balfour.
(Calabar Bean plant.)

472. *PIMPINELLA ANISUM*, Linn. (Fruits of—
Anise or Ani-seeds.)

Ráziyánaj رازیانج; Shamár شمار. (Arab.) Ráziyanah
والان بزرگ; Bádiyán بادیان; Válane-buzarg والان بزرگ.
(Pers.) Sónf سونف. (Hind. and Duk.) Peruṣṣhīragam
பெருஞ்சீரகம்; Shómbu சோம்பு. (Tam.) Pedda-jilakara
పెద్దజిలకర; Sópū సోపు. (Tel.) Perin-chīrakam పెరిచిరకం.
(Malyal.) Doḍḍa-jirage దొడ్డజిరగ; Sómpū సోంపు. (Can.)
Miṭhā-jirā. (Beng.) Sómp. (Mah.) Mahá-duru; Déva-
duru; Lokka-duru. (Cing.) Samusaba. (Bur.).

The native names of these little fruits which are generally known as seeds, are involved in a great confusion in some books. Their correct names are those given in the text, but many of them are often misapplied to several other fruits or seeds, such as the sweet and common Fennel fruits, Dill fruits, and the fruits of *Feniculum panmorium*, &c. From the great resemblance of the Arabic word *Anísun* انيسون with *Anisum*, *Anise*, or *Aniseed*, they are considered in some books as synonymous. Whether this was the case originally or not, at present, according to all native works, Hakeems and druggists, *Anísun* is not the name of *Aniseed*, but of another fruit or seed which is probably the produce of *Pimpinella* (*Ptychotis*) *involucrata*.

Kuppi-chetṭu is interpreted *Pimpinella anisum* in Flora Andhrīca. It is, however, applied to *Acalypha Indica* in Madras, and considered as synonymous with *Kuppenṭa-chetṭu*; and in some other places to *Anethum sowa*; but never in any place to *P. anisum*.

The Burmese name in the text, is improperly applied in some books to the fruits or seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigrum* and *Carum ajowan*.

473. *PINUS DEODARA*, Roxb.

Shajratud-dévdār شجرة الديودار; Śanóbarul-hind
ددرخت دیودار. (Arab.) Darakhte-dévdār درخت دیودار.

Sanóbare-hindí صنوبر هندی. (*Pers.*) Kilan-ká-pér کلن کاپیر. (*Hind.*) Dévdáru دیودارو. (*Duk.*) Dévadári-chedi தேவதாரி செடி. (*Tam.*) Dévadári-chetu தேவதாரி செட்ட. (*Tel.*) Dévatáram ദേവതാരം. (*Malyal.*) Dévalári-mará দেবদারামরা. (*Can.*) Débdáru. (*Beng.*) Dévadáru-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Dévadárúcha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Dévdár. (*Guz.*)

Dévdárú is improperly applied to '*Sethia Indica*' in some Mahratti works.

474. PINUS DEODARA, Roxb. (*Oil of.*)

Kilan-ká-tél کلن کا تیل. (*Hind.*)

475. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Roxb.

Sanóbarul-hind صنوبر الهند. (*Arab.*) Sanóbare-hindí صنوبر هندی. (*Pers.*) Saral-ká-pér سارل کاپیر; Chír-ká-pér چیر کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Saral سارل; Chír-ká-jhár چیر کا جہار. (*Duk.*) Shurul-dévadári சுருள் தேவதாரி; Shimai-déva-dári சைம தேவதாரி. (*Tam.*) Dévadári-chetu தேவதாரி செட்ட. (*Tel.*)

476. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, (*Resin of.*)

Aalakus-sanóbar علك الصنوبر; Samagh-sanóbar صمغ الصنوبر. (*Arab.*) Samaghe-sanóbar صمغ صنوبر. (*Pers.*) Saral-kí-gónd سارل کی گوند; Chír-kí-gónd چیر کی گوند; Sanóbar-kí-gónd صنوبر کی گوند; Gandah-barójah گندہ بروجه; Gandah-barózah گندہ بروزه; Birjī-gónd برجی گوند. (*Hind.*) Gandah-férozah گندہ فیروزہ. (*Duk.*)

See the remarks under *Olibanum* (*Boswellia thurifera*,) with respect to the word *Gandah-férozah*.

477. PIPER NIGRUM, Linn, (*Berries of—Black Pepper.*)

Filfile-asvad فلفل اسود; Filfile-siyáh فلفل سیاه; Filfile-gird فلفل گرد. (*Pers.*) Kálí-mirch کالی مرچ; Gól-mirch

गोल मरिच. (*Hind.*) Kálí-mirchí کالی مرجی. (*Duk.*) Milagu
மிளகு. (*Tam.*) Miriyálu மரியாலு. (*Tel.*) Kuru-mulaka
കുരുമുളക. (*Malyal.*) Menasu మేనాసు. (*Can.*) Kálá-morich ;
Gól-morich. (*Beng.*) Marichi. (*Sans.*) Miré. (*Mah.*) Kálo-
mirich ; Miri. (*Guz.*) Gam-miris ; Kalu-miris. (*Cing.*)
Náyukon. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Embelia ribes*.

478. PISTACIA KHINJUK, *Stocks*. } *Galls of.*
479. PISTACIA CABULICA, *Stocks*. }
Gule-pistah گل پسته. (*Pers. and Hind.*).

The Resin of the above plants is named in Arabic and Persian *Kundrún* کندرون or *Kundrúne-talkh* کندرون تلخ, which is different from *Kundur* کندر mentioned in Nos. 112 and 113. The meaning of *Gule-pistah* is *flower of Pistacia*, and it is applied to the galls of the above plants from their supposed resemblance to a flower.

480. PIX LIQUIDA. (*Tar.*)

Qir قير. (*Arab.*) Qil قیل. (*Pers.*) Kil کیل. (*Hind.*
and *Duk.*) Kil கில் ; Tár தார். (*Tam.*) Kílu கீலு ; Tárú
தரு. (*Tel.*) Kílú కీలు. (*Can.*) Kil. (*Cing.*) Tínyusi ;
Kattrá-así. (*Bur.*).

481. PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA, *Roxb.* (*Seeds of— Spogel Seeds.*)

Bazre-qatúná بزر قطونا. (*Arab.*) Isbaghól اسبغول ;
Isparzah اسپرزه ; Shikam-daridah شکم دریده. (*Pers.*) Isba-
ghól اسبغول. (*Hind.*) Isapghól اسپگهول. (*Duk.*) Ishappu-
kól-virai ஈசப்புகோல்விளை ; Iskól-virai இஸ்கோல்விளை.
(*Tam.*) Isapagála-vittulu ఇసపగాలవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Isabakólu
ఇసబకూలు. (*Can.*) Eshopghól. (*Beng.*) Isabagóla. (*Mah.*)
Isapghól. (*Guz.*).

482. PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, *Thunb.*

Údah-chitarmúl ; اود و چتر مول ; Údah-chitarmulam
 اود و چتر ممل (Duk.) Karuṇ-kōḍi-vér கருங்கொடிவேர் ;
 Karuppu-chittira-múlam கருப்புசித்திராமுலம். (Tam.) Nalla-
 chitra-múlam నల్లచిత్రములం. (Tel.) Karutta-koṭivéli കരു
 ത്തകൊടിവേലി. (Malyal.) Níla-chitramúlá నిలశిక్రము
 ల. (Can.) Kriṣṭṇa-chitraká; Níla-ṣhikha; Nílāgni-ṣhikha.
 (Sans.) Údá-chitra-múla. (Mah.).

483. PLUMBAGO ROSEA, *Linn.*

Shítaraje-ahmar شيطرج احمر. (Arab.) Shítarake-surkh
 لال چتر ا لال ; Lál-chítá ; لال چتر ا لال ; Lál-chítá
 لال چتر ا لال ; Lál-chítarak لال چترک. (Hind.) Lál-chitar-
 múl ; لال چتر مول ; Lál-chitarmul ; لال چتر ممل ; Lál-chitar-
 mulam لال چتر ممل. (Duk.) Shívappu-chittira-múlam சிவப்
 புசித்திராமுலம் ; Kōḍimúli கொடிமுலி. (Tam.) Erra-chitra-
 múlam ఎర్రచిత్రములం. (Tel.) Chukanna-koṭuvéli ചുക്കന്നകൊ
 ടുവേലി ; Chenṭi-koṭuveli ചെൻടികൊട്ടവേലി. (Malyal.)
 Kempu-chitramúlá కంపుశిక్రములా. (Can.) Rakto-chítá.
 (Beng.) Rakta-chitraka ; Rakta-ṣhikha. (Sans.) Támbaḍa-
 chitramúla. (Mah.) Rat-nitúl. (Cing.) Kīn-khen-ní.
 (Bur.).

484. PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICUM, *Linn.*

Shítaraj شيطرج. (Arab.) Shitarak شيتراك ; Shitarah
 شينر. (Pers.) Chitrá ; چترا ; Chítá ; چيتا ; Chitarak
 چترک. (Hind.) Chitar-múl ; چتر مول ; Chitarmul ; چتر ممل ;
 Chitar-mulam چتر ممل. (Duk.) Veṇ-chittira-múlam வெண்
 சித்திராமுலம் ; Chittira-múlam சித்திராமுலம். (Tam.) Chitra-
 múlam చిత్రములం ; Agnimāta అగ్నిమాత ; Tella-chitra-múlam

తెల్లచిత్రమూలం. (Tel.) Koṭu-véli കൊട്ടവേലി; Tumpa-koṭu-véli തുമ്പകൊട്ടവേലി. (Malyal.) Chitra-múlá చిత్ర మూలం. (Can.) Chitrā. (Beng.) Agni-ṣhikha; Chitraka-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Chitra-múla. (Mah.) Sudu-nitul. (Cing.) Kig-khen-phiú. (Bur.).

485. PLUMBI CARBONAS. (White Lead.)

Isfédáj اسفیداج. (Arab.) Isfedáb اسفیداب; Sufédáb سفیداب. (Pers.) Safédah سفیده. (Hind. and Duk.) Velliyya-basvam வெள்ளியப்பசுவம். (Tam.) Sisa-bhasmam శిశుభస్మం. (Tel.) Sisa-bhasma শিশুভস্ম. (Can.) Sophédá. (Beng.) Nága-bhasmá. (Sans.) Sisa-bhasma. (Mah.) Saphéda. (Guz.) Khemá-phiú. (Bur.).

Sufédah سفیده is often applied to the Slaked Lime in conversation, which is incorrect and should be avoided.

486. PLUMBI OXIDUM. (Impure Oxide of Lead, or Litharge.)

Murdá-sanj مرداسنج. (Arab.) Murdā-sang مرداسنگ. (Pers.) Murdār-sing مردار سنگ. (Hind. and Duk.) Mudārṣhingu முதார்சிங்கு. (Tam.) Mudār-sing ముతార్సింగ్. (Tel.) Mudār-sinka മുതാർസിങ്ക. (Malyal.) Mudadār-ṣhingi ముదదార్సింగి. (Can.) Murdār-sing. (Beng.) Murdār-sing. (Guz.).

487. PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. (Red Oxide of Lead, or Red Lead.)

Irinj اسرنج; Usranj اسرنج. (Arab.) Sirinj سرنج; Suranj سرنج. (Pers.) Séndúr سیندور. (Hind. and Duk.) Chendúram செந்துரம். (Tam.) Chendúramu ചെന്ദുരము. (Tel.) Chentúram ചെന്തുരം. (Malyal.) Shin-dhúrá శింధూరా; Chendrá చంద్ర. (Can.) Sindúr. (Beng.)

Nága-sambhavá ; Sindúraha. (*Sans.*) Sindúr. (*Guz.*) Şun. (*Bur.*).

488. PLUMBUM. (*Lead.*)

Anuk آنك . (*Arab.*) Surb سرب . (*Pers.*) Sísá سىسا .
 (*Hind.*) Shísh شيش . (*Duk.*) Íyam ஈயம் . (*Tam.*)
 Sísamu శీషము . (*Tel.*) Íyam ൈയം . (*Malyal.*) Śhísa ಶೀಷ .
 (*Can.*) Sísá . (*Beng.*) Sísakam ; Vangam. (*Sans.*) Sísá .
 (*Mah.*) Kalu-síhu. (*Guz.*) Íyam. (*Cing.*).

489. POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, *Pell.* (*Dried
 Tops of.*)

Pachóli پچولی . (*Hind.*).

490. POLANISIA (CLEOME) ICOSANDRA, *W. et
 A.* (*Seeds of.*)

Jangli-hurhur جنگلی هرهر ; Jangli-hulhul جنگلی هلهل .
 (*Hind.*) Chhóri-ajván چھوڑی اجوان ; Jangli-hulvul
 جنگلی هلول . (*Duk.*) Náy-
 vélai நாய்வேலை ; Káttu-kadugu காட்டுகடுகு ; Peru-vélai
 பெருவேலை ; Náy-kadugu நாய்கடுகு. (*Tam.*) Kukka-
 váminṭa కుక్కవామింట ; Kukka-áválu కుక్కఆవలు ; Néla-
 váminṭa నేలవామింట ; Pedda-váminṭa పెద్దవామింట. (*Tel.*)
 Náyvēla നായ്വേള ; Káttukaṭuka കാട്ടുകടുക ; Náyk-kaṭuka
 നായ്കക. (*Malyal.*) Hucha-sásavi ಹುಚಸಾಸವಿ. (*Can.*)
 Ban-hurihuriyá. (*Beng.*) Védamoharyá. (*Mah.*).

491. POLYNEMUS PLEBEUS. (*Dried Air-bladder
 of—Isinglass.*)

See the names under *Ichthyocolla*. The name of the above
 fish in Bengali is *Súl-machh*.

492. POLYPODIUM.

Basfáyij بسفايج ; Azrásul-kalb اضراس الكلب . (Arab.)
 Khanklí كهنكلى or Khankáli كهنكا لى . (Hind.) Bisfáyaj
 بسفايج . (Duk.).

493. POLYPORUS ANTHELMINTICUS, Berk.

(Bamboo or Worm Mushroom.)

Va-mo ; Than-mo. (Bur.).

494. PONGAMIA GLABRA, Vent.

Karanj كرنج ; Karanjh كرنجه . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Pungam-maram பங்கம்மரம் . (Tam.) Kánuga-chetṭu కనుగ
 చెట్టు ; Kaggera కగ్గెర ; Kránuga క్రనుగ . (Tel.) Unna-
 maram ഉന്നമരം ; Punnam പുണ്ണം . (Malyal) Hónge-
 gidà ಹೊಂಗೇನಿಡ . (Can.) Tamála-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Karanja
 or Karanj-gáchh. (Beng.) Karanjícha-jháḍa. (Mah.)
 Karanj-nu-jháḍa. (Guz.) Magul-karanda. (Cing.) Şimizu
 or Timizu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*.

495. POTASSÆ CARBONAS. (Impure Carbonate of Potash.)

Jou-khár جو كهار ; Ivak-chhár اوک چهار or Ouk-
 chhár اوک چهار . (Hind.) Jhár-ká-namak جہار کا نمک ;
 Rák-ká-namak راک کا نمک . (Duk.) Maravuppu மரவுப்பு ;
 Shámbal-vuppu சாம்பல்வுப்பு . (Tam.) Mánu-vuppu మను
 వుప్పు ; Búdide-vuppu బుడిదెవుప్పు . (Tel.) Káram കാരം ;
 Pappatak-káram പപ്പടക്കാരം ; Mara-uppa മരഉപ്പ . (Malyal.)
 Marada-uppu మరదలవు . (Can.) Dáru-lavanam. (Sans.)
 Jhádicha-miṭha. (Mah.).

496. POTASSÆ NITRAS. (*Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre.*)

Aḥqar ابقر. (*Arab.*) Shórah شور. (*Pers.*) Shóra
 شور or Shorah شور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Poṭluppu
 பொட்டப்பு. (*Tam.*) Peṭluppu పెట్లప్పు; Shúra-káram శూర
 కరం. (*Tel.*) Veṭi-uppa వెడిఉప్పు. (*Malyal.*) Peṭluppu
 పెట్లప్పు. (*Can.*) Sóra. (*Beng.*) Shóra-miṭha. (*Mah.*)
 Soro-khár. (*Guz.*) Poṭ-lunu; Veṭi-lunu. (*Cing.*) Yán-zin.
 (*Bur.*).

497. POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. *Syn.* POTASSÆ
 BITARTRAS. (*Acid Tartrate of Potash, or Cream of Tar-*
tar.)

Namake-angúr نمک انگور. (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*)
 Diráksha-vuppu దిరాక్షావుప్పు. (*Tam.*) Dráksha-vuppu
 ద్రాక్షవుప్పు. (*Tel.*) Drákshi-uppu ద్రాక్షిఉప్పు. (*Can.*)
 Dráksha-lavaṇam. (*Sans.*) Drákshi-miṭha. (*Mah.*).

498. PRUNUM. (*Prunes.*)

Ijás اچاس. (*Arab.*) Álu آلو. (*Pers.*) Álu-bokhárá
 آلو بخارا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Álpogáḍá-pazham ஆல
 பொகடாபழம். (*Tam.*) Álpogáḍá-pandlu ఆల్ పొగడ
 పండ్లు. (*Tel.*) Álu-bókhára. (*Beng.*) Álu-bokhára. (*Guz.*)
 Álu-paká or Álu-pakára. (*Bur.*)

499. PSIDIUM PYRIFERUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—*
White Guava.)

Amrúde-abyaz امرود ابيض. (*Arab.*) Amrúde-supéd
 سفید سفري آم. (*Pers.*) Suféd-safri-ám
 سفید جام. (*Duk.*) Vellai-goyyá-
 pazham வெள்ளைகாய்ப்பழம். (*Tam.*) Tella-jam-pandlu

తెల్లజొంపండు ; Tella-goyyá-pandū తెల్లకాయపండు. (Tel.)
 Ven-péra వెంపెర ; Ven-pérakka వెంపెరక ;
 Vella-malák-kappéra వెల్లమలకకప్పెర. (Malyal) Bili-
 shibé-hanṇu బిలిశిబే, ఘణ్ణ. (Can.) Dhóp-góḍāchhi-phal ;
 Sádá-piyará. (Beng.) Shveta-amruta-phalam ; Shveta-bahu-
 bija-phalam. (Sans.) Pándhara-jámba ; Pándhara-túp-kél.
 (Mah.) Ujlo-piyára ; Ujlo-péru ; Saphéd-jamrúd. (Guz.)
 Sudu-péra ; Sudu-pera-gadi. (Cing.) Málaká-phiú. (Bur.).

Amrúd **امروء** is a proper Arabic and Persian name for *Pear*, but in India it is often used for *Guava*.

Véranná is the Malyalim name given to *P. pyriferum* in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. III, Tab. 34,) but it is the name of another plant.

Jám is applied to *Guava* in Dukhni, but in Bengali to the fruit of *Syzigium jambolanum*. The Dukhni name for the latter is *Jámún*.

500. PSIDIUM POMIFERUM, Linn. (Fruit of-- Red Guava.)

Amrúde-aḥmar **امروء احمر**. (Arab.) Amrúde-surkh
 لال سفري آم. (Pers.) Lál-safrí-ám
 Lál-jám **لال جام**. (Duk.) Shivappu-goyyá-pazham
 శివప్ప గోయ్యపాళమ్. (Tam.) Erra-jám-pandū
 ఎర్రజొంపండు ; Erra-goyyá-pandū
 ఎర్రకాయపండు. (Tel.) Chem-péra
 చెంపెర ; Chem-pérakka చెంపెరక ; Chovanna-malák-
 kappéra చొవనమలకకప్పెర. (Malyal.) Kempu-shibé-
 hanṇu కెంపుశిబే, ఘణ్ణ. (Can.) Lál-góḍāchhi-phal ; Lál-
 piyará. (Beng.) Rakta-amruta-phalam ; Rakta-bahu-
 bija-phalam. (Sans.) Támbaḍa-jámba ; Támbaḍa-túp-kél. (Mah.)
 Lál-piyára ; Lálpéru ; Lál-jamrúd. (Guz.) Rat-péra ; Rata-
 péra-gadi. (Cing.) Málakí-ní. (Bur.).

See the remarks under the preceding plant.

501. PSORALIA CORYLIFOLIA, Linn. (*Seeds of*)

Bávanchiyán با و نجیان ; Bávchiyán با و چیان ;
 Bávanchi با و نجی . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kárpó-kariṣhi கார்போகரிசி ;
 Kárpuvá-ariṣhi கார்புவாஅரிசி . (*Tam.*) Bhávanchi-
 vittulu భవంచీవీతులు ; Kálugeṣṭh-ṣha-vittulu కాలగిజ్జవీతులు ;
 Káru-bógi-vittulu కారుబోగివీతులు ; Kála-ginja కాలగింజ . (*Tel.*)
 Bávachi ; Hakúch. (*Beng.*) Bávachyá. (*Mah.*).

See the remarks under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with reference to the name *Mushk-dínah*.

502. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (*Indian Kino tree.*)

Bijésar بجیسر ; Bijésar-ká-per بجیسر کا پیر . (*Hind.*)
 Bijesar-ká-jhár بجیسر کا جہاڑ . (*Duk.*) Véngai-maram
 வெங்கைமரம் . (*Tam.*) Végi వేగి ; Véghisa వేగిస ; Éghisa ఏగిస .
 (*Tel.*) Véṇṇa వెణ్ణ ; Vēṇṇa-maram వెణ్ణమరం . (*Mal-
 yal.*) Pít-ṣhál or Pít-sál. (*Beng.*) Gam-málu. (*Cing.*).

In some works on Botany, the above plant is referred to the Tab. 25, Vol. vi, in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the plant figured there is neither *P. marsupium*, nor is the Malayalam name *Karintakarai* 'കരിന്തകരൈ' applicable to it. Although the leaves in the *Fig.* are *emarginate* and therefore they look like those of *P. marsupium*, yet the petals are of equal size and of the same form. Whereas the corolla in the plant under examination is *papilionaceous*.

503. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (*Gum of—Indian Kino.*)

Dammul-akhvaine-hindi دم الاخوين ہندی . (*Arab.*)
 Khúne-siyávusháne-hindi خون سیاوشان ہندی . (*Pers.*)
 Hírā-dókhī هیرادوکی ; Khólar-mandá کھولر منڈا ;
 Rang-barat رنگ برت . (*Hind.*) Náṭ-ká-dammul-akhvain
 ناٹ کا دم الاخوين . (*Duk.*) Kāṇḍāmiruga-mirattam

காண்டாமிருகமிரத்தம். (Tam.) Gāṇḍāmrugam-netturu
 గాంధామ్యుగంసెత్తురు. (Tel.) Vēṅṅap-paṣha വെങ്ങുപശ.
 (Malyal.).

See the remarks under *Kino*.

504. PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, Linn. (*Wood of—Red Sandal-wood.*)

Ṣandale-aḥmar صندل احمر. (Arab.) Ṣandale-surkḥ
 رگت چندن. (Hind.) Ragat-chandan . صندل سرخ. (Pers.)
 Lāl-chandan لال چندن. (Duk.) Sheṇ-ṣhandanam செஞ்
 சந்தனம். (Tam.) Erra-gandhapu-chekka ఎర్రగంధపుచెక్క ;
 Rakta-chandanam రక్తచందనం ; Rakta-gandham రక్తగంధం ;
 Kuchandanam కుచందనం. (Tel.) Rakta-channanam രക്ത
 ചന്നനം. (Malyal.) Kempu-gandha-chekke ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಚೆಕ್ಕೆ.
 (Can.) Rakta-chondon. (Beng.) Agar-gandhakāśṭaha.
 (Sans.) Tāmbaḍa-chandaṇa; Tāmbaḍa-gandhācha-chekká.
 (Mah.) Rat-handuṇ. (Cing.) Saṇḍaku; Naṣa-ni. (Bur.).

In some books, the above Burmese names are improperly applied to *Sandal-wood*.

505. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn.

Shajratur-rummán شجرة الرمان. (Arab.) Darakhte-
 nár نار دخت. (Pers.) Anár-ká-pér انار کا پیر. (Hind.)
 Anár-ká-jhár انار کا جھڑ. (Duk.) Máḍalai-ch-chedi
 மாதலைச்செடி. (Tam.) Dānimma-cheṭṭu దానిమ్మచెట్టు ;
 Dādima-cheṭṭu దాదిమచెట్టు ; Dālimba-cheṭṭu దారింబచెట్టు.
 (Tel.) Mátalam-cheṭi മാതളംചെടി. (Malyal.) Dālimbe-
 gidá దారింబగిడా. (Can.) Dālim-gáchh. (Beng.) Dādima-
 vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dālimba-jháḍa. (Mah.) Dādam-nu-
 jháḍa. (Guz.) Deluṇ-gahá. (Cing.) Ṣale-biṇ or Talí-biṇ.
 (Bur.).

506. **PUNICA GRANATUM** Linn. (*Fruit of—Pomegranate.*)

Rummán رمان; Ráná رانا. (*Arab.*) Anár انار; Nár نار. (*Pers.*) Anár انار; Dáram دارم. (*Hind.*) Anár انار. (*Duk.*) Mádaḷaip-pazham மாதலைப்பழம். (*Tam.*) Dānimma-paṇḍu దానిమ్మపండు; Dáḍima-paṇḍu దాడిమపండు; Dálimba-paṇḍu దాలింబపండు. (*Tel.*) Mátalam-pazham മാതളം. (*Malyal.*) Dálimbe-káyi దాలింబేకాయి. (*Can.*) Anár; Dalim. (*Beng.*) Dáḍima-phalam. (*Sans.*) Dálimba. (*Mah.*) Dáram; Dádam. (*Guz.*) Delun or Dellun. (*Cing.*) Šalé-ši or Talí-ši. (*Bur.*)

The *sweet* and *sour* varieties of *Pomegranate* are distinguished by adding those words to each of the synonymes in the text.

507. **PUNICA GRANATUM**, Linn. (*Male variety of.*)

Darakhte-gulnár درخت گلنار. (*Pers.*) Gulnár-ká-per گلنار کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Gulnár-ká-jhár گلنار کا جہاز; Gule-anár-ká-jhár گل انار کا جہاز. (*Duk.*) Pú-madaḷai பூமாதலை. (*Tam.*) Puvvu-dānimma పువ్వుదానిమ్మ. (*Tel.*) Pú-mádaḷam పూమాతളం. (*Malyal.*) Huṣhi-dálimbe ಹುಳಿದಾಲಿಂಬೆ. (*Can.*) Mal-delun. (*Cing.*) Gul-anár-nu-phíl. (*Guz.*)

508. **PYRETHRI RADIX**. (*Pellitory of Spain or Pellitory root.*)

Aáqarqarhá عاقرقرح; Aúdul-qarḥ عودا لقرح; Aaqar-qarhá عاقرقرح. (*Arab.*) Akalkará الكلکرا. (*Pers.*) Aqal-qara اقلقرا; Akarkará اکرکرا. (*Hind.*) Aqalqórá اقلقورا. (*Duk.*) Akkirá-káram அக்கிரகாரம். (*Tam.*) Akkí-káram అక్కరకారం; Ákala-karra అకలకర. (*Tel.*) Akki-karuká అക്കరికరక; Akkilá-káram అക്കలెలకారం. (*Malyal.*) Akkalá-karé అక్కలకర. (*Can.*) Ákar-kará. (*Beng.*)

Akkal-kará. (*Mah.*) Akar-karo. (*Guz.*) Kúkaij-á or Kúkayá. (*Bur.*).

509. PYRUS CYDONIA, *Linn. Syn.* CYDONIA VULGARIS, *Pers.* (*Seeds of—Quince seeds*).

Habbus-safarjal حب السفرجل. (*Arab.*) Bihí-dánah تخم آبی به دانه ; Beh-dánah به دانه ; Tukhme-ábí تخم آبی. (*Pers.*) Beh-dánah به دانه. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shímai-mádalai-virai சைமமாதலைவிரை. (*Tam.*) Shíma-dálíma-vittulu శిమదాలిమవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Shíme-dálimba-bíja శిమే దాలింబిబిజా. (*Can.*).

Beh-dánah and *Bé-dánah* being nearly the same in their pronunciation, they are occasionally confounded with each other. The latter is the name of a variety of *Raisins* which are small and seedless, and is often applied to all kinds of *Raisins* without distinction.

510. PYRRHOSIA HORSFIELDII, *Blume.* (*Nut of—Wild-nutmeg*).

Janglí-jáé-phal جنگلی جائے پھل. (*Hind.*) Janglí jáphal جنگلی جائے پھل. (*Duk.*) Káttu-jádik-káy கட்டி ஜடிககாய். (*Tam.*) Adavi-jáji-káya అడవిజజికాయ. (*Tel.*) Káttu-játik-ká కిడ్డుజాతికాయ. (*Malyal.*) Ban-jáé-phal. (*Beng.*).

Q.

511. QUISQUALIS INDICA, *Linn.* (*Rango creeper*).

Rāngún-kí-bél رنگون کی بیل. (*Duk.*) Irāngún-malli இரங்குன்மல்லி. (*Tam.*) Rāngūnu-malle-chettu రంగునుమల్లె చెట్టు. (*Tel.*).

R.

512. RAIDÆ, *Sp. of. (Oil. of—Fish oil.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

513. RADIX CHINENSIS, (*China Root*).

Ḳhashabus-ṣíní لصيني خشب ; Aṣluṣ-ṣíní اصل الصيني
(*Arab.*) Chób-chíní چوب چيني. (*Pers., Hind., Duk.,*
and Beng.) Chóp-chinní. (*Mah.*) Chób-chinní (*Guz.*).

514. RANDIA DUMETORUM, *Lam. (Nut of—Emetic Nut).*

Jouzul-qai جوزا لقي ; Jouzul-Kouṣal جوزا لكوثل.
(*Arab.*) Mén-phal مين پهل (*Hind.*) Ménd-phal ميند پهل
Méḍ-phal ميڈ پهل. (*Duk.*) Marukkāḷaṇ-káy மருக்காளங்
காய். (*Tam.*) Manga-káyalu మంగకాయలు ; Mranga-káyalu
మ్రంగకాయలు ; Mandá-káyalu మందకాయలు. (*Tel.*) Karalik-
kaya കരളിക്കായ. (*Malyal.*) Mén-phal. (*Beng.*) Kukuru-
mán. (*Cing.*).

One of the above Arabic names, Jouzulqai جوزا لقي, is applied to *Strychnos Nux Vomica* in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, *Materia Indica*, &c., which is a dangerous error and should be carefully avoided.

515. RAPHANUS SATIVUS, *Linn. (Root of—Radish).*

Fujl فجل. (*Arab.*) Turb ترب. (*Pers.*) Múli ولی.
(*Hind.*) Mulli ملی. (*Duk.*) Mullāṅgi முள்ளங்கி. (*Tam.*)
Mullangi ముల్లంగి. (*Tel.*) Mullangi ముల్లంగి. (*Can.*) Múlá ;
Múli. (*Beng.*) Mólá or Moulá. (*Bur.*).

516. RHAZYA STRICTA, *Dec.*Sevar ; Sihar ; Ishvarg: (*Mukráni*).517. RHEUM. (*Rhubarb.*)Rávand رَا وَند. (*Arab.*) Révand رِي وَند. (*Pers.*)Révand-chíní رِي وَند چيني. (*Hind.*) Révan-chíní رِي وَند چيني.(*Duk.*) Iréval-chinni இரோவல்சின்னி ; Majjat-chinak-kizhangu மஞ்சட்சீனக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Réval-chinni రేవల చిన్ని ; Pasupu-chína-gadḍa పసుపుచీనగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Rév-chinnni রেবচিনি. (*Can.*) Révan-chini. (*Beng.*) Réval-chinní. (*Mah.*) Révan-chini. (*Guz.*).518. RHEUM EMODI, *Wall.*519. RHEUM MOORCROFTIANUM, *Roy.*520. RHEUM WEBBIANUM, *Roy.*

}	Root of—
	<i>I n d i a n</i>
	<i>Rhubarb.</i>

Rávande-hindí رَا وَند ہندی. (*Arab.*) Révande-hindíہندی رِي وَند چيني. (*Pers.*) Híndí-révand-chíní رِي وَند چيني.(*Hind.*) Nát-kí-révanchíni نَاط کی رِي وَند چيني. (*Duk.*)

Nátṭu-iréval-chinni நாட்டு இரோவல்சின்னி ; Nátṭu-majjat-

chínak-kizhangu நாட்டு மஞ்சட்சீனக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Nátṭu-

réval-chinni నాట్టు రేవల చిన్ని ; Nátṭu-pasupu-chína-gadḍa నాట్టు

పసుపుచీనగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Nát-révá-chinni నాట్ రేవచিনি. (*Can.*)Banglá-révan-chini. (*Beng.*) Mulká-cha-révalchinní. (*Mah.*)Gámni-révanchini. (*Guz.*).521. RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS, *Nees.*Pálak-jóhí پَالَك جُوہی ; Jói-pání جوئی پانی. (*Hind.*)Kabútar-Ká-jhár کبوتر کا جھار. (*Duk.*) Nága-malli నాకమలలి. (*Tam.*) Nágamalle నాగమల. (*Tel.*) Puzhuk-kolli పుచ్చ

కొల్లి ; Pushpa-kédal పుష్పకెడల ; Nágamallich-chet:

നാഗമല്ലി. (Malyal.) Nága-mallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲಗೆ. (Can.)
Anitta. (Cing.).

522. RHUS SUCCEDANEA, Linn. (Galls of.)

Kákrasingí . (Hind.) Kákarsingí ;
or Kákad-singí . (Duk.) Kákkaṭa-ṣhingi
காகடசிங்கி ; Karkátaka-ṣhingi கற்காடகசிங்கி. (Tam.) Kákara-
ṣhingi కకరశంఖ. (Tel.) Kákada-ṣhingi. (Mah.).

523. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (Castor Oil
plant.)

Shajratul-khirvaa شجرة الخروع. (Arab.) Darakhte-
bédanjir درخت بيدانجير. (Pers.) Arandká-pér
Arandí-ká-pér . (Hind.) Yarandí-ká-jhár
يارندي کا جہار. (Duk.) Ámanakkam-chēdi
(Tam.) Ámudapu-chettu అమదపుచెట్టు. (Tel.) Ávanakku
అవానక. (Malyal.) Karala-gidá కరళగిడా. (Can.)
Bhérandá-gáchh. (Beng.) Yeranda-vrikshaha. (Sans.)
Yarandícha-jháda. ; (Mah.) Yerandi-nu-jháda. (Guz.)
Endaru-gahá. (Cing.) Kesú-bin. (Bur.).

In Bengali, *Bhérandá* is the name of *R. communis* and *Eranda* of *Jatropha curcas*; but the latter is the name of the former plant in Hindustani. This is a source of confusion in some books, where both names are used synonymously, or confounded with each other.

524. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. (Seeds of—
Castor Oil Seeds.)

Khirvaa خروع ; Bazrul-khirvaa بزر الخروع. (Arab.)
Bédanjir تخم بيدانجير ; Tuḥme bédanjir . (Pers.)
Arandí . (Hind.) Arandí-ké-bínj ;
Arandí-ké-bínj . (Hind.) Yarandí . (Mah.)

Yarandi-ké-binj يرندي کے بينج (*Duk.*) Ámaṇakku-muttu
 ஆமணக்குமுத்து ; Ámaṇakkan-kottai ஆமணக்கங்கொட்டை.
 (*Tam.*) Ámudapu-vittulu ఆముదపువీడులు. (*Tel.*) Ávaṇakkín-
 kuru ആവണക്കിൻകുരു. (*Malyal.*) Haralu ಹರಳು. (*Can.*)
 Bhérand or Bhérandā. (*Beng.*) Yéranda-bijam. (*Sans.*)
 Erandicha-bija. (*Mah.*) Yerandi. (*Guz.*) Endaru or En-
 daru-atṭa. (*Cing.*) Keṣu-zi. (*Bur.*).

525. **RICINUS COMMUNIS**, *Linn.* (*The small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant*).

Shajratul-khirvaṇṇus-ṣaghīr شجرة الخروع الصغير (*Arab.*)
 Darakhte-bédanjīre-khurd درخت بيدانجير خرد (*Pers.*)
 Chhóṭi-arand-ká-pér چھوٹی ارند کا پیر ; Chhóṭi-arandí-ká-
 pér چھوٹی ارندی کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Chitlī-yarandi-ká-jhār
 چھوٹی یرندی کا جھار ; Chhóṭi-yarandi-ká-jhār چھلی یرندی کا جھار
 (*Duk.*) Chittāmaṇakkaṇ-chedi சிட்டாமணக்கஞ்செடி. (*Tam.*)
 Chittāmadapu-chettu చిట్టాముదపుచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Cheru-kottā
 ചെറുകൊട്ട ; Chitrāvaṇakkam-chedi ചിത്രാവണക്കഞ്ചെടി
 (*Malyal.*) Chittā-harala-gidā ചിറ്റാഹരളനിടാ. (*Can.*)
 Chhóṭa-Bhérandā-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Lahana-erandicha-jhāda.
 (*Mah.*) Nāni-yerandi-nu-jhāda. (*Guz.*) Punji-endaru-gahā.
 (*Cing.*).

526. **RICINUS COMMUNIS**, *Linn.* (*Seeds of the Small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant*).

Khirvaṇṇus-ṣaghīr خروع الصغير ; Bazrul-khirvaṇṇus-ṣaghīr
 ; Bédanjīre-khurd بیدانجير خرد (*Arab.*) بزر الخروع الصغير
 Tukhme-bédanjīre-khurd تخم بیدانجير خرد. (*Pers.*)
 Chhóṭi-arand چھوٹی ارند ; Chhóṭi-arand-ké-binj
 ; چھوٹی ارندی ; Chhóṭi-arandí چھوٹی ارندی کے بينج

Chhóti-arandí-ké-bínj چھوٹی ارندی کے بیج (Hind.)
Chitlí-yarandí چٹلی یرندی ; *Chitlí - yarandí - ké-bínj*
 چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج ; *Chhóti-yarandí* چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج ;
Chhóti-yarandí-ké-bínj چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج (Duk.)
Chittāmanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்குமுத்து ; *Chittāmanakka-*
kottai சிட்டாமணக்கங்கொடை. (Tam.) *Chittāmudapu-*
vittulu చిత్తాముదపువ్వులు. (Tel.) *Chitrāvanakkin-kuru* ചിത്രവനക്കിൻകുരു.
 (Malyal.) *Chittā-haraḷu* ചിട്ടാദരള. (Can.) *Chhóta-bhérand.* (Beng.) *Lahana-erandicha-bijá.*
 (Mah.) *Nāni-yerandí.* (Guz.) *Punji-endaru-aṭṭa.* (Cing).

For the names of *Castor Oil* from the two above varieties of *Ricinus communis*, see under *Oleum Ricini*.

527. ROCCELLA FUCIFORMIS, D. C.

528. ROCK SALT.

Milhul-hajar ملح الحجر ; *Milhe-tabar zad* ملح طبرزد .
 (Arab.) *Namake-sang* نمک سنگ. (Pers.) *Séndhā-lón*
 سیندہا لون ; *Séndā-lón* سیندہا لون ; *Séndhā - namak*
 سیندہا نمک ; *Séndā-namak* سیندہا نمک (Hind.)
Sóndā-namak سوندہا نمک. (Duk.) *Induppu* இந்துப்பு ;
Indunāt-tuppu இந்துநாட்டுப்பு ; *Shindu-désha-vuppu* சிந்துதே
 சவுப்பு ; *Shóma-nuppu* சோமனுப்பு ; *Shayindu-lavanam* சயி
 ந்துலவணம். (Tam.) *Induppu* ఇందుప్పు ; *Shayindu-lavanam*
 శయింకులవణం ; *Shindu-désha-vuppu* శిందుదేశపుప్పు ; *Chandru-*
duppu చంద్రుడుప్పు. (Tel.) *Intuppa* ഇന്തുപ്പ. (Malyal.).

529. ROSA CENTIFOLIA, Linn. (Hundred-leaved or Cabbage Rose).

Vard ورد ; *Varde-ahmar* وردہاجر ; *Vardul-ahmar*
 گل گلاب گل سرخ ; *Gule-surkh* وردہاجر. (Arab.) *Gule-guláb*
 گل گلاب گل پھول ; *Guláb-ká-phúl* گل گلاب گل پھول (Pers.)

(Hind. and Duk.) Irójá-pushpam இரோஜாபுஷ்பம்; Guláp-pú குலாப்பூ; Irójá-p-pú இரோஜாப்பூ. (Tam.) Rójá-puvvu ரோஜாபுவ்வு; Rójá-pushpam ரோஜாபுஷ்பம்; Gulá-puvvu குலாபுவ்வு. (Tel.) Paninir-pushpam പനിനീർപുഷ്പം. (Malyal.) Gulábi-huvvu ಗುಲಾಬಿಹುವ್ವು. (Can.) Góláp-phúl. (Beng.) Gulábácha-phúla. (Mah.) Guláb-nu-phúl. (Guz.) Rosa-mal. (Cing.) Nesi-poen or Nezzi-poén. (Bur.).

The names of *Rose-water*, *Confection* and *Attar* or *Utr* of *Roses*, are as follows:—

Rose Water.

Mául-varḍ ما'الورد. (Arab.) Guláb گلاب; Aarqegule-surkh عرق گل سرخ. (Pers.) Guláb گلاب. (Hind. and Duk.) Panníru பன்னீரு. (Tam.) Panníru పన్నీరు. (Tel.) Pani-nír പനിനീർ. (Malyal.) Panníru ಪನ್ನೀರು. (Can.) Góláp; Góláp-páni. (Beng.) Guláb; Pannir. (Mah.) Guláb; Guláb-nu-páni. (Guz.).

Confection of Roses.

Julanjabín جُلَنْجَبِين. (Arab.) Gulangabin گُلَنْجَبِين; Gul-qand گل‌قند; Gul-shakar گلشکر. (Pers.) Gul-qand گُل‌قند. (Hind.) Gulqan گُل‌قن. (Duk.) Gul-kandu குல்கந்து; Rójá-pú-tittippu ரோஜாப்பூதித்திப்ப. (Tam.) Gulkandu గుల్‌కండు. (Tel.) Gul-kant ഗുൽ‌കന്ത. (Malyal.) Rangu-lámi. (Cing.).

Attar or Utr of Roses.

Aitrul-varḍ عطرالورد; Aitrul-varḍul-ahmar عطرالورد الاحمر. (Arab.) Aitre-guláb عطر گلاب; Aitre-gulc-surkh عطر گل سرخ. (Pers.) Gulábi-aitr گلابی عطر; Guláb-ká-aitr گلاب کا عطر. (Hind.) Guláb-ká-attar گلاب کا عطر. (Duk.) Guláb-attar

குலாப்அத்தர். (Tam.) Gulábi-attaru గులాబీఅత్తరు. (Tel.)
 Panini-rattar പനിനീരത്തർ. (Malyal.) Gulábi-attar
 గులాబీఅత్తరు. (Can.) Guláp-atar. (Beng.) Gulábá-cha-atar.
 (Mah.) Guláb-nu-atar. (Guz.) Rója-mal-kandum. (Cing.).

530. ROYLEA ELEGANS, Wall.

Patkaru. (Beng.).

531. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, Linn. (Root of.)

Fóvvah فود ; Fóvvahuş-şabbá-ghin فو و ا لصبا غين.
 (Arab.) Rúnás روناس. (Pers.) Majíth مجیث ; Manjíth
 منجیث. (Hind.) Manjít منجیث. (Duk.) Manjitti
 మంజిత్తి ; Shevvelli శేవ్వెల్లి. (Tam.) Manjishṭa మంజిష్ఠ
 ష్ట ; Támra-valli తామ్రవల్లి. (Tel.) Man-chetṭi మంచెత్తి.
 (Malyal.) Manjushṭá మంజుష్ఠ. (Can.) Manjít. (Beng.)
 Kála-méshiká. (Sans.) Manjeshṭa. (Mah.) Manjista ;
 Velmadata. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

532. RUMEX VESICARIUS, Linn.

Hummáz حمض or Hammáz حمض. (Arab.) Turshah
 ترشه. (Pers.) Chúká چوکا. (Hind.) Chukkah چکه.
 (Duk.) Shukkán-kirai శక్కాన్కిరై. (Tam.) Shukku-
 kúráku శక్కుకూరకు. (Tel.) Chukár-sák. (Beng.) Kalá-
 khén-bouñ. (Bur.).

533. RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Pers.

Féjan فيجن. (Arab.) Sadáb سداب. (Pers. and
 Hind.) Sadáf سداف. (Duk.) Arvadā అర్వదా. (Tam.)
 Sadāpa సదాప ; Arudu అరుదు. (Tel.) Nágadāli-sappu నాగదాలి-సప్పు.
 (Can.) Sadāpaha. (Sans.) Sadāp ; Sitāp.
 (Guz.) Aruda. (Cing.).

S.

534. **SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM**, Linn. (*Sugar-cane.*)

Qaşabus-sakar قصب السكر ; Qaşabe-sakar قصب شكر .
 (Arab.) Nai-shakar نیشکر . (Pers.) Úkh اوکھ ; Ganná گنا .
 (Hind.) Gāndá گانڈا . (Duk.) Karumbu கரும்பு . (Tam.)
 Cheruku చెరుకు ; Árukaṇupula-kranuga ఆరుకణపులకరానూగు ;
 Kaṇupula-cheruku కణపులచెరుకు . (Tel.) Karinpa കരിമ്പ .
 (Malyal.) Khabbu ഖബ്ബ . (Can.) Úk ; Ganna . (Beng.)
 Ikshuhu. (Sans.) Úś . (Mah.) Sérđi ; Naisakar. (Guz.)
 Úk. (Cing.) Kiyán or Kian. (Bur.).

535. **SACCHARUM**. (*Sugar.*)

Sukkar سكر ; Sakkar سكر . (Arab.) Shakar شكر .
 (Pers. and Hind.) Shakkar شكر . (Duk.) Sharukkarai
 சரூக்கரை . (Tam.) Shakkara శక్కర . (Tel.) Sharkkara
 ശക്കര ; Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര . (Malyal.) Sakkare ടക്ടർ .
 (Can.) Bhúra ; Chini. (Beng.) Sharkarā ; Panjasáram.
 (Sans.) Sákhar. (Mah.) Sakkar ; Chini ; Búto : Klánd.
 (Guz.) Síni ; Sakkere. (Cing.) Şaghia or Tagiyá. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the varieties of Sugar, Jaggery, and Sugar-candy, which are commonly met with in the bazaars of India :—

Sugar.

a. Country Sugar—Sakkarul-hind سكر الهند . (Arab.)
 Shakare-hindí شكر هندی . (Pers.) Lál-shakar لال شكر . (Hind.)
 Makhtúmi-shakkar مختومي شكر . (Duk.) Nūṣṣu-pharukkari
 നൂസ്സുപറുക്കരി . (Tam.) Nūṣṣu-phakkaru നൂസ്സുപക്കര . (Tel.)

Núttu-sharkkara നാട്ടുശക്കര ; *Núttu-panjasúra* നാട്ടുപഞ്ചസാര.
(Malyal.) *Núṭ-sakkare* నాట సక్కరే. (Can.) *Banglá-chíni*.
(Beng.) *Désha-sharkarú*; *Désha-panjasúram*. (Sans.) *Mulkúcha-súkhar*. (Mah.) *Gúmni-sakkar*; *Gúmni-chíni*; *Gúmni-búro*;
Gúmni-khánd. (Guz.) *Kala-saghiá* or *Kala-ṭigiyá*. (Bur.).

b. White Sugar—*Sakkarul-abyaz* سكر ابيض. (Arab.)
Shakare-supé سكر سپید. (Pers.) *Suféd-shakar* سفید شکر;
Chíni چینی. (Hind.) *Chíni-shakkar* چینی شکر. (Duk.) *Chíná-sharukkarai* சீனாசருக்கரை; *Vellai-sharukkarai* வெள்ளைசருக்கரை.
(Tam.) *Chíná-shakkara* சீனாசக்கர; *Tella-shakkara* తెల్ల సక్కర.
(Tel.) *Ven-sharkkara* വെൺശക്കര; *Ven-panjasúra* വെൺ പഞ്ചസാര. (Malyal.) *Biḷi-sakkare* బిల్లిసక్కరే. (Can.) *Dhóp-chíni*. (Beng.) *Shvéta-sharkarú*; *Shvéta-panjasúram*. (Sans.)
Pándhara-súkhar. (Mah.) *Saphéd-sakkar*; *Ujlo-chíni*; *Ujlo-búro*;
Ujlo-khánd. (Guz.) *Saghiá-phiú* or *Ṭagiyá-phiú*. (Bur.).

c. Coarse Sugar—*Búrú* بورا. (Hind.) *Búrú-shakkar*
Búra-sharukkarai بورا شکر. (Duk.) *Búra-sharukkarai* బూరాసరుక్కరై. (Tam.)
Búra-shakkara బూరాసక్కర. (Tel.).

d. Raw-sugar—*Ráb-shakkar* راب شکر; *Ráb-kí-shakkar*
Ráp-sharukkarai راب کی شکر. (Duk.) *Ráp-sharukkarai* రాప్సరుక్కరై. (Tam.)
Ráp-shakkara రాప్సక్కర. (Tel.).

e. Loaf-sugar—*Qand* قند. (Hind.) *Qand-kí-shakkar*
Kan-sharukkarai قند کی شکر. (Duk.) *Kan-sharukkarai* కంశరుక్కరై. (Tam.)
Kan-shakkara కన్సక్కర. (Tel.).

Jaggery.

a. Jaggery (of Sugar-cane)—*Qand* قند. (Arab.) *Kand*
Gur گند. (Pers.) *Gur* گڑ. (Hind.) *Gúr* گور. (Duk.) *Vellam*
వెల్లం. (Tam.) *Bellamu* బెల్లము. (Tel.) *Vella* వెల్లు;
Sharkkara ശക്കര. (Malyal.) *Bella* బెల్ల. (Can.) *Akuru*. (Cing.).

b. Palmyra Jaggery—*Tár-ká-gur* تار کا گڑ. (Hind.) *Tár-kí-gúr* تار کی گور. (Duk.) *Panai-vellam* పానీవెల్లం. (Tam.)
Táṭi-bellamu తాటిబెల్లము. (Tel.) *Pana-vella* పనవెల్లు; *Pana-sharkkara* పనశക്കర. (Malyal.) *Túlc-bella* తాళిబెల్ల. (Can.)
Tal-akuru. (Cing.).

c. Coconut Jaggery—*Náriyal-ká-gur* ناریل کا گڑ . (Hind.) *Nárel-ká-gúr* ناریل کا گڑ . (Duk.) *Tenna-vellam* தென்ன வெல்லம். (Tam.) *Tenkáya-bellamu* టెంకాయ బెల్లము. (Tel.) *Téngá-vella* തെങ്കായവെല്ല; *Téngá-sharkkara* തെങ്കായശക്കര. (Malyal.) *Kangina-kúyi-bella* കണ്ടിന കായబെല്ല. (Can.) *Pál-akuru*. (Cing.).

d. Jaggery of *Phoenix sylvestris*—*Sandólé-ká-gur* سندولے کا گڑ . (Hind.) *Sandólé-ká-gúr* سندولے کا گڑ; *Séndí-ká-gúr* سیندی کا گڑ . (Duk.) *Ích-cha-vellam* ஈச்சவெல்லம். (Tam.) *Íta-bellamu* ఇతబెల్లము. (Tel.) *Ínte-vella* ഇന്തവെല്ല; *Ínte-sharkkara* ഇന്തശക്കര. (Malyal.) *Indí-akuru*. (Cing.).

e. Jaggery of *Caryota urens*.—*Marí-ká-gur* माड़ी का गड़ . (Hind.) *Múri-ká-gúr* माड़ी का गड़ . (Duk.) *Xúndaṛ-panai-vellam* கூந்தற்பனை வெல்லம். (Tam.).

Sugar-candy.

a. Sugar candy (of *Sugar-cane*)—*Nabát* نبات . (Arab.) *Qande-suféd* قند سفید; *Kande-supéd* کند سپید . (Pers.) *Misrí* مصري . (Hind. and Duk.) *Karkandú* கற்கண்டு. (Tam.) *Kala-kanda* కలకండా. (Tel.) *Kalkanṭu* കൽകണ്ടു. (Malyal.) *Kalkanda* కల్కండా. (Can.) *Misri*. (Beng.) *Súkari*. (Cing.).

b. Palmyra Sugar-candy—*Túr-ki-mişrí* تاركي مصرى . (Hind. and Duk.) *Panai-karkandú* பனை கற்கண்டு. (Tam.) *Túṭi-kala-kanda* తుటికలకండా. (Tel.) *Pana-kalkanṭu* పనకల్కకണ്ടు. (Malyal.) *Túṭe-kalkanda* తుట్ కల్కండా. (Can.) *Tal-súkarí*. (Cing.).

536. SALEP.

Şaḷab-mişrí ثعلب مصرى; *Kḥuṣyus-şaḷab* خصي الثعلب; *Kḥuṣyatus-şaḷab* خصية الثعلب . (Arab.) *Şaḷab-mişrí* ثعلب مصري . (Pers., Hind. and Duk.) *Şhálá-mişhiri* శాలామిశిరి. (Tam.) *Sálá-misiri* సాలమిసిరి. (Tel.) *Sálá-mişhri* సాలామిశ్రి. (Malyal.) *Chhálé-michhri*. (Beng.) *Sálama-misri*. (Mah.) *Sálammisri*. (Guz.) *Salama-misiri*. (Cing.) *Sála-misri*. (Bur.).

537. SALICORNIA BRACHIATA, Roxb.

Koyalu కొయలు. (Tel.).

538 SALICORNIA INDICA, Willd.

Umari உமரி, (Tam.) Koyyapippili కొయ్యపిప్పిలి. (Tel.)

Jódupalang. (Beng.).

539. SALIX CAPREA, Linn.

Khiláf خلا ف. (Arab.) Bede-mushk بیدمشک
(Pers.).

540. SALIX CAPREA, Linn. (Water of.)

Mául-Khiláf ما' ا لخلا ف. (Arab.) Aarqe-béde-
muslk عرق بیدمشک. (Pers.) Béde-mushk-ká-paraq
(Duk.).

541. SALIX TETRASPERMA, Roxb.

Páni-jamá پانی جما. (Hind.) Jamti-kí-bél جمتی کی بیل
Jamti-ká pattá جمتی کا پتا. (Duk.) Áttrupálai அத்ருபலை.
(Tam.) Étipála ఏటిపాల. (Tel.) Átrapála అత్రపాల.
(Malyal.) Páni-jomá. (Beng.).

542. SALSOLA. (SUAEDA) INDICA.

Ella-kúra ఎల్లకూర. (Tel.).

543. SALVADORA WIGHTIANA, Planch. · Syn.
S. INDICA, Wight ; S. PERSICA, Roxb.

Arák اراك. (Arab.) Darahto-misvak درخت مسواک.
(Pers.) Pilú پیلو. (Hind.) Pilú-ká-jhar پیلو کا جھار.
(Duk.) Kalarva కలరవ ; Karkol-maram కర్కలమరమ్.
(Tam.) Varagōgu వరగోగు. (Tel.) Pilú. (Beng.) Piln-
nu-jháda. (Guz.).

544. SALVADORA INDICA, Roy.

Arák اراك. (Arab.) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواک. (Pers.) Bará-pílú برآپیلو. (Hind.) Peru-kalarvá பெருகள்ளா ; K'ulol-maram கார்லொம்ரம். (Tam.) Peddavaragógu పెద్దవరగొగు. (Tel.) Pílu. (Beng.).

545. SALVADORA PERSICA, Linn.

Arák اراك. (Arab.) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواک. (Pers.) Chhótá-pílú چھوٹا پیلو. (Hind. and Duk.) Shíru-kalarvá சிறுகள்ளா. (Tam.) Chinna-varagógu చిన్నవరగొగు ; Pinna-varagógu పిన్నవరగొగు. (Tel.) Pílu. (Beng.).

546. SANDORICUM INDICUM, Cav. (Wood of.)

Chandan چندن. (Duk.) Shéva-maram శేవమరమ్. (Tam.) Chéva-mánu చేవమాను. (Tel.) Šitto-biṇ or Titto-biṇ. (Bur.).

In Hindustani *Chandan* is one of the designations of *Sandal-wood*, but in Dukhni it is applied to the inner wood of any plant, which is red or reddish black; particularly to that of the above tree.

547. SANTALUM ALBUM, Linn. Syn. SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Linn. (Wood of—Sandal-wood.)

Şandale-abyaz صندل ابيض. (Arab.) Şandale-supéd صندل سپيد. (Pers.) Chandan چندن ; Sufed-chandan سفيد چندن. (Hind.) Şandal صندل. (Duk.) Şhandanak-kattai శంధనక్కడి. (Tam.) Gandhapu-chekka గంధపుచెక్క. (Tel.) Chandana-muṭṭi చందనముట్టి. (Malyal.) Gandhadá-chekke గంధదాచెక్క. (Can.) Chondon ; Sádachondon ; Sandal. (Beng.) Shri-gandha-káshṭaha. (Sans.) Gandhácha-kóda. (Mah.) Súkéṭ. (Guz.) Sudu-handuṇ ; Handuṇ. (Cing.) Naşaphiyu ; Sandakú. (Bur.).

The following are the names of the essential Oil of Sandal-wood.

Aitre-sandal عطر صندل . (Pers.) *Sandal-ká-uītr* صندل کا عطر . (Hind.) *Sandal-ká-uītar* صندل کا عطر . (Duk.).

548. *SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS*, Vahl. (Nut of—Soap-nut.)

Findaqe-hindi فندق هندی or *Fandaqe-hindí* فندق هندی ; *Bandaqe-hindí* فندق هندی . (Arab.) *Ratah* رته . (Pers.) *Ríthá* ریٹھا or *Riṭhah* ریٹھ . (Hind. and Duk.) *Ponnáṅ-koṭṭai* பொன்னஞ்செட்டை . (Tam.) *Kunkuḍu-káyalu* కుంకుడుకాయలు ; *Kúkuḍu-káyalu* కుకుడుకాయలు . (Tel.) *Urvanjik-káya* ഉർവഞ്ചിക്കായ ; *Punnan-koṭṭa* പുന്നങ്കൊട്ട . (Malyal.) *Kúkaṭe-káyi* కుకటికాయ . (Can.) *Ríthá* . (Beng.) *Arishṭa-phalam* . (Sans.) *Riṭhā* . (Mah.) *Aritha* . (Guz.) *Miávmeṇ-sue-khé-ṣi* or *Me-áv-me-sue-kha-ti* . (Bur.).

The meaning of the above Burmese name is the fruit of *Monkey's blood*, and it is applied to *Soap-nut* from its supposed resemblance to the blood of a Monkey. See the remarks under *Acacia concinna*.

549. *SAPO*. (Soap.)

Ṣábún صابون . (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) *Shabbu* شَبُّ . (Tam.) *Sabbu* శబ్బు . (Tel.) *Sábún* . (Beng.) *Sábún* . (Guz.) *Ṣuppiya* . (Bur.).

550. *SARSÆ RADIX*. (*Sarsaparilla* or *Jamaica Sarsaparilla*.)

Aushbah عشبہ ; *Aushbahe-maghṛabí* عشبہ مغربی . (Arab. and Pers.) *Aushbah* عشبہ ; *Sálsá* سلسا . (Hind.) *Aushbah* عشبہ . (Duk.) *Shimai-nannári* சைமநன்நாரி ; *Ṣharaṣha-vér* சாரசவேர் . (Tam.) *Sína-sugandhi-pála* சீன சுகந்தி பாலா

శుశంభికాళి ; Sārasa-venu సారశవేరు (Tel.) Narutinti നര
തിണ്ടി. (Malyal.) Chhālchhā or Sālsā. (Beng.) Ushbo;
Ushbo-magrabi. (Guz.) Raṭa-irimusu. (Cing.).

The *Country* and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* are generally found in books under the same designations, but they have distinct names, which will be found in this Catalogue under their respective heads.

See the remarks under *Scapanum rubrum* and *Hemidesmus Indicus*, with respect to the Hindustani name Makó مكو or Makó مکو.

551. SCAMMONIUM. (Scammony.)

Saqmúniya سقمونيا ; Maḥmúdah محمود. (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Shakamúniyā శకమణియా ; Mámúdā మామూదా. (Tam.) Shakumuniyā శకుమునియ ; Mámúdā మామూదా. (Tel.).

552. SCILLA. (Squill.)

Isqil اسقيل ; Aansal عنصل : Başlul-fār بصل الفار ; Başlul-bar بصل البر. (Arab.) Piyáze-dashti پياز دشتی ; Piyáze-mósh پياز موش. (Pers.) Viláyatí-kándá ولایتی کاندا ; Viláyatí-jāngli-piyáz ولایتی جنگلی پياز. (Hind.) Viláyatí-jāngli-piyáz ولایتی جنگلی پياز ; Viláyatí-kandrā ولایتی کندرا. (Duk.) Shímai-nari-venṅáyam శైమనరి వెంకాయ. (Tam.) Shíma-nakka-vulligadda శిమనక్కవల్లిగడ్డ. (Tel.) Shíma-káttuḷḷu ' ശിമകാട്ടുള്ളൂ. (Malyal.) Sime-aḍavi-irullī సిമേടവിരുളി. (Can.) Biláti-jāngli-piḍáj. (Beng.) Raṭa-val-lūn. (Cing.) Šimbo-to-kešūn. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica*.

553. SCINDAPSUS (POTHOS) OFFICINALIS,
Schott. (Berries of.)

Gaj-piplí گج پپلی ; Bari-pipli بری پپلی . (*Hind.*)
Hattí-piplí هتی پپلی . (*Duk.*) Atti-tippili அத்தித்திப்பிலி ;
Ánait-tippili அனையத்தித்திப்பிலி . (*Tam.*) Énuga-pippallu ఎనుగ
పిప్పళ్లు ; Gaja-pippallu గజపిప్పళ్లు . (*Tel.*) Atti-tippili അത്തി
തിപ്പിലി . (*Malyal.*) Dodḍa-hipalli ದೊಡ್ಡಹಿಪಲ್ಲ . (*Can.*) Goj-
pipli. (*Beng.*) Gaja-pippali. (*Sans.*) Thóra-pimpli. (*Mal.*)
Moṭṭo-piper. (*Guz.*)

554. SECAMONE EMETICA, *R. Br.*

555. SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, *Linn. (Nut
of—Marking nut.)*

Habbul-fahm حب الفهم ; Habbul-qalb حب القلب ;
Inqardīyā انقرد يا . (*Arab.*) Bilādur بلادر . (*Pers.*) Bhélā
بھلا ; Bhilāvān بھلا وان . (*Hind*) Bhilāvān بھلا وان .
(*Duk.*) Shérā-kōṭṭai சேரங்கோட்டை ; Shérā-kōṭṭai சேரங்க
கோட்டை . (*Tam.*) Jīḍi-vitulu ஜிడిவிதுலு ; Tummeda-
māmidī தும்மேதாமுமிడి ; Bhallátamu భల్లతము ; Bhallátakī
భల్లతకీ . (*Tel.*) Chérunkuru చెరంకురు ; Ténprākka തെ
പ്രാക്ക . (*Malyal.*) Géra గేర . (*Can.*) Bhélā ; Bhélvā .
(*Beng.*) Bhallátakī-bījam. (*Sans.*) Bibā. (*Mal.*) Bhilāmu
(*Guz.*) Shérā-kōṭṭe. (*Cing.*) Khi-si. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Anacardium occidentale*.

556. SENNA. (*Alexandrian Senna.*)

Sanā سنا ; Sanā-makkī سنا مكي . (*Arab. Pers. and
Hind.*) Sunnā-makkī سنا مكي . (*Duk.*) Shúrattu-nilā-
rattai சூரத்துநிலாவரை ; Shimai-nilāvārai சைமநிலாவரை .

(*Tam.*) Shúrattu-tangédu శురత్తుతంగేడు; Shíma-tangédu శిమతంగేడు. (*Tel.*) Néla-ávarke-gidá నేలలవారకేగిదా. (*Can.*) Sóná-makki or Shóná-mu-khí. (*Beng.*) Sóná-mukhi. (*Mah.*) Súna-mukhi. (*Guz.*) Rāṭa-sana-kola. (*Cing.*).

557. **SESAMUM INDICUM**, *Linn.* (*Jinjili Oil plant—Seeds of.*)

Simsim سمس. (*Arab.*) Kunjad كنجد. (*Pers.*) Tīl تل. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Elḷu எள்ளு. (*Tam.*) Nuvvula నువ్వులు. (*Tel.*) Elḷu ఎల్లెల్ల; Kāreḷḷu కారెల్లెల్ల; Chitrāḷḷu చిత్రాల్లెల్ల. (*Malyal.*) Yallu യల్లు. (*Can.*) Til; Ghoshya-ā. (*Beng.*) Tilaka. (*Sans.*) Tīla. (*Mah.*) Tīl. (*Guz.*) Talla or Talla-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*)

558. **SESAMUM INDICUM**, *Linn.* (*Oil of—Jinjili-Oil.*)

Shiraj شیرج; Dkónul-hal دهن الحل; Dkónus-sim-sim دهن السمسم. (*Arab.*) Róghane-kunjad روغن كنجد; Róghane-shírín روغن شیرین. (*Pers.*) Til-ká-tél تل کاتیل; Miṭhā-tél میتھاتیل; Bārik-tél باریک تیل. (*Hind.*) Miṭhā-tél میتھاتیل. (*Duk.*) Nal-leṇney நல்லைண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) Manchi-núne మంచినునె. (*Tel.*) Nalleṇṇā നല്ലെണ്ണ. (*Malyal.*) Valle-yaṇṇe വല്ലെയണ്ണ. (*Can.*) Tila-tailam. (*Sans.*) Chokhóṭa-téla. (*Mah.*) Miṭho-tél; Miṭhu-tél. (*Guz.*) Talla-tel. (*Cing.*) Nahu-ṣi. (*Bur.*).

559. **SESBANIA AEGYPTICA**, *Pers.*

Jét جیت; Rāsin راسن. (*Hind.*) Ravāsing رواسنگ; Ravā-sin رواسن. (*Duk.*) Chempai செம்பை. (*Tam.*) Sómanti సోమంతి. (*Tel.*) Chempa ചെമ്പ. (*Malyal.*) Jét. (*Beng.*) Rājām. (*Sans.*).

560. SEVUM. (*Suet.*)

Samín سمين ; *Shahm* شم . (*Arab.*) *Paiyah* پيه .
 (*Pers.*) *Charbí* چربى . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kozhuppu*
 கொழும்பு . (*Tam.*) *Kovvu* కొవ్వు . (*Tel.*) *Kobbu* ಕೊಬ್ಬು .
 (*Can.*) *Chorbhi* ; *Chiknā*. (*Beng.*)

561. SHOREA ROBUSTA, *Roxb.* (*Resin of.*)

Qanqahar قنقهر ; *Qíqahar* قيقهر . (*Arab.*) *Laale-moḡab-*
barí لعل معبرى . (*Pers.*) *Rál* رال ; *Dhúná* دھونا ;
Dhonah دھونہ ; *Dámar* ڈامر . (*Hind.*) *Rál* رال . (*Duk.*)
Kuṅṅiliyam குங்கிலியம் . (*Tam.*) *Guggilamu* గుగ్గిలము . (*Tel.*)
Kungiliyam കുങ്കിലിയം . (*Malyal.*) *Guggalá* గుగ్గళా . (*Can.*)
Dhuná ; *Rál*. (*Beng.*) *Guggilam* ; *Kouṣhi-kaha*. (*Sans.*)
Rála ; *Guggiḷu*. (*Mah.*) *Dummala*. (*Cing.*)

In Shakespears' and other Hindustani Dictionaries, &c., *Sál* سال is applied to *Shorea robusta*, probably from the latter being called *Saul-tree* in English in some books. *Sál*, however, is a correct Persian name of *Tectona grandis* (*Teak-tree*). *Rál* رال is the name of the *Resin* of *S. robusta*.

562. SIDA ACUTA, *Burm.*

Malai-táṅgi மலைதாங்கி ; *Pon-muṣhaṭṭai* பொன் முசுட்டை ;
Vaṭṭa-tirippi வட்டதிரிப்பி . (*Tam.*) *Chitimuṭi* చిటిముటి ;
Muttavapulagam ముత్తవపులగం . (*Tel.*) *Malatáṅgi* മലതാങ്ങി ;
Cheruparuva ചെറുപരുവ . (*Malyal.*) *Korétá*. (*Beng.*)
Sirivadi-babila. (*Cing.*)

563. SIDA RETUSA, *Linn.*

Hulbahe-barri حلبه برى . (*Arab.*) *Shanblide-barri*
 شملت دشتى . (*Pers.*) *Shamlite-dashtí* ; *Shnblidbari*
 شنبلیدبری ; *Jangli-méthi* جنگلی میتھی . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Mayir-*

māṇikkam மயிர்மாணிக்கம். (*Tam.*) Mayilu-māṇikyam మయిలుమాణిక్యం. (*Tel.*) Mayir-māṇikkam മയിർമാണിക്യം ; Karun-toṭṭi കറുന്തൊട്ടി. (*Malyal.*) Bon-méthi. (*Beng.*) Koṭi-kāṇ-babila ; Maṛ-mānikam. (*Cing.*).

A few years ago, Dr. Bidie had an occasion to examine a small plant sent to him under the Tamil name *Mayir-māṇikkam*, and it proved to be *S. retusa*. The same name is adopted, with a slight alteration in several languages, viz., Telugu, Malyalim, Cingalese, &c., and the plant is more readily recognised by that name than any other.

The *Fig.* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. x, Tab. 18), corresponds exactly with *S. retusa*, but the Malyalim name assigned to it in that work, 'Karun-toṭṭi, is very doubtful one. So is also the case with the Cingalese name, *Koṭi-kāṇ-babila*.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 564. SINAPIS JUNCEA, Linn. | } Seeds of—
Indian
Mustard. |
| 565. SINAPIS RAMOSA, Roxb. | |

Khardal خردل. (*Arab.*) Sipandān سپندان or Ispandān اسپندان. (*Pers.*) Rái رائی or Ráyān رایان. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaḍugu കടുകു. (*Tam.*) Ávālu అవాలు. (*Tel.*) Kaṭuka കടുക. (*Malyal.*) Sāsave সসবে. (*Can.*) Rái. (*Beng.*) Sarshaphaha. (*Sans.*) Moharé. (*Mah.*) Rāyi. (*Guz.*) Aṭbé. (*Cing.*) Munṇiyén-zi. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Peganum Harmala*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 566. SINAPIS DICHOTOMA, Roxb. | } Oil of. |
| 567. SINAPIS GLAUCA, Roxb. | |
- Sarsón-ká-tél سرسون کا تیل. (*Hind.*) Ráyān-ká-tél رایان کا تیل. (*Duk.*) Sarsho-tel. (*Beng.*).

568. SMILAX GLABRA, Roxb.

Barí-chób-chíní بری چوب چینی. (*Hind.*) 'Húrina-shúk-china.' (*Beng.*).

569. SMILAX LANCEÆFOLIA, Roxb.

Hindī-chób-chini هندی چوب چینی. (*Hind.*) 'Gutca-shúk-china.' (*Beng.*).

570. SMILAX OVALIFOLIA, Roxb

Jangli-āushbah جندی عشبہ. (*Hind.*) Malait-támaraí മലൈത്താമര. (*Tam.*) Konḍa-támara കൊണ്ടതാമര; Kistapa-támara కిస్తాపతామర; Konḍa-guruva-tige కొండగురువతిగె; Sitapa-chettu సితపచెట్టు; Konḍa-dantena కొండదంతెన; Kummara-baḍḍu కుమరబడ్డు. (*Tel.*) Kal-támara കൽതാമര; Kari-vilānti കരിവിലന്തി. (*Malayal.*) Kúku. (*Bur.*).

Komárika or 'Koomarika' and Kumári are Cingalese and Bengali synonymes of a species of *Alse* (*A. Indica*), but the former is found applied to *S. ovalifolia* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and other works, which is not correct

571. SMILAX. *Sp. of.*

'Tsein-apho.' (*Bur.*).

572. SODÆ BIBORAS. (*Biborate of Soda or Borax.*)

Bóraq ملح ! الصاغة ; Milḥuṣ-ṣāghah بورق. (*Arab.*) Tinkár تنكار or Tankár تنكار. (*Pers.*) Sohágá سہاگا ; Tinkál تنكال. (*Hind.*) Sohágah سہاگہ. (*Duk.*) Ven-káram வெண்காரம். (*Tam.*) Elegáram ఎలగారం. (*Tel.*) Ponkáram పంకారం ; Vella-káram వెల్లడకారం. (*Malayal.*) Bilighárá బిలిగర. (*Can.*) Sohágá. (*Beng.*) Vengáram ; Puskara. (*Cing.*) Lakhiya or Let-khya. (*Bur.*).

573. SODÆ CARBONAS. (*Impure Carbonate of Soda.*)

Qili قلي ; Milḥul-qili ملح القلي. (*Arab.*) Shiḡhár شغار ; Tine-gáur طين گاز. (*Pers.*) Sajjī سجي ; Sajji-

miṭṭī मीठी ; Sajji-khar سبجی کھا ر (Hind.) Chour-
kī-maṭṭī چور کا نمک ; Chour-kā-namak چور کی مٹی (Duk.)
Shach-chi-kāram శాచశికారం. (Tam.) Loṭa-
sach-chi లోతాశిచి. (Tel.) Chhobji-māṭi. (Beng.) Sarjikā-
ksharā. (Sans.) Saijekhāra. (Mah.).

574. SODÆ SULPHAS. (*Crude Sulphate of Soda.*
Khārā-lón. (Hind.) Khāri-nún. (Beng.).

575. SODII CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Sodium or
Common Salt.*)

Milḥ ملح ; Milḥul-ajjīn ملح العجین (Arab.) Namak
Namakekhurdanī نمک خور دنی ; Namake-ṭaṭām
(Hind.) Lón لون ; Namak نمک . (Pers.)
(Duk.) Nimak نمک or Nammak نمک ; Namak
Uppu ఉప్పు. (Tam.) Lavaṇam లవణం ; Uppu ఉప్పు. (Tel.)
Uppa ഉപ്പ ; Lavaṇam ലവണം. (Malyal.) Uppu ఉప్పు.
(Can.) Nún ; Nimok. (Beng.) Lavaṇam. (Sans.) Miṭha.
(Mah.) Miṭhú. (Guz.) Luru. (Cing.) Śa. (Bur.).

576. SOLANUM INDICUM, Linn. (*Fruit or
Berry of.*)

Muḷli முள்ளி ; Pappara-muḷli பப்பரமுள்ளி. (Tam.)
Kāka-māchi కాకామంచి ; Tella-mulaka తెల్లములక. (Tel.) Cheru-
chunṭa చెరుచుంట. (Malyal.) Bayā-kúr. (Beng.) Tibbatu.
(Cing.).

The Dukhni and Mahrattī names Kōlsé-ká-jhār and 'Kólusi-
ryácha-phala' are erroneously applied to this plant in some works.

577. SOLANUM JACQUINI, Willd. (*Fruit or
Berry of.*)

Hadaqe-barri حدق بری . (Arab.) Bādanjāne-barri
(Pers.) Bādangāne-barri بادنگان بری ; Bādangāne-barri بادنگان بری

Bhaṭkaṭyá بهتكتيا ; *Bhaṭkaṭái* بهتكتائي ; *Kaṭái* كتائي ;
Réngni رينگني ; *Jangli-baigan* جنگلي بيگن . (*Hind.*)
Dórlá دورلا . (*Duk.*) *Kaṇḍan-kattiri* கண்டன் கத்திரி . (*Tam.*)
Vákuḍu వాకుడు ; *Nela-mulaka* నేలములక . (*Tel.*) *Kaṇṭam-*
kattiri కణ్డంకంతిరి . (*Malyal.*) *Nelagullá* నెలగల్లు .
(*Can.*) *Jongli-baigon* ; *Kāṇṭá-karí* . (*Beng.*) *Kaṇṭakáriká* .
(*Sans.*) *Dórali* . (*Mah.*) *Ringni* ; *Vaingni* . (*Guz.*) *Kaṭu-*
valbaṭu . (*Cing.*) *Khayán-kazo* . (*Bur.*)

Khayan is the Burmese name for *S. melongena*, but it is given in some books to *S. jacquinii*. To render it applicable to the latter, *Kazo* should be added to it.

578. SORGHUM VULGARE, *Pers.* (*Grains or Seeds of.*)

Żurrat ذرت . (*Arab*) *Jávrase-hindí* جا ورس هندي .
(*Pers.*) *Javár* جوار . (*Hind.*) *Javári* جوارى ; *Jári*
جاری . (*Duk.*) *Chólam* శౌలం . (*Tam.*) *Zonnalu*
జొన్నలు . (*Tel.*)

579. SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Juss.* (*Rohun Tree.*)

Róhan روہن ; *Róhán* روحان . (*Hind.*) *Shém-*
maram శౌలం . (*Tam.*) *Chéva-mánu* చేవమను ; *Sómida-*
mánu సోమిడమను ; *Súmi* సుమి . (*Tel.*) *Róhan* . (*Beng.*)
Patranga . (*Sans.*)

580. SPHÆRANTHUS HIRTUS, *Willd.*

Kamázariyús کماذریوس or *Kamázariyús* کمازریوس .
(*Arab.*) *Kamádariyús* کامادریوس . (*Pers.*) *Mundí*
منڈی . (*Hind.*) *Múndí* مونڈی . (*Duk.*) *Kóṭṭak-karandai*
கோட்டக்கரந்தை . (*Tam.*) *Bóda-tarapu* బోడతరపు . (*Tel.*)
Mínangaṇṇi മിനാങ്കണ്ണി ; *Aṭakká-maṇi* അടക്കൊമണി .
(*Malyal.*) *Mundí* . (*Beng.*)

581. SPONDIAS MANGIFERA, *Pers.*

Darakhte-maryam درخت مریم . (*Pers.*) Ámré-ká-pér آمریکا بیر . (*Hind.*) Maryam-ká-jhár مریم کا جہاڑ . (*Duk.*) Mari-máñchedi மரிமாஞ்சேடி . (*Tam.*) Ivura-mámiđi இவரமமிடி ; Ambála-cheṭṭu அம்பலச்செட்டு ; Sítavrukshamu சீதவൃக்ஷம் ; Pítavrukshamu பீதவൃக்ஷம் . (*Tel.*) Anpázham അമ്പാഴം . (*Mal-yal.*) Amaṭemará అమటిమర . (*Can.*) Ámrá-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Ambácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Gue-biñ. (*Bur.*)

582. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, *Linn. (White Shark.)*

Suféd-shórah-mach-chhi سفید شور و محبی . (*Duk.*) Pál-ṣhorá-mín பாலச்சொருமின் . (*Tam.*) Tella-sorá-chepa తెల్లసొరచేప . (*Tel.*)

583. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, *Linn. (White Shark—Oil of.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

584. STANNUM. (*Tin.*)

Qalaí قلعي ; Raśás رصاص . (*Arab.*) Arziz ارزیز ; Arzír ارزیر . (*Pers.*) Rāngá रंगा . (*Hind.*) Katthil कतहिल . (*Duk.*) Veḷḷiyyam வெள்ளியம் . (*Tam.*) Vendi-sísam వెండిశీశం . (*Tel.*) Veḷḷiyam வெള്ളீயம் . (*Mal-yal.*) Rāng or Rāngá. (*Beng.*) Rāngá. (*Sans.*) Sihu. (*Guz.*) Sudu-íyam. (*Cing.*)

On account of the English word *tin* being commonly in use for the thin plates of *Iron* covered with *Tin*, the vernacular names of the former (plates) are generally misapplied to the latter (*Tin*). The names I have inserted above in the text are the correct names of the metal *Tin* or *Stannum*.

585. STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn.

Nāgamusadi నాగముసది. (Tel.) Módira-kāṇṇiram മോദിരാകാണിരം. (Malyal.).

586. STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, Linn. (Seeds of—*Nux Vomica*.)

Iḡarāqī اذاراقى ; Khānequl-kalb خانق الكلب (Arab.)
 Fulūse-máhi فلو س ما هي ; Qātilul-kalb قاتل الكلب ;
 Kochólāh كچولاہ . (Pers.) Kuchlá . (Hind.) Kuchlah
 كچله ; Kuchléc-ké-linj كچله كے بينج . (Duk.) Ettik-kotṭai
 எட்டிக்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Mushṭi-vittulu முష్టిவித்துல ;
 Muṣhidi ముశిది. (Tel.) Kāṇṇi-rak-kuru കാണിരക്കുരു.
 (Malyal.) Mushṭi-bijā ముష్టిబిజా. (Can.) Kuchlá. (Beng.)
 Mushṭi-bijam ; Vishamusṭi-bijam. (Sans.) Kuchla. (Mah.)
 Kuchlá. (Guz.) Goda-kaduru-aṭṭa or Koda-kaduru-aṭṭa.
 (Cing.) Khabón. (Bur.).

From the similarity of the Burmese words *Khabón* and *Khamón*, they are confounded with each other in some books, and used synonymously in some others (Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, &c.) It is a serious confusion, because the latter is the name of *S. potatorum*, the seeds of which are used in large doses as an emetic, &c. ; while the former is the name of *S. Nux vomica*, the nut of which, though a medicine in very minute doses, is highly poisonous in larger quantities.

An error very like the above is also found in the *Materia Indica* and Richardson's Dictionary, viz., the Arabic name of the nut of *Randia dumetorum* (Jouzal-qai جوز القى), which means *Emetic Nut*, is applied to *S. Nux vomica*.

Besides the above, the Telugu, Sanscrit and Tamil names *Katakamu*, *Kataka* and *Kadilikam*, &c., are used in some works for the nut of *S. N. vomica*, and in a few others for that of *S. potatorum*. This is a source of dangerous confusion, and I have therefore omitted the names from the text under both plants.

587. **STRYCHNOS POTATORUM**, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—Clearing-nut.*)

Nirmali نرملي. (*Hind.*) Chil-binj چل بیدج. (*Duk.*)
Tétrāṇ-kotṭai தேற்றஞ்செட்டை. (*Tam.*) Chilla-ginjalu చిల్లగింజలు. (*Tel.*) Tétrān-parala തെരാനമ്പരല; Tétrān-kotṭa തെരാനുകൊട്ട. (*Malayal.*) Chilli-bijā చిల్లిబిజ. (*Can.*) Nirmali (*Beng.*) Nirmali. (*Mah.*) Nir-mali. (*Guz.*) Ingini-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Khamón; Kamou-yeki. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *S. Nux vomica*.

588. **STYRAX**. (*Solid Storax.*)

Iṣṭarak اسطرک; Méṣahe-yábisah ميعه يابسه. (*Arab.*).

589. **SUCCINUM**. (*Amber.*)

Qarnul-baḥar قرن البحر; Miṣbāḥurrūm مصباح الروم; Inqitriyún انطريون. (*Arab.*) Kahruba كهربا. (*Pers. and Hind.*) Kapūr کپور. (*Duk.*) Karpūra-maṇi கர்பூரமணி. (*Tam.*) Karpūra-pūsa కర్పూరపుస. (*Tel.*) Payin or Payeñ. (*Bur.*).

The above Dukhni name *Kapūr* کپور is often confounded with *Kapūr* کاپور, which is the name of *Camphor* in the same language. See the remarks under *Camphor*.

590. **SULPHUR**.

Kibrīt کبريت. (*Arab.*) Gógird گوگرد. (*Pers.*) Gandhak گندک. (*Hind.*) Ganda! گندک. (*Duk.*) Gandakam گندک. (*Tam.*) Gandhakam గంధకం. (*Tel.*) Gantakam గంతకం. (*Malayal.*) Gandhakā గంధకా. (*Can.*) Gandrok. (*Beng.*) Gandhakāha. (*Sans.*) Gandhak (*Mah.*) Gandhak. (*Guz.*) Gandakam. (*Cing.*) Kān. (*Bur.*).

There are several varieties of *Sulphur* sold in the bazars of Southern India. With the exception of two, they are not,

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows:—

a. Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Bárút-ki-gandak* باروت کی گندک. (Duk.) *Bána-gandakam* பாணைகந்தகம்; *Kulá-gandakam* குளாகந்தகம். (Tam.) *Bána-gandhakamu* బాణగంధకము; *Kulá-gandhakamu* కులగంధకము. (Tel.).

b.—*Ámilahsár-gandhak* آملاہ سا رگندہک. (Hind.) *Ámilahsár-gandak* آنرہ سا رگندک. (Duk.) *Nellik-káy-gandakam* நெல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம். (Tam.) *Nellikáya-gandhakam* நெல்லையగంధకం. (Tel.) *Ámalaka-gantakam* അമലകാന്തകം. (Malyal.) *Nelli-gandhaká* నెల్లిగంధకా. (Can.) *Amlasa-gandrok*. (Beng.) *Ámalaka-gandhakaha*. (Sans.) *Aralú-gandhak*. (Mah.) *Ámbala-gandhak*. (Guz.) *Nelli-gandakam*. (Cing.).

c. Native Sulphur—*Kach-cht-gandak* كچي گندک. (Duk.) *Pach-ch-ai-gandakam* பச்சைகந்தகம். (Tam.) *Pach-chi-gandhakam* పచ్చిగంధకం. (Tel.) *Pach-cha-gantakam* പച്ചഗാന്തകം. (Malyal.)

d.—*Dál-gandak* دال گندک. (Duk.) *Paruppu-gandakam* பருப்புகந்தகம். (Tam.) *Pappu-gandhakamu* పప్పుగంధకము. (Tel.) *Paruppu-gantakam* പരുപ്പുഗാന്തകം. (Malyal.)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name.

The second variety (b) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is some what like that of the ripe fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica* (*Emblie Myrobalans*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (c) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (d) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dát-gandak*, &c., in allusion to the resem-

blance it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus*, sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dál* دال, &c.

In addition to the above, there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages, as follows :—

Kibrite-ahmar كبريت احمر (Arab.) *Gógirde-surkh* گوگرد سرخ (Pers.) *Lál-gandhak* लाल गन्धक (Hind.) *Lál-gandak* लाल गन्धक (Duk.) *Kózhit-talai-gandakam* கோழித் தலைக்கந்தகம். (Tam.) *Erra-gandhakamu* ఎర్రగంధకము. (Tel.) *Chovanna-gantakam* ചൊവന്നഗന്തകം. (Malyal.) *Kempu-gandhakú* కెంపుగంధకా. (Can.) *Lál-gandrok* (Beng.) *Rakta-gandhakaha*. (Sans.) *Tumbaia-gandhak*. (Mah.) *Lál-gandhak*. (Guz.).

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline, flat or irregular pieces, of purple or brick-dust color. I think it is a sulphuret of some metal, but what the latter is have not yet found out. This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame, and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*.

591. SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM, D. C. (*Fruit of*.)

Jámun جامن (Hind.) *Jámún* جامون. (Duk.) *Nágap-pazham* நாகப்பழம். (Tam.) *Nérédu-pandu* నేరేడు పండు. (Tel.) *Na-valin-pazham* നാവളിൻപഴം; *Návał-pazham* നാവൽപഴം. (Malyal.) *Nerañe-hañnu*. నేరళి పండ్లు. (Can.) *Jám*; *Jám-gúlá*; *Kálá-jám*. (Beng.) *Jambú-phalam*. (Sans.) *Jámbaláphal*. (Mah.) *Jáanbu*. (Guz.) *Navva-geđi*. (Cing.) *Şabi-e-si* or *Sabyezi*. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Psidium pyrifera*.

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchymists, and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver?

T.

592. TACCA PINNATIFIDA, *Forsk.*

Bará-kandá . برا كندا . (*Duk.*) Periya-karunai-kizhangu பெரியகருணைகிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Pedda-kanda-gadda పెద్దకండగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Chane-kizhangu ചനെകിഴങ്ങ് . (*Mal-yal.*) Pámkhadé ; Touta. (*Bur.*).

593. TAMARINDUS INDICA, *Linn.* (*Pod or Fruit of—Tamarind.*)

Tamare-hindí تمر هندی ; Húmar حمر ; Húmar حمر ; Sabará صبارا . (*Arab.*) Anbalah انبله . (*Pers.*) Anbli ; Amli املي ; Amli-ka-bót املی کا بوت . (*Hind.*) Ambli امبلی . (*Duk.*) Puliyam-pazham புலியம்பழம். (*Tam.*) Chinta-pandu చింతపండు. (*Tel.*) Puliyam-pazham പുളിയമ്പഴം. (*Malyal.*) Hunashé-hannu ಹುಣಶೇಹಣ್ಣು. (*Can.*) Téntúl ; Tintúri ; Ámli ; Tétai. (*Beng.*) Téntrání-phalam. (*Sans.*) Chinch. (*Mah.*) Ámbli. (*Guz.*) Siyambula. (*Cing.*) Magi. (*Bur.*).

Chinchá چنچا is the Dukhni name of *Tamarind-stone* which is also used in medicine by natives.

The red variety of Tamarind which is occasionally met with in Southern India, is recognised by the addition of the word *red* to its ordinary names.

594. TAMARIX GALLICA, *Linn.*

Asl اثل ; Tarfa طرفا . (*Arab.*) Gaz گز ; Dara-khte-gaz د رحه گز ; Shór-gaz شور گز . (*Pers.*) Jháv و جها . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Átru-shavukku-maram ആട്രുശവുக்குമരம்

மரம் ; Kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram கோடசவுக்குமரம் ; Šhīru-ṣhavukku-maram சிறுசவுக்குமரம். (Tam.) Éru-saru-mánu ఏరుసరుమాను ; Šhiri-saru-mánu శిరిసరుమాను. (Tel.) Jhāv. (Beng.) Jhāv-nu-jhāḍa. (Guz.).

Át-alari is the Tamil name commonly in use in Southern India for *T. Gallica* or *T. Orientalis*, but the meaning of it is the river *Alari* or *Nerium odorum*. As the name is apt to be confounded with some variety of the latter very poisonous plant, I have omitted it from the text.

595. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Galls of—
Tamarix Galls.)

Šamaratul-aṣl ثمرۃ الاثل ; Šamaratut-tarfā ثمرۃ الطرفا ; Habbul-aṣl حب الاثل ; Aazbah عذبه ; Jazmázaj جزمازج . (Arab.) Gazmázaj گزمازج ; Gazmázak گزمازک ; Gazmájú گزمازو. (Pers.) Baṛi-máin بڑی مائین. (Hind.) Baṛi-mái بڑی مائی. (Duk.).

There is a common notion in the bazaars of Madras, that the galls known under the above vernacular names are the produce of *Prosopis spicigera*, and not of any species of *Tamarix*, hence their Tamil and Telugu synonymes *Vannik-kúy* வண்ணிகாய and *Jimmi-káya* జిమ్మికాయ. I have examined the plant (*P. Spicigera*) in all seasons during the last 2 years, and found it to produce no galls whatever.

596. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Manna of.)

Gaz-anjabín گز انجبین. (Arab.) Gaz-angabín گز انگبین. (Pers.).

597. TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, Vahl. Syn. T.
FURAS, Ham.

Aṣlul-aḥmar الاصل الاحمر ; Tarfáe-aḥmar طرفاء الاحمر . (Arab.) Gaze-surkh گز سرخ. (Pers.) Lál-jhāv لال جهاؤ. (Hind. and Duk.) Šhivappu-āṭru-ṣhavukku-maram சிவப்பு ஆறு சவவுக்குமரம்

புதுற்றுசவுக்குமரம் ; *Shivappu-kóṭṭa-ṣhavukku-maram* சிவப்
 புதுறாடசவுக்குமரம் ; *Shivappu-ṣhiru-ṣhavukku-maram* சிவப்
 புதுறுசவுக்குமரம். (*Tam.*) *Erra-érusaru-mānu* ఎర్రపరుసరు
 కును ; *Erra-ṣhiri-saru-mānu* ఎర్రశిరిసరుకును. (*Tel.*) *Rakta-*
jhāv. (*Beng.*) *Lāl-jhāv-nu-jhāda.* (*Guz.*)

See the remarks in No. 594.

598. *TAMARIX ORIENTALIS*, *Vahl.* (*Galls of—
 Tamarix Galls.*)

Ṣamaratul-aṣal تمرّة الاثل ; *Habbul-aṣal* حب الاثل
 (*Arab.*) *Gazmāzak* گزمازک ; *Gazmāzú* گزمازو. (*Pers.*)
Chhóṭi-máin چھوٹی مائین. (*Hind.*) *Chhóṭi-māl* چھوٹی مائی
 (*Duk.*)

See the remarks in No. 595.

599. *TECTONA GRANDIS*, *Linn.* (*Teak-tree.*)

Sāj ساج. (*Arab.*) *Sāl* سال. (*Pers.*) *Sákhú* ساکو ;
Ságún ساگون. (*Hind.*) *Sagván* ساگووان. (*Duk.*) *Tékku-*
maram தேக்குமரம். (*Tam.*) *Tóku-mānu* తేకుకును. (*Tel.*)
Tékka-maram തെക്കമരം. (*Malyal.*) *Ságách.* (*Guz.*)

See the remarks under *Shorea robusta*.

600. *THEA*. (*Tea.*)

Ṣáé صاي or *Ṣáe* ' صا. (*Arab.*) *Cháye* چاي.
 (*Pers. and Hind.*) *Chā* چا. (*Duk.*) *Té-ilai* தேஇலை.
 (*Tam.*) *Téyáku* తేయకు. (*Tel.*) *Chāpátá* ; *Chānhá-*
pátá. (*Beng.*) *Chā.* (*Guz.*) *Té-kola.* (*Cing.*) *Laphe-*
khiāv. (*Bur.*)

601. *TEPHROSIA PURPUREA*, *Pers.*

Sarpáónk سرپهونگا. (*Hind.*) *Hunnálí* هناللي ;
Janglí-lulthi جنگلي کلتھي. (*Duk.*) *Kolluk-káy-vélai* கொல்லுக்காய்-வெலை

எஞ்சுக்காய்க்காய். (Tam.) Vempali పండ్ల. (Tel.) Kozhiyila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില. (Malyal.) Bon-níl-gáchh. (Beng.).

602. TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM, (Turpentine Oil).

Dhónur-rátínaj دهن الرا تينج ; Dhónur-rátíyánaj روغن را تيانہ (Arab.) Róghane-rátíyánah . دهن الرا تيانج (Pers.) Gandhá-barójé-ká-tél گندھا بروجي کا تیل (Hind.) Gandah-férozé-ká-tél گندھ فیروزے کا تیل ; Káfúr-ká-taílām کا فور کا تیل (Duk.) Káfúr-ká-tél ; Káfúr-ká-tél کا فور کا تیل (Duk.) Karppúrat-taílām கர்ப்புரத்தெலம். (Tam.) Kar-púra-taílām కర్పూరతైలం. (Tel.) Karppúra-taílām കർപ്പൂര തൈലം. (Malyal.) Karapúradá-taílá కరపూరదశ్శీలా. (Can.) Kápúrér-tail. (Beng.) Karpúra-taílām. (Sans.) Kápúrácha-tela. (Mah.) Kapúrnu-tél ; Tarpintan. (Guz.) Kapuru-tel. (Cing.). Piyo-ñi. (Bur.).

Except the Arabic and Persian, the meaning of all other above names is *the oil of Camphor*, and they are applied to the oil of *Turpentine* merely on account of the resemblance of its smell to that of *Camphor*.

603. TERMINALIA BELLERICA, Roxb. (Fruit of—Belleric Myrobalans).

Balílaj بليج (Arab.) Balílah بليله. (Pers.) Bhaṛlá بهڑلا ; Bh-airá بهیڑا ; Bh-airah بهیره. (Hind.) Balṛá بلڑا ; Balḍá بلڈا. (Duk.) Tánrik-káy தான்றிக்காய். (Tam.) Tándra-káya తాండ్రకాయ. (Tel.) Táni താണി. (Malyal.) Tári-káyi താറികായ. (Can.) Bohorá. (Beng.) Béhadá. (Mah.) Bulu. (Cing.) Phánkhá-si or Phángá-si. (Bur.).

604. TERMINALIA CATAPPA, Linn. (Nut of—Indian Almond).

Bádáme-hindí بادام ہندی. (Pers.) Hindi-bádám جنگلی بادام ; Janglí-bádám ہندی بادام ; (Hind. and

(*Duk.*) Náttu-vádam-kotṭai நாட்டுவாதம்கொட்டை. (*Tam.*) Náttu-bádam-vittulu నాట్టుబాదంవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Náttu-bádam നാട്ടുബാദം ; Kotṭa-kuru കൊട്ടകുരു. (*Malyal.*) Nátt-bádámi నాట్ బాదామి. (*Can.*) Banglá-badám. (*Beng.*) Ingudi-phalam ; Deṣha-bádámitte. (*Sans.*) Nátt-bádám. (*Mah.*) Nátt-ni-badám. (*Guz.*) Koṭamba (*Cing.*).

The Malyalim names found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. iv., Tab. 3 and 4) are not generally recognisable. See the remarks under *Amygdala* in page 46.

605. TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz. (*Fruit of—Chebulic myrobalans*).

Halílaj هليلج ; Halílaje-aṣfar هليلج اصفر. (*Arab.*) Halilah هليله ; Halílahe-zard هليله زرد. (*Pers.*) Har هتر ; Píle-har هتر پيله ; Har-píle هتر پيله ; Harrá هتر را. (*Hind.*) Halrá هترا ; Harlá هترا ; Píla-halrá هترا پيلا ; Halḍá هلدا. (*Duk.*) Kaḍuk-káy கடுக்காய் (*Tam.*) Karakkáya కరకాయ. (*Tel.*) Kaṭukká ఉడుక్కాయ. (*Malyal.*) Alalc-káyi అలకాయ. (*Can.*) Hárítakí ; Hórá. (*Beng.*) Harítaki-phalam. (*Sans.*) Hiraḍá. (*Mah.*) Harle ; Pílo-harle. (*Guz.*) Aralu. (*Cing.*).

When the young fruits of *T. chebula* are dried, they become black or brown in colour, and the names applied to them are different from those in use for the ripe fruits of the same plant. They are—

Halílaje-asvad هليلج اسود. (*Arab.*) Halílahe-siyáh هليله سيا. (*Pers.*) Bál-har بال هتر ; Zangí-har زنگی هتر ; Kále-har كاله هتر. (*Hind.*) Bál-halré بال هتر زنگی هتر ; Zangí-halré زنگی هتر كاله هتر. (*Duk.*) Kaḍuk-káy pinji கடுக்காய்ப்பிஞ்சி. (*Tam.*) Pinda-karak-kúya పిందకరకాయ. (*Tel.*) Kaṭukká-pinji ఉడుక్కాయపింజి. (*Malyal.*) Alalc-pinda అలకాయపింద. (*Can.*).

The following are the names of the gall-like excrescences found on the leaves and young branches of *T. chebula*.

Haré-ké-phúl ہلڑے کی پھول. (Duk.) *Kaduk-kúy-pú* കടുകു-
 പൂ. (Tam.) *Karak-kúya-puvulu* కరకాయపువ్వులు. (Tel.)
Katukká-pú കടുകൊപ്പ. (Malyal.) *Alale-huvvu* అలలెపువ్వు,
 (Can.) *Haritaki-phúl* (Beng.) *Haritaki-pushpam*. (Sans.)
Hirada-phúla. (Mah.) *Harle-phúl*; *Pilo-harle-phúl*. (Guz.)
Aralu-mal. (Cing.).

These excrescences are incorrectly considered as flowers of the plant; hence the meaning of the above names.

606. TERMINALIA GLABRA, *W. et A.*

Arjan ارجن; *Arjan-ká-per* ارجن کا پیر. (Hind.)
Vellai-maruda-maram வெள்ளைமருதமரம். (Tam.) *Tella-*
maddi-chettu తెల్లమద్దిచెట్టు; *Maddi-chettu* మద్దిచెట్టు. (Tel.)
Vella-maruta വെള്ളമരുത; *Pulla-maruta* പൂല്లമരുത. (Mal-
 yal.).

607. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA, *W. et A.*

Asan آسن. (Hind.) *Janglí-karanj* جنگلی کرنج.
 (Duk.) *Karuppu-maruta-maram* കരുப்புமരുതമരம். (Tam.)
Nalla-maddi-chettu నల్లమద్దిచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Karu-maruta* కరు-
 మరుత. (Malyal.) *Ashán*; *Piyá-shál*. (Beng.).

608. TETRANTHRA ROXBURGHII, *Nees*. (Wood of.)

Maghāṣe-hindí مغاث هندی. (Arab.) *Kilz* كلز.
 (Pers.) *Maidá-lakri* میدا لکڑی. (Hind. and Duk.)
Muṣhaippé-yetti முசைப்பேயெட்டி; *Maidá-lakṭi* மைதாலக்டி;
Piṣhin-paṭṭai பிசென்பட்டை. (Tam.) *Naramámiḍi* నరమమిడి;
Meda మెద (Tel.) *Kukur-chitá*. (Beng.) *Maidá-lakadí*.
 (Mah.).

609. **THALICTRUM FOLIOLOSUM**, *D. C.* (*Root of.*)

Píli-jarí پيلي جزري . (*Hind.*)

610. **THESPESIA POPULNEA**, *Corr.*

Páras-pípal پارس پپل . (*Hind.*) Páras-pippal پارس پپل . (*Duk.*) Púraṣha-maram புரசமரம் . (*Tam.*) Gangarénu-
chetṭu గంగరేనుచెట్టు . (*Tel.*) Púvvaraṣha പൂവ്വരശ . (*Mal-
yal.*) Pórash . (*Beng.*) Pársácha-jháḍa . (*Mah.*) Párasa-
píplo . (*Guz.*) Gansurí-gahá . (*Cing.*)

611. **THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA**, *Juss.* (*The Exile or yellow Oleander.*)

Pílá-kanér پيلا كنير ; Píle-phúl-ká-kanér پيل پھول کا کنير .
(*Duk.*) Pach-ch-ai-alari பச்சை அலரி ; Tiruvách-chip-pú
திருவாச்சிப்பூ . (*Tam.*) Paçh-çha-gannéru పచ్చశనైరు . (*Tel.*)
Pach-cha-arali പച്ചഅരലി . (*Malyal.*) Molamiyái-pán .
(*Bur.*)

612. **TIARIDIUM INDICUM**, *Lehm.*

Háthí-shúra ها تهي شورا . (*Hind.*) Bich-chhú-ké-
dánk-ká-pattá بچھو کے ڈانک کا پتا . (*Duk.*) Tét-koḍukki
தேட்கொடுக்கி . (*Tam.*) Télumaṇi-chetṭu తేలుమణిచెట్టు ;
Nága-danti నాగదంత . (*Tel.*) Tél-koṭukka തെടകൊട്ടക്ക ;
Telīyaṇṇi തെളിയണ്ണി . (*Malyal.*) Hāti-ṣhura . (*Beng.*)
Nágadanti . (*Sans.*)

613. **TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA**, *Miers. Syn. Coc-
culus cordifolius*, *D. C.* (*Gulanchar.*)

Giló گلو . (*Arab.*) Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Pers.*) Gulanchar
گلنچا ; Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Hind.*) Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Duk.*)
Shindil-kodī சிந்தில் கொடி . (*Tam.*) Tippa-tige తిప్పటికె ;

Gaḍúchi గడ్డుచి. (Tel.) Amruta అమృత ; Chitrāmruta చిత్రామృత. (Mālyal.) Amruta-baḷli అమృతబల్లి. (Can.) Gulanchā. (Beng.) Sómavalli ; Gaḍúchi. (Sans.) Gulavélí. (Mah.) Gulvél. (Guz) Rasakinda (Cing.) Şinza-manne or Singo-moné. (Bur.).

An Extract of this plant, which is in common use of the Hakeems, is known by the following names : —

Satte-giló ست گلو. (Pers. and Hind.) Gul-bél-ká-sat گل بیل کا ست. (Duk.) Shíndal-sharukkarai சிந்தல்சருக்கரை. (Tam.) Tippa-sattu తిప్పసత్తు. (Tel.) Palo. (Beng.).

It looks like a flour and tastes bitter. It chiefly consists of an amylaceous substance with a bitter principle.

614. TODDALIA ACULEATA, Pers. (Berries of.)

Janglí-ká-lí-mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ. (Hind.) Janglí-ká-lí-mirchí جنگلی کالی مرچی. (Duk.) Milakaranaí மிலகரணை. (Tam.) Mirapa-kándra మిరపకాండ్ర ; Konda-kasinda-chettu కొండకసిందచెట్టు. (Tel.) Toṭali తొటలి ; Muḷaka-tāni ములకతాణి ; Kákka-toṭali కాకతొటలి. (Mālyal.) Kudu-miriṣh. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Zizyphus jujuba*.

615. TODDY.

Tārí تارى. (Pers.) Sēndi سيندي ; Tārí تارى. (Hind. and Duk.) Kaḷḷu கள்ளு. (Tam.) Kaḷḷu కల్లు. (Tel.) Henḍa హెండా (Can.) Rá. (Cing.).

Toddy was originally derived from the Hindustani word Tārí تارى, which is the name of the intoxicating juice obtained from *Palmyra Tree* (*Borassus flabelliformis*); but according to the present usage, it is applied in English to every juice drawn from a plant and used as a drink.

There are many kinds of *Toddy* in India, and they are named according to the plants from which they are produced. The following are the names of some of the varieties of *Toddy* in Southern India:—

a. Toddy of *Borassus flabelliformis* or *Palmyra* Toddy.—*Tári* تاري . (Pers.) *Tári* تاري . (Hind. and Duk.) *Panan-kallu* பனங்களு . (Tam.) *Táti-kallu* తాటికల్లు . (Tel.) *Tat-rú* . (Cing.).

b. Toddy of *Phoenix Sylvestris*.—*Séndhi* سیندھی . (Hind.) *Séndi* سيندي . (Duk.) *Ích-chañ-kallu* ஈச்சங்களு . (Tam.) *Íta-kallu* ఇతకల్లు . (Tel.) *Indí-rú* . (Cing.).

c. Toddy of *Cocos nucifera* or *Cocoanut* Toddy—*Tárlýe-nárgil* تارلی ناریل . (Pers.) *Nárelí* ناریلی . (Hind.) *Nárel-kí-tá* ناریل کی تازی ; *Nárel-kí-séndi* ناریل کی سیندی . (Duk.) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்காகளு ; *Tennañ-kallu* தென்னங்களு . (Tam.) *Tenkáya-kallu* తెంకాయకల్లు . (Tel.) *Pál-rú* . (Cing.).

d. Toddy of *Caryota Urens*—*Mári-kí-séndi* ماری کی سیندی ; *Mári-kí-tári* ماری کی تازی . (Duk.) *Kúndar-panañ-kallu* கூந்தற்பனங்களு . (Tam.).

e. Toddy of *Azadirachta Indica* or *Morgosa* Toddy—*Nimb-ká-nirá* نیمب کا نیرا . (Hind.) *Nim-ká-nirá* نیم کانیرا . (Duk.) *Véppañ-kallu* வேப்பங்களு . (Tam.) *Vépa-kallu* వేపకల్లు . (Tel.) *Nimba-rú* . (Cing.).

f. Toddy of *Ficus glomerata*—*Gullér-ká-nirá* گنیر کا نیرا . (Hind.) *Gullar-ká-nirá* گلر کانیرا . (Duk.) *Attik kallu* அத்திக் கள . (Tam.) *Atti-kallu* అత్తికల్లు . (Tel.) *Atti-rú* . (Cing.).

The Hindustani and Dukhni name *Nirá* نیرا is applied to those *Toddies* which do not possess intoxication, and also to all *Toddies* when they are fresh and not yet began to ferment. For example, *Tári-ká-nirá* تاري کا نیرا is the *Palmyra Toddy* before it begins to ferment, in which condition it is found early in the morning before the sun-rise.

616. TRAPA BISPINOSA, Roxb. (*Fruit of.*)

Singará سنگا را ; Singhárah سنگها رة ; Páni-phal
 . (Hind. and Duk.) Panri-mottai பன் றிமொத்
 தை ; Panri-móndán-kizhanggu பண்ணிமொந்தான் கிழங்கு.
 (Tam.) Pandi-gadda పందిగడ్డ ; Parike-gadda పరికెగడ్డ. (Tel.)
 Páni-phal. (Beng.).

617. TRAGACANTHA. (*Tragacanth or Gum Tra-*
gacanth.)

Kasérá كسيرا Samaghul-qassád صمغ التصاد or Sama-
 ghul-qattád صمغ الفتاد . (Arab.) Katérá كتيرا ; Zól
 zadah زول زده . (Pers.) Katérá كتيرا ; Katérá-gónd
 كتيرا گوند . (Hind. and Duk.)

In the bazaars of S. India, *Tragacanth* is generally and
 incorrectly known as the *gum of Almond*; whence its Tamil and
 Telugu synonymes, *Búdam-piṣhin* பாடம்பிசின் and *Búdam-banka*
 బదంబంక.

618. TREAK FAROOK.

Tiryáqul-fárúq تريا ق الفاروق or Tiryáqe-fárúq
 . (Arab.) Tiryáke-
 fárúq تريا ق اكبر . (Pers.) Tiryáqe-fárúq تريا ق فاروق .
 (Hind.) Tiryá-fárúq تريا فاروق . (Duk.).

619. TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS, Linn.

Bastítáj بستيتا ج ; Khasak خسك . (Arab.) Kḥare-
 khasak خا ر خسك . (Pers.) Gókhurú گو کھرو . (Hind.)
 Ghókrú گھو کرو . (Duk.) Nerunji நெருஞ்சி . (Tam.)
 Palléru-mullu పల్లెరుముల్లు ; Chiru-palléru చిరుపల్లెరు . (Tel.)
 Nerijjil നെരിഞ്ഞിൽ . (Malyal.) Negalu-gidá నెగలు
 గిడా . (Can.) Vanasrangáṭa ; Gokhurhá ; Trikanṭaka-vallí.
 (Sans.) Ghókarú ; Charáṭṭé . (Mah.) Gókhru . (Guz.)
 Nerancki or Neranji . (Cing.) Sule-angén . (Bur.).

620. TRICHOSANTHES CORDATA, *Roxb.*621. TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA, *Linn.*

Janglí-*chi-chónḍá* جنګلي ججو نڈا . (*Hind.*) Kāṭṭup-
pépuḍal கைட்டப்பெபுடல் ; Péy-puḍal பெய்புடல். (*Tam.*)
Aḍavi-poṭla అడవిపొట్ల ; C'hédu-poṭla చేడుపొట్ల ; Paṭólamu
పాటోలము. (*Tel.*) Kaippam-paṭólam కైప్పంపడాలం ;
Paṭavalam పడవలం ; Pépaṭolam పేపడాలం. (*Malyal.*)
Beṭṭada-paḍavalá బేట్టడ పడవలా. (*Can.*) Ban-*chi-changá*.
(*Beng.*) Rāṇácha-paḍavali. (*Mah.*) Tó-pelen-moye. (*Bur.*)

622. TRICHOSANTHES NERVIFOLIA, *Linn.*

Syn. T. DIOICA, *Roxb.*

Parvar پرو ; Palval پاول . (*Hind.*) Kombu-puḍalai
கொம்புபுடைலை. (*Tam.*) Kommu-poṭla కొమ్మపొట్ల. (*Tel.*)
Paṭólam పడాలం. (*Malyal*) Potól. (*Beng.*)

623. TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA, *Roxb.*

Anbaghól انبغول ; Hanzale-ahmar حنظل احمر . (*Arab.*)
Hanzale-surkh حنظل سرخ . (*Pers.*) Lál-indráyan
لال اندراون . (*Hind.*) Lál-indrávan لال اندراون ;
Gúda-pandú گودا پنڈو . (*Duk.*) Korattai கொரட்டை ;
Shavari-pazham శవాఱిపాఱమ్. (*Tam.*) Avvagúda-pandú అవ్వ
గుడపండు ; Ábuvva అబువ్వా. (*Tel.*) Avagude-hannu అవగుడ
దెన్ను. (*Can*) Kavandala. (*Mah.*) Titta-hondala. (*Uing.*)

624. TRIGONELLA FENUM-GRÆCUM, *Roxb.*

(*Seeds of.*)

Hulbah حلبه . (*Arab*) Shanbalid شنبليد ; Shamlit
شمليت ; Shamliz شمليز . (*Pers.*) Méthi میتھی . (*Hind.*
and *Duk.*) Vendayam வெந்தயம். (*Tam.*) Mentulu మెంతు

சுல. (Tel.) Uluva ഉലുവ ; Ventayam വെന്തയം. (Mal-
yal.) Ménthya മിന്ത്യ. (Can.) Méthi. (Beng.) Méthi.
(Sans.) Méthi. (Mah.) Méthi. (Guz) Uluva. (Cing.)
Pe-nán-ta-zi. (Bur.).

625. TRITICUM VULGARE. Vill. (Seeds or Grains
of—Wheat.)

Hintah حنطة . (Arab.) Gandum گندم . (Pers)
Géhún گیهون . (Hind.) Gehún گہون . (Duk.) Gódumai
கோதுமை. (Tam.) Gódumulu கீதுமுலு. (Tel.) Kótanpam
കൊതമ്പം. (Malyal.) Gódhi গোধি. (Can.) Giún. (Beng.)
Yavá. (Sans.) Gahung. (Mah.) Ghavum. (Guz.) Tiringu.
(Cing.) Giyonsabá. (Bur.).

626. TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA, W. et A.
(Country Ipecacuanha plant.)

Janglí-pikván جنگلی پکوان ; Antamúl اتمول . (Hind.)
Pit-kári پت کا ری . (Duk.) Nach-churuppán நச்சுருப்
பான் ; Najja-murich-chán நஞ்சுமுரிச்சான் ; Ná-y-pálai நாய்
பலை ; Péyp-pálai பேய்ப்பலை. (Tam.) Verri-pála வெரிபால ;
Kukka-pála கக்கபால. (Tel.) Valli-pála வலிபால.
(Malyal.) Anto-mul. (Beng.) Bin-nuga. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Hemidesmus Indicus*.

627. TYPHONIUM ORIXENSE, Schott.

Karunāik-kizhaṅgu கருணைக்கிழங்கு ; Kār-karunāik-
kizhaṅgu கார் கருணைக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Kanda-gaḍḍa கண்ட
கட்டி ; Durada-kanda-gaḍḍa கண்டகண்டகட்டி. (Tel.) Chéna ചെന.
(Malyal.) Ghét-kochu. (Beng.).

U

628. UNCARIA GAMBIR, Roxb. (*Wood of*)

Ankuḍu-karra అంకుడుకర్ర. (Tel.) Gambir. (Malay.)

629. URGINEA INDICA, Kunth. Syn. SCILLA INDICA, Roxb. (*Bulb of—Indian Squill.*)

Isqile-hindī اسقيل هندي ; Aansale-hindī عنصل هندي ;
Baṣlul-fāre-hindī بصل الفار هندي ; Baṣlul-barre-hindī
بصل البر هندي . (Arab.) Piyāze-dashtīé-hindī
پياز دشتي هندي ; Piyāze-mōshe-hindī پياز مشي هندي .
(Pers.) Kāṇḍá كاند ; Jangli-piyāz جنگلي پياز . (Hind.)
Jangli-piyāz جنگلي پياز ; Kandrā كندرا . (Duk.) Narī-
veṅṅāyam நரிவெங்காயம் . (Tam.) Nakka-vulli-gaḍḍa నక్క
వల్లిగడ్డ . (Tel.) Kāṭṭulli കാട്ടുഉള . (Malayal.) Aḍavi-
irulli ഏടവിയരള . (Can.) Jongli-piāāj ; Ban-piāāj. (Beng.)
Vana-palāṇḍam. (Sans.) Rāṇācha-kāndé. (Mah.) Jangli-
kānda. (Guz.) Val-lúnú. (Cing.) To-keşún ; Tankaet-tva.
(Eur.).

The Arabic and Persian names applied in books to the bulb of both *U. Indica* (*Indian Squill*) and *U. Scilla* (*Squill*) are generally the same; but to render them correctly applicable to the former the affix *Country* or *Indian* should be added to each of them.

Kāṇḍá is correctly the Hindustani name of *Indian Squill*, but is found applied in several books to *Onion*.

In some works (*Materia Indica*, &c.,) *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* is confounded, under the name of *Erythronium Indicum* (Rott.), with *Scilla (Urginea) Indica*, and the vernacular names of the latter are applied to the former. These names, however,

will not be properly applicable to *L. hyacinthoides* unless the prefix *small* or *lesser* is added to them, as is the case with the names under that plant in this Catalogue.

There is the same confusion about these drugs in the bazaar, where they are generally sold under the same names. But there is enough of difference between them to distinguish them, as follows:—

Bulb of U. Indica.

1. It is a *tunicated* bulb, consisting of fleshy coats, which enclose each other completely in a concentric manner; roundish-ovate, brownish white or yellowish grey in color externally.

2. Generally about the size of a small orange, and sometimes as big as a pomegranate.

3. It is generally a simple bulb.

4. Taste slightly bitter.

5. However small the bulb is, the rudiment or base of the leaves, which is generally found in it, is 1 or 1½ inches in breadth.

Bulb of L. hyacinthoides.

1. It is a *scaly* bulb, made of very smooth and fleshy scales, which are so imbricated that they might be mistaken for coats if not carefully examined; roundish-ovate generally, sometimes slightly compressed on sides; and whitish brown externally.

2. Generally about the size of a large nutmeg, and very seldom attains the size of a lime.

3. Though it is not a multiple bulb like *Garlic*, yet 2 or 3 smaller bulbs often unite together at the base, and are inclosed in a thin membranous coat.

4. Taste very bitter and slightly aërid.

5. However large the bulb is, the base of the leaves (or the dry leaves themselves, which are generally found attached to it), is not more than 1 or 2 lines in breadth.

6. It is very seldom to find this bulb to have the remains of the *scape*. When it does so, the latter is about an inch in breadth, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness.

7. When dug out, these bulbs are generally found in clusters, each of which contains many of various size. The mother-bulb, which is the largest, is in the centre and surrounded by many smaller ones. In this condition, some of the smaller bulbs are much compressed on 2 or 3 sides from the pressure of others.

6. In addition to the leaves, this bulb occasionally contains the dry *scape* in its centre, which is about the thickness of a broom-stick.

7. I have always found these bulbs growing singly. They are probably propagated by seeds.

L. hyacinthoides is a better substitute for the *Officinal Squill* than *U. Indica*, and it is particularly so if selected soon after it has flowered. If cut into slices and dried, it is yellowish white or pale grey, slightly translucent, scentless, and very bitter. When recently dried, it bears some resemblance to the *Vermiform Tragacanth* of the European shops.

U. Indica possesses little or no action when it is old and large, as is generally found in the bazaar. To ensure its good action, it should either be very young and not larger than a lime in size, or its innermost coats alone should be selected. The outer coats are quite useless.

630. UVÆ, *Syn.* UVÆ PASSÆ. (*Raisins.*)

Zabíb زبيب ; Mavéz مویز ; Monaqqa منقلى . (*Arab.*)
 Bédánah بیدانه ; Angúre-khushk انگور خشک ; (*Pers.*)
 Kishmish کشمش ; Monaqqa منقلى ; Bédánah بیدانه ; Súkhé-
 angúr سوکھے انگور . (*Hind.*) Monaqqa منقلى ; Bédánah
 بیدانه . (*Duk.*) Ularnda-dirákshap-pazham உலர்ந்த இரண்டா

అంబుమ. (Tam.) Endu-dráksha-pandū ఎందుద్రాక్షపండు;
 Dípa-dráksha-pandū దీపద్రాక్షపండు ; Sanna-dráksha-pandū
 సన్నద్రాక్షపండు. (Tel.) Muntiriṇṇap-pazham ముంతిరిణ్ణప
 పం ; Unṇṇiya-muntiriṇṇap-pazham ఉన్నయియమంతిరిణ్ణ
 పం. (Malyal.) Dípa-drákshi దీపద్రాక్షి. (Can.) Kismis ;
 Monakkha ; Saska-drakhyá. (Beng.) Kismis ; Kismis-drák.
 (Guz.) Vellich-cha-mudra-palam ; Vellich-cha-mudra-ká.
 (Cing.) Šabí-śí, Šabyá-śí or Tabí-ti. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Pyrus Cydonia*.

V.

631. VALERIANÆ RADIX. (*Valerian Root*.)

Sunbulutṭīb سنبل الطيب ; Sunbulul-aṣāfir سنبل العصافير .
 (Arab.) Sunbulutṭīb سنبل ا لطيب . (Pers.) Viláyatí-
 jaṭámásí ولايتي جتا ماسي ; Viláyatí-bálchar ولايتي بال چهر .
 (Hind.) Viláyatí-jhaṭámáñsí ولايتي جهتا مانسي . (Duk.).

In Arabic and Persian, *Sunbul* سنبل is the name of *Valerian Root* and also of the root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi* ; but in Dukhni, it is often applied to *White Arsenic* (*Arsenicum Album*). As this confusion might lead to some serious errors, I have omitted the name (*Sunbul*) from the text under all these drugs.

632. VALERIANA HARDWICKII, Wall.

633. VATERIA INDICA, Linn. (*Resin of—Piny or White Dammer*.)

Suféd-dámar سفید دمار (Hind.) Vellai-kunṛikam
 வெள்ளை குன்றிகம் ; Vellai-dámar வெள்ளை டாமர். (Tam.)
 Dúpa-dámaru దూపదామరు ; Tella-dámaru తెల్లదామరు. (Tel.)

Payana പയന; Vella-kunturukkam വെള്ളകുന്തുരുക്കം.
(*Malyal.*) Hal; Hal-dumula. (*Cing.*)

634. VATICA TUMBUGAIA, *W. et A.* (*Resin of.*)

Kálá-dāmar كالآءمار. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuppu-
dāmar கருப்புடாமர். (*Tam.*) Nalla-dāmaru నల్లదామరు. (*Tel.*)
Kaṛa-kundurukkam കറകുന്തുരുക്കം. (*Malyal.*)

635. VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, *Willd.*
(*Seeds of.*)

Aṭarílál آطريلال; Itrílál اتريلال. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
Sómrāj سومراج; Bukchí بكجي. (*Hind.*) Káli-zírí
کڑوي زيري; Káli-jírí کالي جيري; Kaṛví-zírí کړوي زيري.
(*Duk.*) Káṭṭu śhíragam கட்டிசீரகம். (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-
jilakara అడవిజలకర; Visha-kanṭa-kálu విషకంటకాలు. (*Tel.*)
Káṭṭu-jirakam കാട്ടുജീരകം. (*Malyal.*) Káḍu-jirage కడ
జీర. (*Can.*) Somrāj. (*Beng.*) Aṭaví-jírakaha. (*Sans.*)
Rāṇácha-jiré. (*Mah.*) Káli-jíri; Kaḍvo-jíri. (*Guz.*) Sanni-
nāgam; Sanni-nāsang. (*Cing.*)

See the remarks under *Nigella Indica* with respect to the
Dukhni name *Kūli-zírí*, &c.

636. VILLARSIA INDICA, *Vent.*

Kamúdní كامودني; Kamúdi كامودي. (*Hind.*) Baṛá-
antargangá بڑا اندرگنگا. (*Duk.*) Periya-ākāśha-tāmarai
பெரிய ஆகாசதாமரை. (*Tam.*) Pedda-ākāśha-tāmara పెద్ద
ఆకాశమర; Pedda-antara-tāmara పెద్ద అంతరతామర. (*Tel.*)
Nírāmpal നിരാമ്പൽ; Naiyतालānpal നൈയ്തലാമ്പൽ.
(*Malyal.*) Antara-gange అంతరగంజ. (*Can.*) Baṛa-pān-
chūlí. (*Beng.*)

637. VINUM. (*Fermented juice of grapes—Wine or Papp Wine*).

Khamr خمر ; Sharáb شراب . (Arab.) Mai مای ; Bádah بادہ ; Mul مل . (Pers.) Angúri-sharáb انگوری شراب . (Hind. and Duk.) Diráksha-śhárāyam దీరకషాశరాయం . (Tam.) Dráksha-sárāyi ద్రక్షాసారయి ; Dráksha-rasam ద్రక్షాரசం . (Tel.) Muntiriṇṇap-pazham-chárāyam മുന്തിരിപ്പഴം . (Malyal.) Drákh-nu dāru. (Guz.) Múdira-kā-araku ; Múdiraka-pāna. (Cing.).

638. VIOLA ODORATA,——.

Banafshaj بنفشه Banafsaj بنفسج . (Arab.) Banafshah بنفشه . (Pers. Hind. and Duk.) Váyileṭṭu വായിലേറ്റ . (Tam.) Bonosá. (Beng.) Baga-baṇósá. (Mah.) Banaphsá. (Guz.).

639. VIOLA SUFFRUTICOSA, Linn.

Ratan-purs رتن پرس . (Hind.) Ratan-purus . (Duk.) Órilait-támarai ഓരിലൈത്താമரை . (Tam.) Kéokibiṇ. (Bur.).

640. VISCUM MONOICUM, Roxb.

Kuchlé-ká-malang كچلہ كاملانگ . (Hind.) Kuchlé-kí-soukan كچلہ کی سوکن . (Duk.) Pullurivi പുல்லൂరివి ; Pullúri പുல்லూరి . (Tam.) Pullurivi పుల్లూరి . (Tel.).

The above Tamil and Telugu names are applied in Madras to any small plant which grows on another plant, without much discretion, and they are also misapplied occasionally to *Cassyta filiformis* and another plant. They ought to be, however, restricted to *V. monoicum*.

641. VITEX NEGUNDO, Linn.

Aṣṭlaq اثلق ; Fanjangasht فنجانگشت ; Zúḵhamsatil-ouráq ز وخمة الاوراق ; Zúḵhamsate-asábeḡ پنج انگشت ; Banj-angasht بنجانگشت (Arab.) ; Sísbán سيسان (Pers.) ; Sanbhálú شنبالي (Hind.) ; Nirgandī نرگندي ; Shambáli شمالی (Duk.) ; Vellai-noch-chi வெள்ளைநொச்சி ; Noch-chi நொச்சி. (Tam.) ; Tella-vávili తెల్లవావిలి ; Vávili వావిలి. (Tel.) ; Vella-noch-chi വെളുത്തനൊച്ചി ; Vel-noch-chi വെട്ടുനൊച്ചി ; Noch-chi നൊച്ചി. (Malyal.) ; Lakki-gidá లక్కిగిడా. (Can.) ; Niṣhindá ; Sámálú. (Beng.) ; Shvéta-surasa-vrikshaha. (Sans.) ; Nikka ; Sudu-nikka. (Cing.) ; Kiyou-bhán-biḡ or Kiyubán-biḡ. (Bur.).

See the remarks under the next plant.

642. VITEX TRIFOLIA, Linn.

Aṣṭlaqe-ábī اثلق آبی. (Arab.) ; Panj-angushte-ábī پنج انگشت آبی. (Pers.) ; Banj-angashte-ábī بنجانگشت آبی ; Páni-ki-sanbhálú پانی کی سنبھالو ; Sufed-sanbhálú سفید سنبھالو (Hind.) ; Páni-ki-shanbáli پانی کی شنبالی ; Ujli-shanbáli اجلی شنبالی (Duk.) ; Nir-noch-chi நිරநொச்சி ; Shiru-noch-chi சிருநொச்சி. (Tam.) ; Niru-vávili நிருవాவிలి ; Shiru-vávili சிருవాவிలి. (Tel.) ; Nir-noch-chi നീർനൊച്ചി. (Malyal.) ; Nira-lakki-gidá നിരലക്కిగిడా. (Can.) ; Páni-sámálú. (Beng.) ; Surasa-vrikshaha ; Jala-nirgundī. (Sans.) ; Vaturu-nikka. (Cing.) ; Kiyoubhán-biḡ ; Ye-kiyubán-biḡ. (Bur.).

The native synonymes of *V. negundo* and *V. trifolia* are confounded with each other, particularly with respect to the words *white* and *water*, which are applicable to the latter only. See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*.

643. VITIS INDICA, *Linn.*

Jangli-angúr جنگلی انگور. (*Duk*) Shembāra-vallī
శంకరావల్లి. (*Tel.*) Chempāra-vallī ചെമ്പാരവള്ളി. (*Mal-*
yal.) Ámoluká. (*Beng.*).

644. VITIS QUADRANGULARIS *Wall.*

Hár-jórǎ ھا ژ جوړا ; Had-jórǎ هډ ژ جوړا ; Nallar نلر .
 (Hind.) Nallér نلیر . (Duk.) Pirandai பிரண்டை . (Tam.)
 Nalleru నల్లరు . (Tel.) Verantǎ വെറന്ത ; Pirantǎ പി
 രന്ത . (Malyal.) Mangaruli మంగరల్లి . (Can.) Hórjórǎ ;
 Hárhbángǎ . (Beng.) Vajra-valli . (Sans.) Chodhári . (Guz.)
 Shazávn-lese . (Bur.) .

645. **VITIS VINIFERA**, Linn. (*Fruits of—Grapes.*)

Angúr انگور (Arab.) Ainab عنب or Aanab
 (Pers.) Angúr انگور ; Dák داک ; Dakh داکھ (Hind.)
 Angúr انگور ; Dák ڈاک (Duk.) Diráksha-pazham
 దిరాక్షపాళం ; Kodī-mundirip-pazham
 కోడిమండిరిప్పాళం (Tam.) Dráksha-pandū
 ద్రాక్షపండు ; Góstini-pandū గోస్తినిపండు (Tel.)
 Muntiriṇṇap-pazham మంతిరిణిపాళం ; Pach-cha-muntiriṇ-
 ṇap-pazham పచ్చమంతిరిణిపాళం (Malyal.) Drákshī-
 haṇṇu দ্রাক্ষফল (Can.) Drakhyá ; Ángur. (Beng.)
 Dráksha-phalam. (Sans.) Dráksha. (Mah.) Drákh. (Guz.)
 Mudra-palam ; Mudraká. (Cing.) Šabí-ši, Šabyá-ši or Tabí-
 ti. (Bur.).

The Hindustani and Dukhni names *Dák* and *Dák* are properly the general names of *Grapes*; but are commonly applied in many places of India to only one variety of them, which is black, and very large and long. The correct name for the latter is *Habshí-angúr* حبشی انگور.

For the names of *Port wine*, *Wine vinegar*, and *Raisins*, see under *Vinum*, *Acetum*, and *Uvæ*.

646. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn. (*Zibeth*, or *Zibeth Civet Cat*.)

Mushk-billí . مشك بلی (Hind.) Mushak-billí
or Mushaq-billí . مشق بلی (Duk).

647. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn. (*Inspissated and
dried Secretion of*.)

Billí-ká-mushk . بلی کا مشك (Hind.).

W.

648. WITHANIA (PUNEERIA) COAGU-
LANS, Dunal.

649. WITHANIA (PHYSALIS) SOMNI-
FERA, Dunal.

} *Seeds of.*

Habbul-káknaje-hindí . حب الكا كنج هندي (Arab.)
Tuḥhme-káknáje-hindí . تخم کاکنج هندي (Pers.) Punir-
kó-bij . پنیر کے بیج (Hind.) Hindí-káknaj-ké-bínj
نات کی اسگند کے بیج; Nát-kí-asgand-ké-bínj . هندي کاکنج کے بیج
(Duk.) Amukkurá-virai . அமுகுராவிரை (Tam.) Pennéru-
gadḍa-vittulu . పెన్నెరుగడ్డవత్తులు. (Tel.) Ashvaganda-bichí.
(Beng.).

Káknaj and Asgand are the names of another drug not indigenous to India, and therefore cannot be correctly applicable to the above seeds without the addition of the word *Indian* or *Country*.

650. WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA, R. Br. (*Seeds of*.)

Lasánul-*aaşáfir* لسان العصاره ; *Laşánul-aaşáfirul-haló* لسان العصاره الحلو . (*Arab.*) *Indarjou* اندرجو ; *Indar-jouve-shíriñ* اندرجو شیرین ; *Tukhme-ahar* تخم اهر ; *Tukhme-ahare-shíriñ* تخم اهر شیرین ; *Zabáne-kunjashk* زبان کنجشک ; *Zabáne-kunjashke-shíriñ* زبان کنجشک شیرین . (*Pers.*) *Indarjou* اندرجو ; *Miṭhā indarjou* میٹھا اندرجو . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Vetpá-lariṣhi* வெப்பாலரிசி ; *Vetpála-virai* வெப்பாலவிடை . (*Tam.*) *Koḍiṣha-vittulu* కొడిశవత్తులు ; *Kalinga-vittulu* కలింగవత్తులు . (*Tel.*) *Koṭakappála-vitta* കൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത . (*Malyal.*) *Indarjou*. (*Beng.*) *Indrajou*. (*Mah.*) *Indarjou*. (*Guz.*) *Vepál-arsi* ; *Vepál-pál*. (*Cing.*)

There are two kinds of *Indar-jou* اندرجو in the bazaar, *sweet* and *bitter*. According to some native works and many native practitioners and druggists, they are the produce of one and the same plant, viz., *W. tinctoria*; but this is contrary to the fact. *W. tinctoria* is found in several gardens of Madras, and it always produces only one kind of seeds which are the *sweet Indar-jou*. The *bitter Indar-jou* is the produce of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *H. pubescens*, whose vernacular names will be found under the head of those plants*.

* The plant *Wrightia tinctoria*, which was until lately considered as *W. antidysenterica*, and which, as I have just stated above, is found in several gardens at Madras, quite corresponds with the distinctions pointed out by Dr. Wight in his able remarks in the Pharmacopœia of India, pages 456 and 457. In addition to these, there is another, which although not strictly a botanical distinction, it is a very practical one, viz., the taste of the seeds. The seeds of *W. tinctoria*, if not distinctly sweet, are quite free from bitterness; while those of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *H. pubescens* are very bitter.

The seeds of *W. tinctoria*, which constitutes the sweet variety of *Indar-jou* in the bazaar, are not distinctly sweet, as they are supposed to be or as their names imply; but being quite free from bitterness, they are named *Sweet Indar-jou* only to distinguish them from the bitter variety (*Bitter Indar-jou*), which is actually very bitter.

X.

651. XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS, *Roxb.*

Tamál-chedi தமால்செடி ; Chikaṭi-maram சிகடிமரம்.
 (Tam.) Tamála-chetṭu தமாலசெட்டி ; Chikaṭi-mánu சிகடிமனு.
 (Tel.). Goraka or Gorakka. (Cing.).

652. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM, *Kon.*

P'oruṣh. (Beng.) Kaḍól. (Cing.).

The Burmese name given to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah is more applicable to *Lodoicea Sechellarum* or the setu-cocoanut plant.

The Bengali name in the text is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, which is of rather doubtful acceptation, and as it is given in that work it signifies a man.

653. XYRIS INDICA, *Linn.*

Koch-chihittip-pullu கொச்சிவித்திப்புல்லு. (Tam.) Koch-chilach-chipulla കൊച്ചിളച്ചിപ്പുല്ല. (Malyal.) Dábi-dúbi. (Beng.).

The literal meaning of the above Bengali name, which is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, is *champoing*, and it is not therefore, generally recognised as the name of any plant.

Z.

654. ZEA MAYS, Linn. (*Seeds of—Maize or Indian Corn.*)

Khandarús خندروس ; *Khálávan* خالان ; *Zurratul-makkah* ذرة المكة . (*Arab.*)
Gandume-makkah گندم مکه ; *Khóshiahe-makki* خوشد مکی .
 (*Pers.*) *Makkah-javár* مکه جو ار ; *Makkah-bhutah* مکه بھتہ .
 (*Hind.*) *Makkah-jári* مکه جاری . (*Duk.*) *Makká-shólam*
 மக்காசோலம். (*Tam.*) *Makká-zonnu* மக்காசொன்னு. (*Tel.*)
Chólam ചൊളം. (*Malyal.*) *Bhútá* ; *Makká-javár* ;
Makká-bhútá. (*Beng.*) *Piyaanbu*. (*Bur.*)

655. ZINCI CARBONAS. (*Impure Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine.*)

656. ZINCI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol.*)

Suféd-tútah سفید توتہ ; *Suféd-thútháh* سفید تھو تہا .
 (*Hind.*) *Suféd-tuttá* سفید تتا . (*Duk.*) *Vellai-tuttam*
 வெள்ளைத்தம் ; *Pál-tuttam* பால்துத்தம். (*Tam.*) *Pálu-*
tuttam పాలుతుత్తం. (*Tel.*) *Tuttam* തുത്തം. (*Malyal.*)
Bile-tutyá బిలెతుత్య. (*Can.*) *Sudu-tuttam*. (*Cing.*)

657. ZINCUM. (*Zinc.*)

Dastá دستا ; *Jastá* جستا or *Jast* جست . (*Hind.*)
Jas جس . (*Duk.*) *Tutta-nágam* துத்தநாகம். (*Tam.*) *Tuttu-*

nágam నాగం. (*Tel.*) Nágam നാഗം. (*Malyal.*) Sattu
సత్తు. (*Can.*) Nágam. (*Sans.*) Tutti-nága. (*Mah.*) Tutti-
nága. (*Guz.*) Dastá. (*Beng.*).

658. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (*Dried root of—Ginger.*)

Zanjabil زنجبیل ; Zanjabile-yábis زنجبیل یا بس .
(*Arab.*) Zanjabile-khushk زنجبیل خشک . (*Pers.*) Sónṭh
سو ن்த ; Sindhi سندھی . (*Hind.*) Sónṭ سو ن்த . (*Duk.*)
Shukku శుక్కు. (*Tam.*) Sonṭi సొంతి. (*Tel.*) Chukka చుక్క.
(*Malyal.*) Vana-sunṭhi వనసుంధి. (*Can.*) Sónṭ. (*Beng.*)
Viṣhva-bhészajam. (*Sans.*) Súnṭ. (*Guz.*) Velicha-inguru
or Inguru. (*Cing.*) Ginsi-khiáv. (*Bur.*).

659. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (*Fresh root of—Green Ginger.*)

Zanjabile-ratab زنجبیل رطب . (*Arab.*) Zanjabile-
tar زنجبیل تر . (*Pers.*) Adrak ادراك . (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Ijji ఇజ్జి. (*Tam.*) Allam అల్లం. (*Tel.*) Inchi
ഇഞ്ചി. (*Malyal.*) Ilaśisunṭhi ఇలశిసుంధి. (*Can.*) Ádrok.
(*Beng.*) Ádrakam. (*Sans.*) Ala. (*Mah.*) Ádu. (*Guz.*)
Amu-inguru. (*Cing.*) Giṇ sín. (*Bur.*).

660. ZIZYPHIUS JUJUBA, Linn. (*Fruit of.*)

Sidr سدر ; Nabiq نبق ; Aunnábe-hindí عناب هندی .
(*Arab.*) Kunár كُنار . (*Pers.*) Bér بیر . (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Elandap-pazham ఎలాంటపపండు. (*Tam.*) Régu-pandū రేగుపండు;
Ganga-régu-pandū గంగారేగుపండు ; Karkandhuvu కర్కంధువు.
(*Tel.*) Elantap-pazham എലന്തപ്പండు. (*Malyal.*) Yalachi-
hannu యలచిపండు. (*Can.*) Kúl ; Bér ; Bór. (*Beng.*)

Badarí-phalam. (Sans.) Bóra (Mak.) Bór. (Guz.) Ilanda ;
 Másáṅká. (Cing.) Zi-ṣi. (Bur.).

The Arabic names of the above fruit, *Sidr* or *Sadur*, and *Nabiq*, are misapplied in some books to *Pomegranate* and to the fruits of *Cordia latifolia* and *C. myxa*. In a few others, again, *Ḥunnáb* is considered as the name of this fruit (*Z. jujuba*); but it is the name of another fruit, which does not grow in India. It is often found in the bazaar, and as the fruit of *Z. jujuba* is a good substitute for it, the latter, is correctly named in some works as *Ḥunnábe-hindí*.

The Malyalim synonyme *Perintoḷali* പെരിന്തൊലി or 'Perintodali' is found in the Hortus Malabaricus, in native character in 2 places, (Vol. iv, Tab. 41; and Vol. v, Tab. 41). It is not, however, generally recognised as the correct name of either of the plants to which it is applied, viz., *Toddalia aculeata* and *Zizyphus jujuba*. These plants are well known by the Malyalim names inserted in this Catalogue under their respective heads. If the name (*Perintoḷali*) is at all applicable to any of these plants, it may be so to *T. aculeata*, but not to *Z. jujuba*.

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

ADDENDA.

A.

661. ACALYPHA INDICA, Linn.

Kúpi كوپي ; Kuppi كپی . (Duk.) Kuppai-méni
 ಕುಪ್ಪಾಯಿಮೆಣಿ. (Tam.) Kuppi-chetṭu ಕುಪ್ಪಿ ಚೆಟ್ಟು ; Murukonda-
 chetṭu ಮುರುಕಂಡಾಚೆಟ್ಟು ; Puppanti ಪುಪ್ಪಂತಿ ; Murupindi ಮುರು
 ಪಿಂಡಿ ; Harita-manjari ಹರಿತಮಂಜರಿ. (Tel.) Kuppaman-cheti
 കുപ്പമൻചെടി ; Kупpa-maṇi കുപ്പമണി. (Malyal.).

See the remarks under *Nardostachys Jatamansi* and *Fimpinella anisum*.

662. ACONITUM NAPELLUS, Linn.

663. ACONITUM PALMATUM, Don.

664. ACONITUM LURIDUM, H. et T.)

} Root of.

See the names and remarks under *Aconitum ferox*.

In page 26, while describing some of the roots known generally as those of *A. ferox*, I expressed a doubt as to the whole of them being the produce of that species alone. Accordingly, I believe now, from the 3 plants given here in the text being included in the Pharmacopœia of India, that they are more likely the species producing some of those roots than *A. ferox*. But, until the roots of each of these plants are dried and described separately, no positive opinion can be given on the subject.

In many medical and other works 'Bikh' is given as one of the Hindustani names of the roots under discussion. Whether it is a corruption of 'Bish' (Bish بيش) and 'Bis' (Bis بس)

or not, it sounds like *Bikh* بیک , which is a general name for a root in Persian, and is often adopted in Hindustani, &c. It is not, therefore, safe to apply it to the poisonous roots of *Aconite*. The surest and safest native names in most parts of India for these roots are *Bish* بیش , *Bis* بس , *Singyá-bis* سنگیا بس , *Mithá-zahar* میتھا زھر , *Bachhmáy* بچھناگ , *Fasha-návi* فاشا نابی , and *Fasa-nábhi* فسا نابی.

665. AGATI GRANDIFLORA, Desv.

Agti اگتی ; *Agtí-ká-jhár* اگتی کا جھاڑ (Duk.)
Agatti அகத்தி. (Tam.) *Avisi* అవిసి. (Tel.) *Agatti* അക്ക
 ത്തി. (Mal.) *Agashi* అగశి. (Can.) *Bako*. (Beng.)
Agasti. (Mah.) *Agatti*. (Guz.) *Kataru-murunga*. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Linum usitatissimum*.

666. AILANTHUS EXCELSA, D. C.

See the names and remarks under *A. Malabarica*, and also the remarks under *Casuarina Muricata*.

667. ALŒ VULGARIS, Linn. (Common *Alœ* plant.)

See the names and remarks under *A. Indica*.

668. ALPINIA CHINENSIS, Roscoe. (Root of—
Lesser Galangal.)

Khúlánján خولنجان ; *Khúlánjá-ne-aqáribí*
 خولنجان صغير ; *Khúlánjá-ne-saghír* خولنجان عتاربی
 (Arab.) *Khusrave-dárú* خسرو دارو ; *Khusrave-dárúe-
 khurd* خسرو دارو خرد . (Pers.) *Chhótá-kulanján*
 چھوٹا کلنجان ; *Chhótá-kulanjan* چھوٹا کلنجان
kalíjan چھوٹا کلیجن . (Hind.) *Chhótá-khulanján*
 چھوٹا خولنجان . (Duk.) *Irattai* இரத்தை ; *Shitta-rattai*
 சித்தரத்தை . (Tam.) *Dumpa-ráshṭrakam* డంపరాష్ట్రకం ;
Sanna-dumparáshṭrakam సన్నడంపరాష్ట్రకం . (Tel.) *Chitta-*

latti ചിത്തലത്തി. (*Malyal.*) Saṅṅarāsmi സങ്ഗരസ്മി. (*Can.*)
 Rastama. (*Sans.*) Sitta-rattai. (*Cing.*).

This root, which is commonly found in all the large bazaars of India, is imported from China, and is quite identical with the *Lesser Galangal* of European shops.

This is a much smaller root than the *Greater Galangal* (*Alpinia galanga*), but possesses a much stronger smell and taste, and is therefore a more active medicine than the latter.

It is generally about the thickness of a finger, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, thicker at one end than at the other, reddish brown externally and brownish-white internally, marked with white rings, and has a peculiar aromatic smell and a strong peppery and pungent taste. It is often knotty and occasionally forked.

This is the real *Shitta-rattai* சித்தரத்தை or 'Sittarittie' of native druggists' shops, and not the root of *Hedychium spicatum*, which I shall describe under that plant.

In the bazaars of Hyderabad and some other places, the root of *Alpinia calcarata* is sold as *Khulanjane-aqaribi*, but this name is correctly applicable only to the *Lesser Galangal* and to the root I shall speak of in the next No. The root of *A. calcarata* is a much smaller root, and does not possess any peppery or pungent taste.

See the remarks in the next No. and also under *Alpinia galanga*.

669. ALPINIA KHULANJAN, (*Root of—A variety of Lesser Galangal*).

This plant is found growing in several gardens at Madras, and its rhizome when dried resembles the *Lesser Galangal* (*A. Chinensis*) so much, that it may be considered a variety of it. The root is not sold in the bazaar, but when sent there, it was recognised by the same native names as those of the *Lesser Galangal*.

A few years ago, when I first found the plant, I thought it to be *A. Chinensis*; but on examining it several times when in

flower, I found that it is a new species of *Alpinia*, which has not been described by any body, as far as my knowledge extends. I have therefore named it *Alpinia khulanjan* after its native appellation *Khúlanján* خولنجان, and shall describe it here before speaking further of its root.

Bot. Desc.—*Rhizome* perennial, creeping, jointed, forked, and annulated or marked with rings: *stem* 3–4 feet high, simple and unbranched, chiefly consists of the sheathing petioles of the leaves: *leaves* simple, almost sessile or shortly-stalked, oblong, rounded at the end and abruptly and shortly acuminate, smooth, margin slightly white and callous, 10–13 inches long, 3–4 inches broad: *petiole* sheathing: *inflorescence* terminal, spathaceous, raceme: *peduncle* bears 15–18 pedicels: *pedicels* alternate, single or double-flowered: *flowers* very small, white with some pink streaks and dots: *calyx* superior, tubular, 3-toothed: *Corolla* tubular below and divided above; the upper portion or limb is irregular with 6 segments in 2 whorls; the outer whorl 3-parted and equal, the inner whorl also 3-parted but very unequal; the middle segment (*labellum* or *lip*) of the inner whorl is not only much larger than the 2 others, but is also the largest portion of the flower, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad; it (*labellum*) is slightly curved, divided into sides or surfaces by an intermediate thicker portion of a pale white color (yellowish-white inside and greenish-white outside), sometimes (when quite open) divided at the apex, and its sides are thin, marked with 5 or 6 streaks and some dots of a deep pink color; the 2 other segments of the inner whorl are abortive, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, triangular, of a deep pink color internally: *Stamens* 3, 1 fertile and 2 abortive, the fertile stamen is situated opposite the labellum, the abortive stamens are very minute and only seen when the lower (tubular) portion of the corolla is carefully dissected; the latter are about $\frac{1}{2}$ a line in length, and possess no anthers: *anther* of the fertile stamen is oblong, 2-celled, opens longitudinally, its lobes embrace the upper part of the style: *style* filamentous: *stigma* small and round: *pollen* minute, white, soft: *berries* very small, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; oval or oblong, and pale yellow when quite ripe. Every part of the plant has a peculiar, sharp, and

agreeable aromatic smell. It generally begins to flower in April or May.

If the root of this plant is cut into pieces and dried, it presents the following characters :—

Slightly tuberous, about the thickness of the little finger, somewhat thicker at one end than at the other, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, often knotty and forked, reddish-brown externally and greyish internally, annulated or marked with white rings, slightly wrinkled, smell warm and aromatic, and taste strongly pungent and peppery.

This root is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the *Lesser Galangal*, but slightly stronger in smell and taste.

The above plant is not *A. nutans* because the latter is a much larger plant, and has a very large and showy flower with a yellow lip; and its root is also much larger (*like the Greater Galangal*), and almost devoid of the pungent or peppery taste.

The only plant which approximates *A. Khulanjan* is *A. calcarata*, which is also found in some gardens of Madras growing together with the latter. It differs from it, however, in the following characters:—

First, the flower of *A. calcarata* is about 6 or 8 times larger than that of *A. khulanjan*.

Secondly, the leaves of *A. calcarata* are narrower, longer, and lanceolate.

Thirdly, the rhizome of *A. calcarata*, when dried, has almost the same appearance, but possesses no pungent, peppery or aromatic taste whatever.

Fourthly, the smell of the leaves and other parts of *A. calcarata*, when bruised, is something like that of *Cardamom*, while the smell of *A. khulanjan* is peculiar and different from it.

With regard to the medicinal properties of the root of *A. khulanjan*, it is not only stimulant, carminative, stomachic and expectorant like *Ginger*, but also a very good *stimulant-tonic*. In addition to all the diseases in which *Ginger* is indicated, it is very useful in some nervous disorders, as Neuralgia, Functional Impotence, Nervous Debility, &c. It has also proved

useful in several cases of Incontinence of Urine. Its preparations and doses are the same as those of *Ginger*, to which it is also preferable in another respect, viz., that it is neither attacked by insects, nor destroyed by any length of time.

See the remarks under the preceding plant, and also under *A. galanga* and *Hedychium spicatum*.

670. *ALTHEA ROSEA*, Cav. (*Flower of*).

Khitmi خطمي ; *Vardul-khitmi* ورد الخطمي . (Arab.)
Gule-khitmi گل خطمي ; *Gule-kh-airó* گل خيرو . (Pers.)
Gulkh-airó گل خيرو . (Hind.) *Gulkh-airo-ká-phúl*
 گل خيرو كا پھول . (Duk.) *Gulkhairó*. (Mah.).

There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant, which are recognised and named according to their color, as *red*, *white*, *purple*, &c.

671. *AMOMUM AROMATICUM*, Roxb.

Mórang-iláyechi مورنگا لا ييجي or *Murang-iláyechi*
 مورنگا لا ييجي . (Hind.).

672. *AMOMUM XANTHIOIDES*, Wall. (*Seeds of*).

Through the kindness of Mr. Daniel Hanbury, I have received from London a sample of the seeds of *A. xanthioides*, and they are the same whose names are given in No. 47, under '*Amomum. Sp. of.*' I have described them in page 44, and this description corresponds with the seeds now received, except that the latter being comparatively very new, and apparently collected from immature capsules, are *pale-grey* in color instead of *pale-brown*, as is generally the case with the seeds (*Iláyechi-dané* لا ييجي دانې) of the Indian bazaars.

673. *AMYLUM*. (*Starch*).

Nashástaj نشاستج . (Arab.) *Nashástah* نشاسته
 (Pers. and Hind.) *Nishastah* . (Duk.).

674 *ANISOMELES OVATA*, R. Br.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 675. APIS MELLIFICA, Linn. | } Honey Bee. |
| 676. APIS SOCIALIS, Latr. | |
| 677. APIS DORSATA, Latr. | |
| 678. APIS NIGRIPENNIS, Latr. | |
| 679. APIS BICOLOR, Klug. | |

Nahl نحل ; Zانبۇر-ااسل زنبور عسل . (Arab.) Magase-
 asl مگس عسل ; Magase-shahad مگس شهد . (Pers.) Shahad-
 kí-makkhi شهد کی مکی . (Hind. and Duk.) Téní தேனி .
 (Tam.) Tène-tíga தேனி . (Tel.) Téní തെനി . (Mal'yal.)
 Jénu-nona ജെനുനൊ . (Can.) Módh-makkhi . (Beng.)
 Madú-cha-máshi . (Mah.) Madhá-ni-macha . (Guz.).

680. APLOTAXIS AURICULATA, D. C. Syn.
 AUCLANDIA COSTOS, Falc. (Root of.)

Qust قسط . (Arab.) Kósht كوست or Kóst كوست .
 (Pers.) Pachak پچک ; Kút كوت . (Duk.) Góshṭam
 கோஷ்டம் . (Tam.) Góshṭamu గోష్ఠము . (Tel.) Kóshtam.
 (Sans.).

The two varieties of this root sold in the bazaar, are recog-
 nised according to their taste as sweet (Shírín شیرین) and bitter
 (Talkh تلخ).

681. ARGENTI NITRAS. (Impure Nitrate of
 Silver.)

Káři-khár كاري كهار . (Hind. and Duk.) Kádik-káram
 காடிக் காரம் . (Tam.) Kádi-káramu కాడికారము . (Tel.)
 Káti-káram കാടികാരം . (Mal'yal.) Kádi-káram ಕಾಡಿಕಾರಂ .
 (Can.).

682. ARSENICUM BISULPHURETUM, (*Impure Bisulphuret of Arsenic, or Realger.*)

Zarníkhe-ahmar زرنيخ احمر. (*Arab.*) Zarníkhe-sarkh زرنيخ سرخ. (*Pers.*) Mansal منسل; Lál-hartál لال هرتال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Manósilai மனேசிலை. (*Tam.*) Manú-ṣala మనుశల. (*Tel.*) Mansóla മനോല. (*Malyal.*) Mansalam. (*Sans.*).

683. ASTRAGALUS VERUS, *Oliver.*

Kotilla. (*Beng.*).

B.

684. BALSAMODENDRON MUKUL, *Hook.*

685. BALSAMODENDRON PUBE-SCENS, *Stocks.*

Resin of—
Bdellium.

See the names under *B. agallocha* (p. 64).

686. BDELLA NILOTICA, *Sav. (Indian Leech)*

See the names under *Hirudo*.

687. BIGNONIA XYLOCARPA, *Roxb.*

‘Kúrsing’ (?)

688. BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA, *D. C.*

Leverella or Leverella-gahá. (*Cing.*).

689. BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, *Endl.*

See the names and remarks under *B. thurifera*.

690. BRAGANTIA WALLICHII, R. Br.

Alpam ആൽപം. (*Malayal.*).

691. BERHAAVIA DIFFUSA, Linn.

Thikrī-kā-jhār تھکری کی جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Múkkū-raṭṭai

முக்குரட்டை. (*Tam.*) Aṭika-mámiḍi అటికామిడి. (*Tel.*)

Gadha-púrna.-(*Beng.*) Jan-tóps. (*Cing.*).

692. BRUCEA (NIMA) QUASSIOIDES, Ham.

Bahárangī بهارنگی ; Bharangī بهرنگی. (*Hind.*).

693. BUTEA PARVIFLORA, Roxb.

C.

694. CONVULVULUS HIRSUTUS, Roxb.

E.

695. ELETTARIA MAJOR, Smith. (*Capsules of—
Ceylon Cardamoms.*)

F.

696. FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn. }

697. FUMARIA PARVIFLORA, Linn. }

Baqlatul-mulk بقلة الملك. (*Arab.*) Sháhtarah شاهتره.

(*Pers.*) Pit-pápará پت پاپرا. (*Hind.*) Shátrá شاترا.

(*Duk.*) Turá துரா. (*Tam.*) Cháta-rághi చాతరా. (*Tel.*).

H.

698. HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM, *Smith. (Root of.)*

Káfúr-kachrí کافور کچری ; Kapúr-kachrí کپور کچری .
 (Hind.) Kapúr-kachrí کپور کچری ; Viláyatí-kachúr
 ولایتی کچرور . (Duk.) Shímai-kich-chilik-kizhanggu சீமைகிச்
 சிலிக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Síma-kich-chili-gaḍḍalu సీమకిచ్చిలిగ
 డులు. (Tel.) Kapúr-kachri. (Beng.).

This root, when entire, is reddish-brown and marked with white rings, and therefore resembles the 'Sit-ruttee' or 'Sittarittie' (*Lesser Galangal*) and the root of *Alpinia khulanjan* (No. 669), particularly the latter; but it is quite different from both of them. It differs from them in being very white internally, amylaceous in structure, fragrant, and slightly warm or aromatic in taste, but not peppery or pungent. Its smell, taste, internal color, and medicinal properties, are like those of the *Long Zedoary* (*Curcuma Zerumbet* of Roxburgh); hence its native names *Viláyatí-kachúr*, *Shímai-kich-chilik-kizhanggu*, and *Síma-kich-chili-gaḍḍalu*, which mean *Europe or Foreign Long Zedoary*.

Like *Long Zedoary*, this root is generally found in the bazaar in circular slices, 1 or 1½ lines in thickness, and about 2 Anna or ¼ Rupee piece in circumference, very white with a reddish-brown edge, and fragrant. It is used for the same purposes as the *Long Zedoary*, but decidedly preferable to it.

In some works, one of the Hindustani names of this root, *Káfúr-kachrí* is used synonymously with 'Sittarittie' and 'Sut-ruttee,' which is incorrect, because the latter are the Tamil names of *Lesser Galangal*, which is a different root as I have just explained.

See the remarks under *A. galanga*, *A. Chinensis*, and *A. khulanjan*.

699. HYSSOPUS. (*Hyssop.*)Zúfáé-yábis زونائے یابس. (*Arab.*)

J.

700. JAQUEMONTIA VIOLACEA, *W. Elliot.*

L.

701. LIQUOR SPIRITUS. *Indian Spirituous
Liquor, Arrack, or Country Liquor.*)

The names of this article are already given under *Arrack*, and I mention it again here chiefly to give the names of its varieties, which have been omitted under the latter head. It is distilled from many substances, the most common of which are the bark of *Acacia leucophlæa*, and a few other species of the same genus; the flowers of *Bassia longifolia*; *Toddy* of *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Phænix sylvestris* *Cocos nucifera*, and *Caryota urens*; *Jaggery*; and *Rice*. The names of these varieties are as follows:—

a. Liquor of *Acacia leucophlæa*.—*Kíkar-kí-sharáb* (Hind.) ببول کی شراب *Babúl-ké-sharáb*; *Kíkar-kí-dáru* کیکر کی دارو *Paṭṭé-kt-sharáb*; *Paṭṭai-ṣháráyam* (Duk.) کیکر کی شراب *Paṭṭa-sárúyi* (Tam.) பட்டைசாராயம். (Tel.) పట్టెసారాయి. (Malyal.) പട്ടച്ചാരായം. (Can.) *Babúl-suráp*. (Beng.) *Bávaḷ-dáru*. (Guz.).

b. Liquor of *Bassia longifolia*.—*Mohé-kt-sharáb* موہے کی شراب *Mohé-kí-sharáb*; *Mohé-kí-dáru* موہے کی دارو. (Hind. and Duk.) *Iluppai-ṣháráyam* இலுப்பைசாராயம். (Tam.)

Ippa-sárúyi ఇప్పసారాయి. (Tel.) *Irippa-chárúyam* ഇരിപ്പചാരായം. (Malyal.) *Ippe-sárúyi* ఇప్పేసారాయి. (Can.) *Mohuvá-surúp.* (Beng.) *Madhúka-madyam.* (Sans.) *Móhácha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Mova-nu-dáru.* (Guz.).

c. Liquor of *Borassus flabelliformis*—*Tári-kí-sharáb* تاري کی شراب. (Hind.) *Tár-kí-dárú* تار کی دارو; *Tári-kí-dárú* تاري کی دارو. (Duk.) *Panañ-chárúyam* பனஞ்சாறாயம். (Tam.) *Táti-sárúyi* తటిసారాయి. (Tel.) *Paná-chárúyam* పనాచారాయి. (Malyal.) *Pané-sárúyi* పనేసారాయి. (Can.) *Tál-surúp.* (Beng.) *Tála-madyam.* (Sans.) *Tařicha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Túd-nu-dáru.* (Guz.) *Tal-arak.* (Cing.).

d. Liquor of *Cocos nucifera*—*Nuriel-kí-sharáb* ناريلي کی شراب. (Hind.) *Naréli-kí-sharáb* ناريل کی شراب. (Duk.) *Tennañ-chárúyam* தென்னஞ்சாறாயம். (Tam.) *Tenkáya-sárúyi* టెంకాయసారాయి. (Tel.) *Ténna-chárúyam* తెన్నాచారాయి. (Malyal.) *Tenginá-sárúyi* టెంగినాసారాయి. (Can.) *Nárikél-surúp.* (Beng.) *Nári-kéla-madyam.* (Sans.) *Narařicha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Núryal-nu-dáru.* (Guz.) *Pól-arak.* (Cing.).

e. Liquor of *Phoenix sylvestris*.—*Séndí-kí-sharáb* سيندي کی شراب. (Hind.) *Síndi-kí-dárú* سيندي کی دارو. (Duk.) *Ích-chañ-chárúyam* ఇச்சఞ్చాఞ్చాయం. (Tam.) *Íta-sárúyi* తితసారాయి. (Tel.) *Ínte-chárúyam* ఇంతెచారాయి. (Malyal.) *Indí-arak.* (Cing.).

f. Liquor of *Caryota urens*.—*Marí-kí-sharáb* ماري کی شراب. (Hind.) *Máři-kí-dárú* ماري کی دارو. (Duk.) *Kúndal-panai-ñhárúyam* కుండలపనెఞ్చాయం. (Tam.).

g. Liquor of Jaggery.—*Gur-kí-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب. (Hind.) *Gúr-kí-dárú* گوز کی دارو; *Gúr-kí-sharáb* گوز کی شراب. (Duk.) *Vella-ñhárúyam* వెల్లఞ్చాయం. (Tam.) *Bellam-sárúyi* బెల్లంసారాయి. (Tel.) *Fellam-chárúyam* వెల్లెఱ్ఱచారాయి. (Malyal.) *Bella-sárúyi* బెల్లసారాయి. (Can.) *Akuru-arak.* (Cing.).

h. Liquor of Rice.—*Chánval-kí-sharáb* چانول کی شراب. (Hind.) *Chánval-kí-dárú* چانول کی دارو. (Duk.) *Ariřhi-*

phúrúyam அரிசுசாறாயம். (Tam.) Biyyamu-sárúyi బియ్యముసా
రాయి. (Tel.) Ari-chúrúyam അരിചാരായം. (Malyal.) Akki-
sárúyi అక్కిసారాయి. (Can.).

P.

702. PHARBITIS NIL RUBER. (*Red variety of P. Nil—Seeds of.*)

Suféd-zirki-ké-bínj سفید زر کی بیج. (Duk.)
Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்ளைஜி.கி.வி.ரை. (Tam.) Tella-jiriki-
vittulu తెల్లజిరికివీళ్లు. (Tel.).

The chief difference between this plant and *P. Nil* of Choisy is the color of the seed, which is black in the latter and grey or reddish-brown in the former.

On account of the redness, the seeds of the above plant ought to be distinguished from *Kúlá-dúnah* كالادانه or *Káli-sirki-ké-bínj* كالى زر کی بیج (*the seeds of P. Nil*), by the affix *red*, as follows:—

Lál-dúnah لال دانہ. (Hind.) Lal-zirki-ké-bínj لال زر کی بیج. (Duk.)
Shivappu-jiriki-virai சிவப்புஜி.கி.வி.ரை. (Tam.), and
Erra-jiriki-vittulu ఎర్రజిరికివీళ్లు. (Tel.).

But, according to the usage, the seeds are known in the bazaars of Southern India with the word *white* as marked in the text, although neither the seeds themselves, nor any other part of the plant producing them, is white. See the remarks under *Clitoria ternatea* and *Pharbitis Nil*.

703. PHARBITIS. *Sp. of?* (*Seeds of.*)

Shab-pasandú شب پسندو. (Hind.) Shuppasandu. (Beng.).

704. PICRORRHIZA KURROA, Roy. (*Root of.*)

Kharbaqe-hindī خربق ہندی. (Arab. and Pers.)
Kuṭkī کڈکی. (Hind.) Káli-kuṭkī كالى كٹکی. (Duk.)

Kaṭuku-rógani கடுகுரோகணி. (*Tam.*) Kaṭuku-róni కడుగు రోగి; Kaṭuka-rógani కడుగురోగి. (*Tel.*) Kutkí. (*Beng.*) Kaṭu-róhani. (*Sans.*) Kalú-rana. (*Cing.*).

The root sold in the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bombay, under the name of *Kutkí* كٹکی is identical with the *Káli-kutkí* کالی کٹکی and *Kaṭuku-rógani* கடுகுரோகணி or 'Kada-groganie' of Southern India. If the quantity is large, it varies much in size and appearance in each specimen, but the essential characters are invariably the same.

Although this drug is commonly known as a root, it consists partly of root and partly of stem; therefore, if it is *entire*, the upper portion (*stem*) differs from the lower (*root*) in external characters. The upper portion is about 2 to 3 inches long; very rough from thin scales; brown or reddish-brown in color if the scales are not worn out, but paler if they are so; in the latter condition it bears circular or semi-circular marks of the scales, which occasionally make it look slightly annulated; varies in thickness from 1 to 3 goose quills; beset with the remains of leaves; and often curved and sometimes bent upon itself. The lower portion is much thinner, varying in thickness from a quill of a fowl to that of a goose; paler in color, being generally brownish-grey or brownish-white; nearly of the same length as the upper portion; more or less compressed; wrinkled longitudinally; and beset with elevated marks of rootlets. There is no difference between the color and taste of the internal substance of both portions, which are black and extremely bitter, respectively. The root is generally cylindrical, but from having the upper portion much thicker than the lower, it looks tapering sometimes. It is very light and brittle, and easily powdered.

The root, however, is seldom entire, but generally found in the bazaar broken into smaller pieces, which are from 1½ to 3 or 4 inches long. They vary in their characters according as they are the pieces of the upper or lower portion of the root, which I have just described.

It is imported to Madras from Calcutta, and the latter place, I believe, is also the source of its supply to Hyderabad, Bombay

and many other places in India. It is apparently the produce of Northern India, and the plant yielding it is also supposed to be found in some mountains near Chittoor in Central Carnatic, but I have not as yet received any specimen from this place. I have picked out some dry plants on 2 or 3 occasions from the bundles of *Kaṭuku-rōḡani*, but never found any flower or fruit in them. The following is a description of these plants:—

Stem from 2 to 4 inches long; about the thickness of a large goose quill; curved or bent; rough from many thin circular or semi-circular scales; reddish-brown externally and black internally; very bitter in taste; occasionally divided into 2 stems; generally terminates in 2 or 3 small branches, which are seldom longer than an inch; soft and swollen when soaked, which indicates its fleshy condition when fresh: *leaves* when moistened and opened, are obovate with a very long, narrow and tapering base, which looks in the dry state like a petiole; sessile; serrate; angulinerved; and glabrous.

This description agrees with the characters of the stem and leaves of *P. Kurroa*, and I therefore, believe that it is the plant which produces the *Kutkī* of the bazaar, under whose head it is already placed in the Pharmacopœia of India, p. 160.

With regards to its medicinal properties, it has completely failed in my hands as a purgative. It does not deserve even the title of laxative in 1 or 2 drachm doses. But it is a very valuable tonic, in which respect it is equal if not preferable to *Gentian* and *Calumba*, not to speak of *Chiretta* and other weak medicines of that class. It is also a very good antiperiodic. Its dose as a tonic is 10 to 20 grains, and as an antiperiodic from 20 to 40, three times a day.

In some books, the Arabic and Persian names *Ḳharbaqe-asvad* خربق اسود and *Ḳharbaqe-siyáh* خربق سیا, are applied to the above root, but they properly belong to the root of *Helleborus niger*, the black Hellebore of European shops. The root of *P. kurroa* is very different from black Hellebore, and is the produce of India, as already explained. Although the Hindustani or Dukhni name *Kālī-kutkī* کالی کتکی corresponds

in its meaning with the above Arabic, Persian, and English names, it is not applied to this root as a translation of any of them, but chiefly on account of the black color of its internal substance.

R.

705. RHUS CORIARIA. (*Dry seeds of—Sumach or Sumac*).

Samáq سماق ; Tamtam تميم or Timtim تميم . (*Arab.*)
Samáq سماق . (*Pers.*)

The thin pericarp of the above seeds, which is one of the most useful astringent medicines in India, is sold in the bazaar under the Arabic name *Gardah-samáq* گرد نه سماق .

706. ROSMARINUS (*Rosemary*).

Aklilul-jabal اكليل الجبل . (*Arab.*)

S.

707. SOLANUM NIGRUM, *Bl.* not *Linn.*

Aanabus-saalab عنب الثعلب ; Aanabus-saalabe-asvad
; روباد تربك Rubah-turbuk . (*Arab.*) عنب الثعلب اسود
Rubah-turbuke-siyah ; روباد تربك سياد Angure-rubah
; انگور روباد سياد Angure-rubah-siyah ; انگور روباد
سياد Sag-angur سياد ; Sag-angure-siyah سگ انگور
(*Pers.*) Makó مكو ; Kalá-makó كالا مكو ; Údā-makó
اودا مكو . (*Hind.*) Kāmūni کاموني ; Údī-kāmūni
(*Duk.*) Maṇattak-کالي کاموني ; Kālī-kāmūni اودي کاموني

káli மணத்தக்காளி; Karuppu-manattakkáli கருப்புமணத்தக்காளி. (Tam.) Kánc̣hi-cheṭtu காவீச்செட்டு; Nalla-kánc̣hi-cheṭtu நல்லகாவீச்செட்டு; Kámanchi-cheṭtu காமாவீச்செட்டு; Nalla-kámanchi-cheṭtu நல்லகாமாவீச்செட்டு. (Tel.) Maṇattakáli மணதகாதி; Karuppu-manattakáli கருப்புமணதகாதி; Maṇattán-kaṇṇi மணத்தாக்கண்ணி; Karuppu-maṇattán-kaṇṇi கருப்புமணத்தாக்கண்ணி. (Malyal.) Kánc̣hi കാഞ്ചി; Karé-kánc̣hi കരേകാഞ്ചി; Gaṇikó റാണികേ; Karé-gaṇiké കരേറാണികേ. (Can.) Mako; Kál-mako. (Beng.) Kóvidáraha; Kṛishṇa-kóvidáraha. (Sans.) Kánguṇa; Káḷa-kánguṇa. (Mah.) Pillúdo, Kálo-pillúdo. (Guz.) Símani-gahá; Kalu-símani-gahá. (Cing.).

This plant is confounded in many books with *S. nigrum* of Linnæus, but fortunately the latter is not, at least, generally found in India. If not for this, the above confusion would have been a source of great danger, because the juice of the *S. nigrum* of Blume is not only given internally by ounces (six or more) at one time by Hakeems and other native practitioners, but the plant itself is often made use of as a pot-herb in many parts of India. I have used myself a Decoction and Extract of the leaves of this plant, as well as those of the next (*S. rubrum*,) in very large doses, in the treatment of chronic enlargement of liver, with or without Dropsy, and with very encouraging results. In fact, the medicine promises to become very useful in some hepatic affections. The Decoction and Extract are prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves. In the former case, after the leaves are bruised and the juice pressed out, it is warmed in an earthen vessel for 10 or 15 minutes, or until it loses its green color and becomes reddish brown. When it is cool, it is strained and given every morning in 6 or 8 ounce doses. It acts as a hydrogogue cathartic and diuretic. The same juice, instead of being warmed, if evaporated on a sand or water bath to the consistence of a soft mass, forms an extract. Used in 1 drachm doses, twice or thrice a day, this Extract

acts as a diuretic and laxative, and exercise a great influence over the enlargement and other chronic diseases of the liver.

I shall now describe the plant here to remove all doubts about its nature.

Bot. Des.—*Annual*, if cultivated with care *perennial*; erect, from 1½ to 3 feet high; branches occasionally and slightly angular and somewhat tubercular at the angles: *leaves* ovate, soft, slightly wavy, occasionally and partially dentate; petiolate; petiole short and slightly margined: *flowers* very small and white, drooping, lateral, pedunculate, pedicellate, and 3 or 4 form together a kind of umbel; *calyx* persistent, green, sepals 5: *corolla* white, petals 5, stamens 5: *berries* drooping, small, purple or black, many seeded, juicy, and slightly sourish in taste. It is always found in flower and fruit.

The above description also corresponds with *S. rubrum* of Miller, with the exception of the following minor characters:—

In *S. rubrum*, the berries are red and slightly sweet, the leaves generally and distinctly dentate, larger, thicker, paler in color, not wavy, and possess a slight disagreeable smell; branches more spreading and not distinctly angular or tubercular.

Both these plants are cultivated in Southern India, but *S. Nigrum* is more common and cheaper, and therefore more frequently used. There is not much difference in the medicinal properties of these plants, and they are consequently used together on many occasions.

They are generally known by the same names in native languages, but in case of necessity, are distinguished by the color of their berries, as *black* and *red*, which correspond with the Latin words *nigrum* and *rubrum*.

See the remarks under the next plant (*S. rubrum*.)

708. SOLANUM RUBRUM, *Mill.*

آنابوس-سالاہ عنب الثعلب ; آنابوس-سالاہ-اھمار
; روباہ تربک روباہ تربک (Arab.) عنب الثعلب اھمر
Rúbáh-turbuke-surkh ; روباہ تربک سرخ Angúre-rúbáh

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION
ADOPTED IN THE
CATALOGUE.

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

TABLE of the method of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue for expressing the vernacular synonymes in English character.

No.	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.	Description of Letters.	VERNACULAR CHARACTERS.										English letter or letters corresponding with each Vernacular character.	Examples of the sound of each character.	Remarks.
1	ī	Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalim.	Canarese.	Bengali.	Sanscrit.	Mahratti.	Guzratti.	Cingalese.	Burmese.	a	(Short) sounding as a in about, as u in upper, as the second a in Grammar, and as the final a in Calcutta, pronounced quickly.	See Notes II, III, IV, V, VII, and VIII, at the end of the Table.

[illegible]

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.		See Notes II, and IV.	
14	o r u	When these small signs or vowels are placed over any letter, it is considered to be <i>quiescent</i> , that is, having no vowel to be sounded after it, and it necessarily unites with the preceding letter.	
15	o o	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>m</i> .	See Note VI.
16	o o	Sounding as double <i>á</i> (<i>long</i> .)	
17	o i i	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (·) is placed over the final <i>alif</i> (l or i), which is always the case, the English representative of the letter preceding the <i>alif</i> should be added to <i>an</i> to express its sound; as (i) <i>dan</i> and (u) <i>ban</i> .	See Note II.

18	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.						This sign serves to unite two words together.		See Notes II, and IV.	
19	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	This sign (ḥ), the visarga, which is represented by <i>ha</i> , is always final and sounds like the final <i>h</i> .		See Note II.	
20	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ				
21	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	(Long) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>ú</i> (long).		See Note II.	
22	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ				

28	<i>un</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (²) is placed on a letter, the English representative of that letter should be added to <i>un</i> to express its sound; as (²) <i>mun</i> .	See Note II.
29	<i>in</i>	Sounding as <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (²) is marked below a letter, the English representative of that letter should be prefixed to <i>in</i> to express its sound; as (²) <i>min</i> .	See Note II.
30	<i>lri</i>	Sounding as a <i>liquid l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>).	
31	<i>lrí</i>	Sounding as a <i>liquid l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>long</i>).	
32	<i>oyi</i>	Sounding as <i>o</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>y</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) together.	

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.

36	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.	
36	<p>gh</p> <p>Sounding as <i>g</i> (<i>hard</i>) with aspiration. See Note VI.</p>	
37	<p>h</p> <p>A strong nasal tone sounding somewhat like <i>ng</i> in <i>ring</i>. See Notes III, and IX.</p>	
38	<p>ch</p> <p>Sounding as <i>ch</i> in <i>chair</i>. See Notes III, VI, and VIII.</p>	

See Notes III, VI, and IX.	Sounding as <i>t</i> in <i>two</i> .	
		See Note VI.
	Sounding as <i>t</i> in <i>two</i> , with aspiration.	

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

51	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

60	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.							
	କ	ଖ	ଗ	ଘ	ଙ	ଚ	ଛ	
	ଟ	ଠ	ଡ	ଢ	ଣ	ତ	ଥ	
	ଦ	ଧ	ନ	ପ	ଫ	ବ	ଭ	
	ମ	ଯ	ର	ଲ	ୱ	ଶ	ଷ	
	ସ	ହ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	
	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	
	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	
	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	
	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ	
	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	
	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୅	
	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	ୌ	
	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	୔	
	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	୛	ଡ଼	
	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	
	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	୊	ୋ	
	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	୒	୓	
	୔	୕	ୖ	ୗ	୘	୙	୚	
	୛	ଡ଼	ଢ଼	୞	ୟ	ୠ	ୡ	
	ୢ	ୣ	୅	୆	େ	ୈ	୉	
	୊	ୋ	ୌ	୍	୎	ଁ	୑	
	୒	୓	୔	୕	ୖ			

63	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.				Sounding as <i>v</i> in <i>voice</i>	See Notes III, V, and VI.
	,	,				
	ʃ	ʒ				
64	ʃ	ʒ			The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of <i>s</i> and <i>sh</i> .	See Note VI.
	ʃ	ʒ				
	ʃ	ʒ				
65	ʃ	ʒ			Sounding as <i>sh</i> in <i>she</i> .	See Notes III, VI, VII, and IX.
	ʃ	ʒ				
	ʃ	ʒ				

73	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.	l. c. k. h. p. n. m. b v n	h	A peculiar sound, somewhat like that of <i>h</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat.	See Note VIII.
7			kh	A peculiar sound somewhat like that of <i>kh</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat. It is often heard in loud snoring during expiration.	See Note VIII.
75			z	Sounding as <i>z</i> pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth.	See Note VIII.

85	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.			ī. ṭ. ṭ. e.
86	ng	Sounding as <i>ng</i> in <i>ring</i> .	ñ	This letter corresponds with the <i>nū-ne-ghunnah</i> in Arabic and <i>chāndi-būndā</i> in Bengali.
87	nh	Sounding as <i>n</i> with aspiration.		

Notes.—I. The foregoing Table is chiefly according to Sir William Jones' method, modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and some other gentlemen, and published in 1834, at Serampore, in a work entitled 'The application of the Roman alphabet to all the Oriental languages, &c., &c.'. The few alterations and additions I have made, were quite necessary to make it more complete and clear, and suit *uniformly* the whole languages in the Catalogue.

II. The vowels are not placed in this Table according to the order in which they occur in native and other works, but arranged according to their frequency and usefulness in writing. The small letter or letters placed under each vowel are its symbols (*symbolic vowels*), and they are nothing but its representatives in a different and smaller form. This is the case in all the languages in the Catalogue, except the first four (Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni,) in which the small letters, viz., *zabar* (˘), *zér* (˙), *pésh* (◌), *tashdíd* (◌), *jazm* (◌, ◌, or ◌) *mauld* (◌), *alife-maqṣúrah* (◌ or ◌), &c., are vowels themselves. The other letters inserted in these languages as vowels, viz., *alif* (ا), *yá* or *yé* (ي), *váv* (و), &c., are indirect vowels, not being able to produce any sound without the assistance of the small vowels. By the combination of these two kinds of vowels, the sounds of the long vowels are produced. The vowels which produce the sounds of *í* and *é* (*long*) are the same (اي, &c.) but the difference is that the *yá* (ي) in the former (*í*) is the *yáe-maqrúf*, and that in the latter (*é*) *yáe-majhúl*. In the like manner, the sounds of *ú* and *ó* (*long*) are produced by the same vowels (و, &c.) and the difference here is that the *váv*

(,) in the first (ú) is the *váre-maqrúf*, and that in the second (ó) *váre-majhúl*. The combinations of vowels which produce the sounds of á (*long*) are named *alife-mamdúdah* (آ, &c.) and *alife-maqşúrah* (ا, &c.). When the small vowels (and) are doubled, thus (and), they are named *Tanvín* in Arabic, because they take the sound of n (ن) after them when the letter to which they are attached is pronounced, as is already explained in the Table opposite to each of these signs.

III. The letters written under each consonant in the Tamil column, are the mute consonants. They differ from the common consonants only in not having the vowel a (*short*) attached to them. They are generally found in combination attached to the common consonants, when their sounds are required to be doubled. The small letters in the Telugu, Canarese, and Malyalim columns, are the Symbols of the consonants under which they are placed. In the first column, the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni consonants will be found printed in four or five different forms opposite to each No. These forms correspond with the position of each letter in words, viz., *initial*, *medial*, and *final*.

IV. In all the languages in the Table, some letters are not written, but are understood and pronounced in combination. For instance, the first vowel a (*short*) is considered in Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Sanscrit, Mahratti, Gujratti, Cingalese, and Burmese, to be inherent in every consonant, and is therefore always understood when *medial* and *final*, and only written when *initial*. It is almost the same case with all the small or short vowels in

Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni, which are generally understood, though required for every letter to produce a sound. These remarks are also applicable to the sign (~*) which is named *vaṣl* (وصل), for it serves to unite together two Arabic words. *In all such cases, when a letter is understood in native characters, it is written in the English.*

V. Some letters, again, though written are not pronounced. While such letters are not rare in some languages, their occurrence is frequent in others. The Arabic may be included among the former, and the Burmese in the latter. The Arabic letters which generally become silent, are *alif* (ا), *lám* (ل), *yá* (ي), *váv* or *váv-e-maādúlah* (و), &c., *In all these cases, the silent letters are omitted in English character.*

* The second of the two words united together by this sign, has always the Arabic article *alif* and *lám* (ا ل) prefixed to it. The *alif* in this case is always silent, and the *lám* is either silent or pronounced according to certain conditions. These conditions are, when the second word begins with ا ب ج ح خ or ي the *lám* is pronounced; and when that word commences with س ز ر ذ د ت or ن it is dropped in pronunciation. In the latter case, the initial letter of the second word becomes double as if the silent *lám* were converted into it. *Habbul-mishk* (حب المشك) and *Habbul-bán* (حب البان) are the examples in which the *lám* is pronounced and the *alif* silent; and *Habbus-salátín* (حب السلاطين) and *Habbus-zabíb* (حب الزبيب) are the instances in which both are dropped in pronunciation. It will be seen from the latter examples, that the initial letter of the second word in each of them has taken a *tashdíd* to become double.

VI. In several languages, particularly, the Burmese and Tamil, some letters are possessed with more than one sound, or, in other words, their usual sound is altered in one or more ways in combination, under certain circumstances. Most of these letters will be readily observed from the following arrangement.

TAMIL.

K (க) also sounds like *g*, as in கங்கை (Gangai); கனம் (Ganam); கணபதி (Gaṇapati); மகன் (Magan) and கமுகு (Kamugu).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *sh*, as in சகோதரன் (Shagóḍaran); சிந்தக்கோடி (Shindalkoḍi); மசம் (Másham); and பசி (Paśhi).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *j*, as in சயம் (Jayam); கஜேந்திரன் (Gajéndiran); and பஞ்சி (Panji).

T (ட) also sounds like *ḍ*, as in டப்பி (Ḍabbi); குடம் (Kuḍam); and வண்டி (Vaṇḍi).

T (த) also sounds like *ḍ*, as in தர்மம் (Darmam); பதம் (Padam); and செய்நெருகு (Sheygiradu).

P (ப) also sounds like *b*, as in பதில் (Badil); பஸ்மம் (Basmam); அபிமானம் (Abimánam); and வசம்பு (Vaśhambu).

BURMESE.

The sound of the letter represented by *k*, is altered into that of *g*.

Do.....	by <i>k</i> ,	do.....	<i>ḥ</i> .
Do.....	by <i>kh</i> ,	do.....	<i>g</i> .
Do.	by <i>kh</i> ,	do.....	<i>gh</i> .
Do.....	by <i>s</i> ,	do.....	<i>ḥ</i> .
Do	by <i>t</i> ,	do.....	<i>k</i> .
Do.....	by <i>p</i> ,	do	<i>t</i> .
Do.....	by <i>p</i> ,	do	<i>k</i> .
Do.	by <i>p</i> ,	do.....	<i>b</i> .
Do.	by <i>r</i> ,	do	<i>y</i> .
Do.	by <i>r</i> ,	do.....	<i>sh</i> .
Do.	by <i>l</i> ,	do.....	<i>sh</i> .
Do.....	by <i>v</i> ,	do.....	<i>ú</i> .
Do.	by <i>t</i> ,	do.....	<i>sh</i> .

BENGALI.

The sound of the letter represented by *j*, is altered into that of *y*.
 Do. by *y*, do. *j*.
 Do. by *y*, ... do. *z*.
 Do. by *b*, do. *v*.

GUZRATTI.

The sound of the letter represented by *m*, is altered into that of *bh*.

TELUGU, MALYALIM, CANARESE AND SANSKRIT.

The sound of the vowel represented by *am*, is altered into that of *m* or *n*, according to the consonant it precedes.

In all these and other similar cases, the altered sound is represented by its corresponding letter or letters in English character, and not the original or usual one.

VII. In some languages, the alphabet are differently pronounced in different localities. The Bengali is the best example of this kind, in which the pronunciation used for some letters in the *North Bengal*, is different from that adopted in the *South*. The following letters are generally subject to this difference of pronunciation :—

NORTH BENGAL.	SOUTH BENGAL.
<i>chh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>

The pronunciation of the Northern parts being that which is generally found in books, is adopted in the Table.

VIII. There are several letters in Arabic, which are not generally pronounced correctly, and their sounds are confounded with each other in speaking ; but, they are all used correctly in writing, particularly by educated persons. They are as follows :—

Letters,	Correct pronunciation.	Incorrect pronunciation generally used in speaking.
ث	As exemplified in the Table, No. 72 (s).	} Like s indiscriminately.
س	.....do....., No. 66 (s).
ص	.....do....., No. 76 (s).
ذdo....., No. 75 (z).	} Like z indiscriminately.
ز	.....do....., No. 42 (z).
ض	.....do....., No. 77 (z).
ظ	.....do....., No. 79 (z).
حdo....., No. 73 (h).	} Like h indiscriminately.
خ	.....do....., No. 67 (h).
كdo....., No. 74 (kh).	} Like kh indiscriminately.
ق	.....do....., No. 83 (q).
عdo....., No. 80 (a).	} Like a indiscriminately.
ا	.....do....., No. 1 (a).
طdo....., No. 78 (t).	} Like th (soft) indiscriminately.
ت	.....do....., No. 50 (t).

In cases like the above, the letters used in writing for each correct sound, are expressed in English character, without any regard to the common sound in speaking.

IX. The diacritical marks used in the Table are only three, and of the simplest kind; viz., *accents*, *dots*, and *alteration of type*. The *accents* are employed for the *long* vowels to distinguish them from the *short*. The *dots* are placed either below or above the letters, and in a number varying from 1 to 3, and thus a letter in English is made to represent several in native languages. By *alteration of type* is meant, that when two or more English letters are required to represent a single native character in any word, they should be distinguished by *Italics* if other letters in the same word are printed in the Roman or English, and *vice-versa*. The letters in the altered type are to show that they stand together for one native character, and require to be pronounced simultaneously. Without some distinction like this, it is very difficult for the reader to know in combination which of the letters stand *collectively* and which *individually* for each native character. The first Sanscrit word occurring in the Catalogue, viz., *vriksha* (*a plant*) may be taken as an example. In this word, three letters (*ksh*) are standing together for one character, and it will be, at least, very difficult to know them as such, unless the reader is well acquainted with that language.

The compound letters *sh* and *ch*, however, did not require any distinction, being very familiarly known in English; but, for the sake of uniformity, they are also indicated in an altered type in common with others.

When two or more compound letters occur together in any word, and when they are indicated in an altered type according to the above rule, they will not be distinguished

from each other and will likely be considered as one. In this case, a *hyphen* is placed between the compound letters to separate them for the sake of distinction.*

It would have been better if no native character was represented by more than one or two English letters. With this view many characters have been reduced to fewer letters than they actually require. Those that are still found in the Table represented by two or three letters, cannot be represented by one or two, or in any other way, without a great deviation from their natural or proper sounds, and this deviation renders the pronunciation of the words in which they occur, very unintelligible. The latter is very objectionable, particularly, when the names of medicines are concerned.

There are similar and sufficient reasons for every addition and alteration I have made in the method; but, as their explanation in so many languages will necessarily extend these notes to a very great length, I have not entered upon it.

* In order to distinguish the compound letters (two or more English letters representing a single native character) readily, it was first proposed to place a line under each of them, as is the case with *gh* and *kh* in Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary; but, a considerable delay having taken place in preparing and casting a few of such letters, I gave up the plan and substituted the *alteration of type* as explained above.

As the Catalogue is now finished, I can say that I have found no disadvantage whatever from following the latter plan, while it had the advantage of being very easy and cheap, and was therefore readily adopted in all the types used in the work.

Title**Author**

Accession No.

Call No.

[illegible]

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

[illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED
TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES.

Ach. or *Achar.*—E. Acharius, author of *Lichenographia Universalis*.

Adans.—M. Adanson, author of *Histoire naturelle du senegal*, &c.

Ait. or *Aiton*—W., author of *Hortus Kewensis*, &c.

Balfour—Dr. J. H., author of the *Class Book of Botany*, &c.

Benth.—M. Bentham, author of *Labiatorum genera et species*, and *Schorophularineæ Indicæ*, &c.

Berk.—Berkeley, a Botanist or Naturalist.

Bl. or *Blum.*—C. L. Blume, author of *Flora Javanensis*, &c.

Br. or *R. Br.*—R. Brown, author of many Botanical works.

Burm.—N. L. Burmann, author of a *Flora Indica*.

Cav.—A. J. Cavanilles, author of *Icones et descriptiones plantarum*, &c.

Chois. or *Choisy*—A. D. Choisy, a Swiss Botanist who elaborated several of the Natural Orders for De Candolle's *Prodromus*.

Colebr.—H. T. Colebrooke, author of several *Memoirs* in the *Linnean Society's Transactions*, &c.

Colladon—Author of *Histoire des Cassiæ*.

Corr.—J. Correa de Serra, author of some botanical papers.

Dalz.—N. A. Dalzel, one of the authors of *Bombay Flora*.

D. C.—A. P. DeCandolle, author of numerous botanical works.

Dec.—DeCandolle, Fil. (Son of DeCandolle).

Delile—A. R., author of *Floræ de Ægyptiaceæ Illustratis*, &c.

Desv.—N. A. Desvanx, author of some botanical papers and editor of the 'Journal de Botanique.'

Don—D., author of the *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*, &c.

Duch.—A. P. Duchesne, author of *Histoire Naturelle des Fraisiers*, &c.

Dunal—M. F., author of *Monographie de la famille des anonacées*, &c.

Endl.—S. Endlicher, author of *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales dispositæ*, &c.

Fabr.—P. C. Fabricus, author of *Enumeratio Methodica Plantarum Horti Medici Helmstadiensis*, &c.

Falc. or *Falconer*.—Dr. H., author of some botanical papers.

Forsk.—P. Forskaol, author of *Flora Ægyptico-Arabica*, &c.

Forst.—Forster, author of a *Flora*, &c.

Gærtn.—J. Goertner, author of 'De Fructibus et Seminibus'.

G. Don—Editor of a new Edition of *Miller's Gardner's Dictionary*.

Greville—Dr. Greville.

Gris.—G. Grisley, author of *Viridarium lusitanicum*, &c.

Ham.—Dr. F. Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), author of a 'Journey to Mysore,' and some botanical papers.

Haw.—A. H. Haworth, author of *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*.

H. B. et K.—Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, authors of *Nova genera et species*, &c.

Herbert—H. W. Herbert, author of 'Herbert's *Amarillideæ*' &c.

H. et T.—Drs. J. D. Hooker and T. Thompson, author of a *Flora Indica*, &c.

Heyn. or *Heyne*—B. Heyne, a Botanist or Naturalist.

Hook. or *Hooker*—Dr. W. J. Hooker, author of *Botanical Miscellany*, and of his (Hooker's) *Journal of Botany*.

Jack—Dr. W., author of some papers on Penang plants, &c.

Juss.—Bernard de Jussieu, author of *Genera Plantarum*, &c.

Koen., *Kon.* or *Kün.*—J. G. Koenig, a Danish Botanist.

Kth. or *Kunth*—A Prussian Botanist.

Labill.—J. J. Labillardiere, author of *Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum decades*.

Lam.—J. B. Lamarck, editor of the botanical portion of the *Encyclopedia Methodic*.

Lehm.—J. G. C. Lehman, author of *Plantæ é familia asperipoliarum nuciferæ*, &c.

Lesch.—Leschenault de la Tour, a Director of the botanical garden at Pondicherry.

Lindl. or *Lindley*—Dr. J., author of the 'Vegetable Kingdom,' &c

Link—H. F., author of *Philosophiæ botanicæ novæ prodromus*, &c.

Linn.—Carl von Linnæus, the founder of Botanical Science.

Maton—Dr. W. E. Maton.

Meisn. or *Meissner*—Leon Fred. Meissner, author of some botanical papers.

Miers—J. Miers, author of a work.

Miq. or *Miquel*—F. A. W., a Botanist.

Mill.—P. Millers, author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*.

Moen.—C. Moench, author of a few botanical works.

Müll or *Mull.*—Otto Fred. Muller, author of some botanical works.

Nees—G. G. Nees von Esenbeck, author of several botanical works

Oliver—G. A., author of a botanical work.

Pavon—J., author of a botanical work.

Pell.—Pelletier, author of some botanical papers.

Pers.—C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis plantarum seu enchridium botanicum*, &c.

Planch—A Botanist.

Pohl—J. J. author of 'Brazilian plants', &c.

Retz.—A. J. Retzius, author of *Fasciculus Observationum Botanicarum*, &c.

Risso—A., author of *Histoire naturelle des Oranger*.

Rœm. or Röm. et Schult.—J. J. Rœmer, and J. A. Schultes, authors of *Linnœi systema vegetabilium*, &c.

Rosc. or Rosca—W. Roscœ, author of 'Monandrian plants of the Order Scitamineæ.'

Roth—A. W., author of *Novæ Plantarum*, and several other works.

Rott.—Dr. Rottler, an Indian Botanist.

Roxb.—Dr. W. Roxburgh, author of *Flora Indica*, and *Plants of the Coromandel Coast*, &c.

Roy. or Royle—Dr. J. F. Royle, author of the *Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains*, and of a work on the fibrous plants of India.

Salisb.—R. A. Salisbury, author of the *Prodromus Londinensis*, &c.

Sav. or Savi—C., author of several botanical works.

Schott—H., author of a few botanical works.

Schrad.—H. A. Schrader, author of many botanical works.

Sch. or Schult.—C. F. Schultz, author of *Prodromus Floræ Stadgardiensis*, &c.

Seb.—A. Seba, author of a book.

- Ser.*—N. C. Seringe, who has elaborated several difficult Tribes in De Candolle's *Prodromus*.
- Sm.* or *Smith*—Sir J. E. Smith, author of several botanical works.
- Spr.* or *Sprengel*—K. Sprengel, author of *Systema Vegetabilium*, and many other botanical works.
- Stocks*—author of some botanical papers in Hooker's *Journal of Botany*.
- Stok.*—J. Stokes, author of *Botanical Materia Medica*.
- Swt.*—R. Sweet, a Botanist.
- Swz.* or *Swartz*—O. Swartz, author of *Prodromus Descriptionum Vegetabilium Indiæ Orientalis*, &c.
- Thunb.*—C. P. Thunberg, author of *Flora Japonica*, and many other works.
- Tourn.*—J. P. Tournefort, author of *Elements de Botanique*, &c.
- Vahl*—M., author of *Symbolæ botanicæ*, &c.
- Vent* or *Ventn.*—E. P. Ventenat, author of *Principes de Botanique*, &c.
- Vill.* or *Villars*—D., author of *Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné*, &c.
- W. et A.*—Dr. R. Wright and Mr. G. A. Walker Arnott, authors of the *Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis*.
- Wall.*—Dr. N. Wallich, author of *Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores*, and *Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ*.
- Wedd.*—Weddell, author of *Histoire naturelle des quin-
quinas*.
- W. Elliot*—Sir, author of *Flora Andhrica*.
- Wight*—Dr. R., author of *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, *Illustrations of Indian Botany*, and *Contributions to Indian Botany*, &c.
- Willd.*—C. L. Willdenow, author of *Species Plantarum*, and several other works.
-

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PRE-
PARING THIS CATALOGUE.

Abdool Cawder's (Druggist) Lists of Cingalese names of the bazaar medicines in Ceylon (MSS.).

Abel's (F. A.) System of Tables for Qualitative Mineral Analysis.

Ainslie's (Sir Whitelaw) Materia Indica.

Alfázul-adviyah—a Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani synonymes of Medicines in India, with brief notes on their uses, &c.

Amaramu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary.

Bahrul-javáher—an Arabic Medical Dictionary.

Bailey's Malayalam and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Malayalam Dictionary.

Balfour's (Dr. E.) Cyclopædia of India, and of the Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific.

Balfour's (Dr. J. H.) Class Book of Botany.

Bowman's (J. E.) Practical Chemistry.

British Pharmacopœia.

Brown's (Mr. C. P.) Telugu and English Dictionary.

Do. do. English and Telugu Dictionary.

Do. (R. N.) Hand Book of Madras plants, 2nd Ed.,
edited by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Wood.

Burhâne-qátea—a Persian Dictionary.

Campbell's Telugu and English Dictionary.

Carter's (Dr. Vandyke) List of Mahratti synonymes of native medicines, (MS.)

Chadura-agarádi—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Cleghorn's (Dr. H.) Hortus Madraspatensis.

Dalile-sáṭea—a Hindustani and Persian Dictionary.

Dhanmantri-vanou-shada-nikhanṭu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Dhananja-padārdha-nikhanṭu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Don's (G.) new Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

Drury's (Col. Heber) Useful Plants of India.

Do. do. Hand Book of the Indian Flora.

D'Rozario's English, Bengali and Hindustani Dictionary.

Elliot's (Sir Walter) Flora Andhrica.

Do. do. List of Tamil synonymes of some medicinal plants (MS.)

Forbes' latest Edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Fown's (G.) Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 9th Ed., edited by Drs. Jones and Hofmann.

Garrot's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Gilchrist's Hindustani Philology.

Gḥiyásul-logḥat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Graham's Catalogue of Bombay plants.

Hanbury's (Mr. Daniel) Notes on Chinese Materia Medica.

Hooker and Thompson's (Drs. J. D. and T.) Flora Indica.

Hooper's (Dr. R.) Medical Dictionary.

Iḥtiyáráte-badíā—a Persian Materia Medica.

Jámaae-antákí—an Arabic Medical work.

Jámaae-bogḥdádí—an Arabic Medical work.

Jámaae-bétár—an Arabic Materia Medica.

Judson's Burmese Dictionary.

Key's (Dr. Thomas) Chemistry.

Khámús—an Arabic Dictionary.

Khulásatun-nafáyas—a Hindustani, Persian and Arabio Dictionary.

Lindley's (Dr. J.) 'Vegetable Kingdom'.

List of Hind. Synonymes of the bazaar medicines at Bombay.

Do.	do.	do.	Calcutta.
-----	-----	-----	-----------

Do.	do.	do.	Hyderabad.
-----	-----	-----	------------

Mackenzie's (Dr. William, c. B. &c.,) *Náfeaul-amráz*—a Hindustani work on some native medicines.

Maḥzanul-adviyah—a Materia Medica in Persian.

Malai-agrádi—a Medical Vocabulary in Tamil.

Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.

Miráñ Labbé's (Native Medical Practitioner and Druggist) Notes on the drugs of Colombo and Kandy (MS.).

Molesworth's Mahratti and English Dictionary.

Montgomery's (Dr. H. B.) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Mubárah Aalí's (Moonshee) List of Bengali and Hindustani synonymes of the drugs at Islámábád (MS.).

Mufarredát dar ailme-tib—a work on Botany, &c., in Persian.

Mufarredáte-móminá—a Catalogue of Simple Medicines in Persian.

Mufarre-dáte-sikandrí—a Persian work on Simple Medicines.

Múligai-nigaṇḍu—a Tamil work on Medicinal plants.

Muntaḥhabul-adviyah—a Materia Medica of Hyderabad in Persian.

Muntaḥhabul-logḥát—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Náma-lingānu-shásanamu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary in Telugu.

O'Shaughnessy's (Sir B. W.) Bengal Dispensatory.

Do.	do.	Bengal Pharmacopœia.
-----	-----	----------------------

Do.	do.	Manual of Chemistry.
-----	-----	----------------------

Padartaguna-chintamani—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Pereira's (Dr. Jonathan) Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Pharmacopœia of India.

Qanûne-bûaali-sínâ—an Arabic Medical work by Avicenna, or 'Canons of Avicenna'.

Qarábádîne-qádarî—a Pharmacopœia of Indian medicine in Persian.

Qarábádîne-shifáí—a Persian work on Pharmacy.

Qarábádîne-sikandarî—a Pharmacopœia in Persian.

Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Regnier's (Rev. M.) List of Burmese synonymes of some medicinal plants and drugs (MS.).

Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus.

Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary.

Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Roxburgh's (Dr. W.) Flora Indica.

Do. do. Plants of the Coast of Coromandel.

Royle's (Dr. J. F.) Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains. *

Royle and Headland's Materia Medica.

Shakespear's latest edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Şura—an Arabic Dictionary.

Talife-sharífî—a Catalogue of Indian medicines in Persian.

Thwaites' (Mr. G. H. K.) List of Cingalese synonymes of the medicinal plants and drugs in Ceylon (MS.).

Tohfatul-mominin—an Indian Materia Medica in Persian.

Turner's (Dr. E.) Elements of Chemistry.

Voigt's Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis.

Waring's (Dr. E.) Lists of the Medicinal plants proposed to be included in the Pharmacopœia of India.

Do. Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wight's (Dr. R.) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis.

Do. Contributions to Indian Botany.

Do. Illustrations to Indian Botany, (Vol. I.)

Wight and Arnott's (Dr. R., and Mr. G. A.) Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis.

William's English and Sanscrit Dictionary.

Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary.

Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Zakhîrahe-khârizmshâhi—a Persian medical work.



Title _____

Author _____

Accession No. _____

Call No. _____

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

APPENDIX

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

APPENDIX.

INDIGENOUS CATHARTICS.

PHARBITIS NIL RUBER.

(Page 277.)

Although the seeds of this plant are known to some native practitioners and druggists in Southern India as a very good and better purgative medicine than the *Kálí-zirkí-ké-bínj* or the seeds of the common variety of *P. Nil* (p. 196), yet they are seldom or never used in their practice, and are extremely rare in the bazaar. In fact, they are not to be found at all in the bazaar at present. A few years ago, I had obtained a sample of them with a great difficulty and from a great distance, and from these raised a few plants in my own compound. After collecting a sufficient quantity of the seeds, I have used them in many cases and found them decidedly superior to *Kálá-dánah* or *Kálí-zirkí-ké-bínj*.

As this plant and its seeds are not noticed in any work, native or English, I shall describe them here :—

Bot. Des.—*Annual*, herbaceous, hairy and twining plant : *root* small and tapering with many thin rootlets : *stem* branched, about the thickness of a fowl's quill, twining from right to left, and slightly hairy : *leaves* triangular, petiolate ; not exactly downy, but covered with many thin, short, and weak hairs on both sides ; 3—lobed, lobes ovate and pointed, the two lateral lobes smaller than the middle, and the middle slightly dilated at the base : *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate : *peduncle* long, hairy, and 1—2 flowered : *pedicel* very short : *calyx* divided, sepals 5, lanceolate, slightly hairy, persistent, about twice longer than the capsule : *corolla* pale or purple blue, 2—3 inches long, monopetalous, companulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion ; deciduous, expanding in the morning and remaining so

only for a few hours, and then, as soon as the sun gets warmer, closes, and generally falls off before next morning: *Stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off: *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscilating: *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent: *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2 lobed: *capsule* circular and broadly and slightly cordate, 1—3 celled, 1—3 valved, dehiscent: *cells* 1—2 seeded, triangular; each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve: *seeds* irregular, angular, grey in color at the commencement and reddish-brown afterwards.

With the exception of color, there is no difference between these seeds and *Kúlú-dánah*. They are about 2 lines long and 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad; their shape is that of the segment of an orange; the average weight of each is about half a grain; and their taste is mucilaginous with a peculiar and acrid sensation, quite like that of *Kúlú-dánah*. In the centre of the posterior or broadest surface of the seeds, there is a slight longitudinal depression or groove. When very old, these seeds assume a brownish color, and there is some difficulty then to distinguish them from *Kúlú-dánah*.

I have compared the above plant with the black or common variety of *P. Nil* (*Kúlú-dánah* plant), which was growing together, and found it to differ only in some minor points, as follows:—

<i>P. Nil ruber.</i>	<i>P. Nil.</i>
1. Seeds grey or reddish-brown.	1. Seeds black or dark-brown.
2. Stem generally pale-green, and often exceeds 25 or 30 feet in length.	2. Stem generally blue or greenish blue, and much shorter.
3. Leaves about the size of a palm, and of a pale-green color.*	3. Leaves, which are of the same form (triangular, not cordate), are generally smaller and of a deeper color.*
4. Peduncle generally bears but one flower, and some times two.	4. Peduncle generally bears two flowers, and some times three or more.

* In these, like in many other twining plants, whose stem is very thin and the leaves pretty distant from each other, the position of the latter (leaves), whether *opposite* or *alternate*, cannot be made out.

The above differences are very slight, and I therefore consider the plant under discussion as a mere variety of *P. Nil* of Choisy. To avoid the confusion that would necessarily arise if both plants and their seeds have the same names, I have named the present variety and its seeds as *Pharbitis Nil ruber* and *Pharbitis Seeds*, respectively.

I have used this medicine, as well as *Kálá-dánah* or *Kálí-zirkí-ké-bínj*, in many cases, in the same dose, and under the same condition with regard to age, &c., and found the former (*Pharbitis Seeds*) to be decidedly preferable to the latter; or in other words, it is more speedy, certain, regular, and stronger in its action than the *Kálá-dánah*. It is also preferable to *Jalap* in some respects, viz., it is an efficient purgative by itself, while the latter is not so when used alone; and that it possesses no nauseous smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Simplex*). This powder should be prepared in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From 40 to 50 grains.

Compound Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Compositus*). Take of *Pharbitis Seeds* and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half. This powder is more efficient than '*Pulvis Kaladanæ compositus*' and equal to the corresponding preparation of *Jalap*.

I have not yet used *Pharbitis Seeds* in any other form, but have no doubt that it can be used in all the forms that *Kálá-dánah* is used, viz., Extract, Tincture, and Resin; which are described in the Pharmacopœia of India, pages 155 and 156. I believe also that the action of these seeds depends upon a resinous principle similar to that found in *Kálá-dánah*, (*Pharbitisin*).

CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS.

(Page 273.)

This plant is neither known to possess any medicinal property, nor any part of it is sold in the bazaar; but finding, accidentally, its seeds to bear a resemblance to, and have a taste somewhat like that of, *Kálá-dínah*, I thought they were a purgative, and found them to be really so on some trials, which I first began upon myself. I have used them since in numerous cases, and am now satisfied that they are a safe, certain, and active cathartic, and therefore one of the best cathartics in India.

This plant is the *Convolvulus hirsutus* of Roxburgh, and is described by him in his *Flora Indica*, Vol. i, page 479. It is also figured by Dr. Wight in his *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, Vol. iii, page 834; but there is some confusion about its name in this work. 'Batatus pentaphylla' is the only name found with the *Fig.* in page 834, but it is referred to, in the Index of the same Volume (iii), by two other names, viz., 'Convolvulus pentaphyllus' and 'C. Hirtus.' Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, there is no doubt that the plant figured in page 834 of the above volume, is the one under examination, and that the word 'Batatus' or *Batatas* is not applicable to it, for it possesses no tuberous root whatever, which will be seen immediately from its description.

I have raised this plant in my own compound to collect the seeds, and had it under my constant observation for the last few years. I shall therefore describe it minutely, and then speak of its seeds.

Bot. Des.—*Annual*; if cultivated with care lives more than 8 or 9 months: *root* small and tapering with many thin fibres or rootlets: *stem* round, twining from right to left, often branched, herbaceous; generally about the thickness of a goose-quill, but often as thick as a finger if cultivated with care; length un-

limited, one plant being sufficient sometimes to cover the whole of a small tree; very hairy, each hair rising from a small reddish brown gland or papilla; and these papillæ are very apparent and render the stem rough for a few months, and then disappear gradually: *leaves* petiolate, slightly hairy on both sides, digitate or quinate (not palmate); leaflets entire, diverge separately from the top of the petiole; broadly lanceolate, with a point which is generally long and slightly acute; unequal in size, the first lateral pair being smaller than the middle leaflet, and the second pair smaller than the first; and there is occasionally a very small leaf or leafy appendage between the second pair just opposite to the middle leaflet: *petiole* generally longer than the leaf, and thicker than the stem for some time at the commencement; hairy: *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate: *bracts* unequal, one being very small and almost abortive, and the other occasionally grows to the size of a small leaf: *peduncle* axillary, hispid, bracteate; dichotomous 2 or 3 times, *i. e.* it divides first into 2 pedicels, and then each of the latter divides again into 2 smaller ones, and so on 2 or 3 times; many-flowered, and jointed at the bracts just before it is divided into pedicels: *pedicel* 1—flowered, bracteolate, hairy; thin and round at the base, but gradually becomes flat and thicker near the calyx; and dichotomous once or twice in the same manner as the peduncle: *calyx* extremely downy or tomentose, persistent, ovate, divided; sepals 5, unequal in size and development, remarkably imbricated and appear to be divided into 2 whorls; the two innermost sepals, which appear to form the internal whorl, are imperfectly developed, and are membranous, smooth, transparent, elastic, and twisted so as to form a kind of cone around the style when the corolla is fallen: *corolla* white, 1—2 inches long, mono-petalous, campanulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion, deciduous; expands in the morning and remains so till about the noon, and then gradually closes and falls off in the night or the next morning; generally expands only once: *stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off; irregular in size, 1 being generally the longest, 2 shorter, and the remaining 2 shortest: *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscilating, white: *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent; *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2—lobed, white: *disk* glandular and

cup-shaped : *capsule* broadly cordate ; 2—4 celled generally, and sometimes 1—celled, in which case the second cell appears absent from absorption : *cells* 1—seeded, triangular, each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve : *seeds* small, irregular and of a reddish-brown color. The plant is in flower and fruit during the whole period it lives, except the hottest part of the year.

The seeds of this plant, which may be called *Convolvulus Seeds*, are irregular in their outline, slightly angular, smooth, and generally reddish-brown and sometimes reddish-grey in color. They have two surfaces, one of which is convex, and the other divided into two smaller, flat, and slanting surfaces by an intermediate ridge opposite to the hilum, which gives them the appearance of a quarter segment of any globular body. Their length and breadth is about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lines, respectively ; and their taste is mucilaginous followed by a peculiar and slight acrid sensation, similar to that of *Kálú-dánah*, but much less in degree. The average weight of each seed is almost 1 grain ; or in other words, if the seed is large it weighs 1 grain, and if small $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain.

When these seeds are powdered, mixed with water and swallowed, they taste like a flour ; and the acidity which is sometimes felt in the throat, is very slight, lasts only a few seconds, and often not felt at all. So this medicine may be considered to possess no disagreeable taste, while it is quite free from smell. In this respect it is preferable to *Pharbitis Seeds*, *Kálú-dánah* and *Jalap*, though somewhat milder in its action if used in the same dose.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Convolvulus Seeds (*Pulvis Convolvuli Simplex*). Powder the seeds in the ordinary way, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Convolvulus Seeds (*Pulvis Convolvuli Compositus*). Take of Convolvulus Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces ; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

I have not yet used this medicine in any other form, but believe that it can be used in the forms of Extract, Tincture, and Resin.

CAMBOGIA.

(Page 83.)

Gamboge is a much stronger cathartic than *Jalap*; but like the latter, it is not very useful or satisfactory when used alone. In combination with other medicines, it is one of the best purgatives we are acquainted with.

During the last several years, whenever *Jalap* was out, I have used this medicine in Triplicane Dispensary, with *Cream of Tartar*, and never felt the absence of the first named drug. I have also used it lately with Rock Salt, and with a greater satisfaction.

Preparation.—Compound Powder of Gamboge (*Pulvis Cambogiæ Compositus*). Take of Gamboge, in powder, three drachms; Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, three ounces and one drachm; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, two drachms. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From fifty grains to a drachm, according to the condition of the patients with regard to strength, habit, &c. It is a hydragogue and drastic cathartic. It can be used in youths and children in smaller doses according to their age; but contraindicated in pregnant women. It is much more efficient and satisfactory than the corresponding preparation of *Jalap* and *Kúlá-dánah*.

One drachm of this Powder contains, six grains of *Gamboge*; fifty grains of *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar*; and four grains of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*: or in other words, there is one grain of *Gamboge* in every ten grains of it.

IPOMŒA TURPETHUM.

(Pages 161 and 162).

There are two varieties of the root known as *Turbud*, *Tikrá* or *Shiradai-rér* in the bazaar. They are generally sold under the same names, and sometimes distinguished by the words *Viláyatí* or *Shímai* (Europe or Foreign), and *Nát* or *Náttu* (Country or Indian). Both these varieties are indigenous to India, but the above words are used merely to distinguish them from each other.

The real drug which is the root or the bark of the root of *I. turpethum*, is one of the best purgatives in India, and is superior to *Jalap* in some respects which I shall explain presently. The other variety (*Nát-ká-turbud*) is also the root of a convolvulous plant, but what particular species the latter is, I have not yet found out. It is considerably inferior as a purgative, and its action is very irregular and uncertain.

The resemblance between these roots is so great, that they cannot be easily distinguished from each other, unless a person is well acquainted with them. I shall first describe the real drug, and then point out some distinctions between this and the other.

The best sort of *Turbud* is not a root, but the bark of a root. In this condition it is seldom or never sold separately in the bazaar, but almost always found mixed with pieces of the root, and requires to be picked out. The pieces of this bark are from 2 to 3 or 4 inches long, curved or quilled, about the size of a finger and about a line in thickness, possess a slight agreeable smell if new, and taste feebly acrid.

With regard to the color, there are two kinds of the bark; one of which is grey or reddish-grey, and the other brown. These two kinds are recognised in some bazaars by the Hindustani names *Suféd-turbud* and *Kálá-turbud*.

If the woody part of the fresh root of *I. Turpethum* is removed by cutting into the bark longitudinally in one place, the latter (bark) assumes the above form when dry. The color

of the bark depends upon the age of the root before it is cut and dried, the older the latter is the darker the former becomes, and *vice versa*.

The next form in which the real *Turbud* occurs is the pieces of a root. These pieces are cylindrical, 2 to 4 or 5 inches long; vary in thickness from the size of 2 or 3 goose quills to that of 3 or 4 fingers put together, but generally of the thickness of a finger; brown or dark-brown in colour, and smooth though wrinkled longitudinally in some places.

The native druggists in the bazaar try their best to make the *false Turbud* (*Nát-ká-turbud*) to resemble the best kind of the real drug (*bark of the root of I. Turpethum*) by cutting out the ligneous portion of the former; but they cannot accomplish this object. The bark in the *false Turbud* is too thin, and does not assume the same form when dry. Therefore, the best kind of the *genuine Turbud*, viz., the bark of the root of *I. Turpethum*, cannot be confounded with any other bark or root. It is only the pieces of the root of *I. Turpethum*, which constitutes the commonest kind of the *real Turbud*, that can be imitated by, and confounded with, the *false Turbud*. The following distinctions, however, will be sufficient to distinguish the one from the other:—

False Turbud or Turbith-root.

1. It is a much larger root, varying in size from the thickness of a finger or thumb to that of an infant's fore-arm.

2. Brown or pale-brown in colour.

3. Very rough and uneven on the surface.

4. The structure of this root is that of any common root, and it is comparatively very hard and heavy.

Real Turbud or Turbith-root.

1. Much smaller, it being generally about the size of a finger or thumb.

2. Generally darker in colour.

3. Smooth, though wrinkled in some places.

4. Both the cortical and ligneous portions of this root are composed of parallel and straight longitudinal fibres, and this contrasts much with the structure of the *false Turbud* or *Turbith-root*.

5. Never attacked by insects.

5. Often worm-eaten.

6. Possesses no particular taste.

6. Its taste is slightly acrid.

I have lately used this medicine (*the real Turbud*) in many cases, and found it to be a very superior and valuable purgative. It is preferable to *Jalap* in having no nauseous smell or taste, and in being a very efficient and satisfactory purgative when used by itself. It is true that it requires to be used in a larger dose than *Jalap*, but this is no disadvantage as long as it is safe and free from nauseous taste and smell. The dose is larger only by 10 or 15 grains.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Simplex*). If it is the bark of Turbud, it should be powdered in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle. But if it is the root, the cortical portion should be separated from it, and the latter alone selected for powdering, &c., as above. The bark is easily separated if the root is broken longitudinally.

Dose.—From fifty to seventy grains.

Compound Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Compositus*). Take of the Simple Powder of Turbith-root and powdered Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to four scruples, or more.

CLITOREA TERNATEA.

(*Pages 108 and 109.*)

The seeds of this plant, which are casually noticed as a purgative in some medical and other works, are very deservedly included and spoken of highly in the Pharmacopœia of India, page 80. The native druggists and practitioners consider them

as a very good substitute for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil ruber* (p. 277) and *P. Nil* (p. 196), and they are consequently often known in the bazaar by the same names as those of the two latter, which I have already mentioned in page 109 of this work. They are certainly a very good substitute for the above drugs, as well as *Jalap*, and are equal to *Convolvulus Seeds* in every respect, except the taste, which is disagreeable and much more acrid.

I gave a trial to this medicine on two different occasions, and on each occasion in pretty large number of cases. When I tried first a few years ago, the medicine almost failed to act as a good purgative, but on the second trial, very recently, it has proved itself much more efficient than anticipated. The cause of this difference is, that the seeds used on the first occasion were bought from the bazaar, and they were, as I found out afterwards, collected before they were quite matured and dried on the plant. They were flat, dark-brown, and oblong. On the second occasion, the seeds used were gathered from the pods which were quite dry before their removal from the plant. These seeds were nearly round or slightly compressed near the edges; oblong; dull green, greenish brown or brown in color, and minutely mottled. The ends of some seeds were round, and of some flat, as if it were cut off by a knife. Speaking comparatively, these seeds were much thicker and rounder, paler in color, and more disagreeable and acrid in taste, than those used on the first occasion.

These seeds are not sold in the bazaar of Madras by the common or proper druggists, but by those druggists who sell the fresh medicinal plants and consequently named *Kach-chá-pansúrí* in Dukhni. Even these do not sell them always, and generally procure them only when they are ordered to do so. Under these circumstances, the seeds are often required to be collected from the plants when there is a need for a large quantity of them. The plants are cultivated in some places, and found wild in others; and are as follows:—

Bot. Des.—*Perrenial*; much branched and shrubby: *root* slightly fleshy, tapering, branched: *stems* several, twining from

right to left, pubescent in young plants: *leaves* unequally pinnate, leaflets 2—3 pairs, oval, or slightly ovate: *flowers* large, blue or white; pedunculate, resupinate, bracteolate: *peduncles* short, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length; axillary, solitary, 1—flowered: *bracteoles* roundish, about 2 lines in diameter, adherent to the base of the calyx: *calyx* about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the corolla, 5—cleft, unequal, persistent, hypogynous: *corolla* papilionaceous; vexillum large, rounded with a cleft at the end, exterior, blue with a yellowish white color in the centre; alæ oval with a very thin and narrow stalk; keel slightly boot-shaped with two thin thread-like stalks: *stamens* varying in number from 5 to 10 or more, diadelphous, 1 being separate and the rest united by filaments; hypogynous: *anthers* very small, globular, white: *style* simple, longer than the stamens, slightly curved, dilated at the end: *legume* a few inches in length and a few lines in breadth, flat, straight, slightly pubescent, 2—valved; 1—celled, but divided into many partitions by cellular walls, each of which contains a seed; many seeded: *seeds* oblong, about 2 or 3 lines long, greenish brown or brown in color. The plant is always in flower.

There are two varieties of this plant, distinguished by the color of their flowers as *blue* and *white*. The blue, again, has another sub-variety, which is double-flowered. There is no apparent difference in the action of the seeds of these varieties, or if any at all, it is in favor of the white variety. But, from whatever variety they may be, the rounder and thicker the seeds are, the more energetic they prove in their action.

As these seeds are not known by any particular name, it is inconvenient to describe their preparations; and I have therefore named them *Clitorea Seeds*.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulvis Clitoreæ Simplex*). To be powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half. In this dose it produces 5 or 6 free motions, and its action is increased in proportion to the increase of its quantity up to two drachms, when the number of motions it generally produces is 8 or 9.

Compound Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulvis Clitoreæ Compositus*). Take of Clitorea Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

JACQUIMONTIA VIOLACEA.

(Page 275).

The seeds of this plant are a safe and mild aperient. It being a perennial and always in flower, which is of a beautiful blue color, it is used as an ornamental plant in many European bungalows, gardens, and other places at Madras. It is supposed to have been introduced first into the Horti-agricultural Society's and other gardens at Madras by Sir Walter Elliot, and he is, very likely, also the author of its botanical name.

The plant is very easily propagated by cutting, layers, or seeds; but in the first two cases, it does not generally produce seeds.

Bot. Des.—*Perennial*, spreading extensively, very ornamental: *stem* twining as well as creeping; about the thickness of the little finger near the root, but very thin in upper parts; length unlimited, bluish-green, twining from right to left, and takes root if any part of it comes in contact with soil: *leaves* cordate or oblong-cordate, petiolate, smooth, soft, slightly wavy, entire: *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteolate: *peduncle* twice or three times longer than the petiole, many flowered: *pedicels* very short, generally 2—3; each surrounded by several bracteoles, and form a kind of umbel, which is generally compound: *calyx* divided; sepals 5, 3 of which well developed and 2 almost abortive; imbricated, broadly cordate, acuminate, longer than the capsule, pale green in

color : *corolla* monopetalous, about an inch long, bright blue with a white eye, plaited before expansion : *stamens* 5, of equal size, attached to the base of the corolla : *anthers* oblong, white : *style* filiform, a little longer than the stamens, generally persistent : *stigma* small, 2—lobed, white : *ovary* very small, glandular, cup-shaped, of a pale-yellow color : *capsule* nearly round or broadly cordate, about the size of a coriander fruit, 1—2 celled, dehiscent : *cell* 1—2 seeded : seeds very small, angular, and of various color, generally brown or reddish brown.

The seeds are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line in length and breadth, angular, and bear a resemblance to *Kálá-dínah* in their form. They are inodorous, and their taste is purely albuminous, without the least acridity or disagreeableness. This is the only advantage of this aperient over all other medicines of the same class. Their color is reddish-brown, brown, or yellowish white. The reddish brown and hard seeds should alone be selected for medicinal purposes. Their dose is from a drachm and a half to two drachms.

ACACIA CONCINNA.

(Page 21.)

The dry pod or legume of this plant is the commonest article used by native women in this country for washing their head, as soap is in Europe, &c. It is therefore found not only in every bazaar, but also in every family house.

The pod is either reddish-brown or brown in color ; varies much in length, generally from 3 to 6 inches ; about 1 inch broad ; many seeded ; 2—valved ; valves much contracted between the seeds ; much wrinkled ; and has a sourish and nauseous taste. The seeds are shining black, oval or oblong, and very hard.

This pod is a cathartic, nauseant, and also emetic to a slight extent. In its action as a cathartic, it is superior to *Senna*, but it is more nauseous and disagreeable in taste and smell. Like *Senna*, it is not an efficient purgative by itself, but a very good

adjuvant to other purgatives, as *Sulphate of Magnesia*, *Rock Salt*, &c. In addition to the stronger action, its other advantages over *Senna* are, that its use is not attended with griping in the bowels, and that it is a very useful remedy in Jaundice not depending upon obstruction.

Preparations.—Simple Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Simplex*). Take of the dry Pods of *Acacia Concinna*, without seeds, four ounces; Boiling Water, 20 fluid ounces Bruise the pods, infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.

Dose.—Four fluid ounces. This is a mild cathartic, and if four drachms of *Sulphate of Magnesia* added to it, acts as a strong purgative.

Compound Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Compositum*). To be prepared in the same manner as the above preparation, with the addition of *Coriander Fruits*, bruised, four drachms; and *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*, sliced, two drachms.

Dose.—The dose and manner of using this preparation as a cathartic is the same as those of the preceding. This Infusion is more suited to be used by itself in Jaundice, &c., in which case, it should be administered in three or four ounce doses two or three times in 24 hours.

PHARBITIS. *Sp. of ?*

(Page 277.)

I have obtained the seeds known in Calcutta as *Shab-pasandú* or 'Shapussundo,' which are mentioned in the *Pharmacopœia* of India, page 157. I have sown a great many of them but only two plants were produced, and these too, died after 2 months without flowering. They had grown to the extent of 2 feet, and were as follows:—

Bot. Des.—Herbaceous: root small and tapering: stem twining, very hairy: leaves palmate with regard to the form, and

septenate with reference to the number of leaflets ; hairy on both surfaces ; leaflets entire, ovate or oval.

They were apparently Convolvulous plants, but from want of flowers I cannot say to what Genus of that Order they belong. They are, probably, either a species of *Convolvulus* or *Pharbitis*.

The dry seeds I have received from Calcutta, are of the form of a quarter segment of any globular body ; grey, dark-grey or reddish-brown in color ; woolly, being covered with small, thin, very soft, and cotton-like hairs ; inodorous and almost tasteless. They bear a great resemblance to *Convolvulus* Seeds (*Convolvulus hirsutus*) in their form, and though somewhat larger than the latter, yet lighter in weight.

Although mild, this medicine is one of those cathartics which are preferable to many others for not having a bad smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Simplex*). To be well dried in the sun, powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From one drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Compositus*). Take of Shab-pasandú Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces ; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From four scruples to two drachms.

ROCK SALT.

(Page 216.)

This Salt is well known now to be a mere variety of *Chloride of Sodium*, but why it is much more stronger as a cathartic than the latter I cannot explain. It is also stronger than *Cream of Tartar*, but like this drug, it is not a satisfactory cathartic by

itself. Used in combination with other purgatives, it is more satisfactory than *Cream of Tartar*. I have already mentioned its entrance into the Compound Powders of *Gamboge*; *Pharbitis*, *Convolvulus*, *Clitoria*, and *Shab-pasandú Seeds*; and *Turbith Root*; and have also used it in the same manner with *Jalap* and *Kálá-dánah* in lieu of *Cream of Tartar*.

Rock Salt occurs in large masses, varying in weight from 2 or 3 to 8 or 10 lbs. The masses are dull or brownish white externally, and white and crystalline internally. The salt has a pure saline taste. It is procurable in every large bazaar in India, and its price is about 4 or 5 annas per lb.

N. B.—In conclusion of my remarks on Cathartics, I wish to state that these medicines are generally required to be used in a larger dose to act satisfactorily among the natives of this country than Europeans. For example, the *Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah* prepared and used in fifty or sixty grain doses according to the *Pharmacopœia of India*, page 156, is, perhaps, sufficient to act as an efficient purgative in Europeans; but it is not so in natives, in whom even drachm and a half of that Powder does not act quite satisfactorily.

According to my own experience, the best way of preparing the *Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah* is to combine it with *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar*, in equal proportion, with a small quantity of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*; or in other words, it should be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparation of all the purgatives I have described above, except *Gamboge*. Prepared in this proportion, it produces 6 or 7 motions satisfactorily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm doses.

My remarks on all the above cathartics, particularly with reference to their action and dose, is solely based upon the experience among the natives of this country, who, as a rule, are not satisfied with any purgative, unless it acts briskly and produces some slime or bile.

INDIGENOUS EMETICS.

RANDIA DUMETORUM.

(Page 212.)

The dry nut of this plant is one of the most ancient emetics, and is not only found in India, but also in Arabia, Persia, and many other places of Asia. In latter places it is said to be sold under the Arabic name *Jouzul-gai*, which means *the emetic nut*. It is well known in the Indian bazaars by its Hindustani and Dukhni names *Mén-phal* and *Mén-l-phal*. It is very cheap and procurable in many bazaars at about 2 annas a lb.

The nut is generally about the size of a small nutmeg, and often much larger; globular or oval; deep grey or reddish brown; and crowned with the rim of the calyx. It consists of a shell or pericarp, seeds, and mucus or pulp. The shell is hard and thick; 2—colled; contains numerous small seeds, which are very adherent to the mucus and to each other; wrinkled and divided externally into quarters by 4 distinct longitudinal lines, 2 of which are generally more marked and correspond with the division of the cells internally. The seeds are small and oblong; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; slightly flat; of a reddish brown color; very hard; and formed into a lump together with the mucus, which is hard and corresponds with the shape of the nut, and is divided symmetrically into 2 halves by a thin membranous layer, the septum of the cells. The mucus or pulp is generally grey or reddish brown and sometimes yellowish grey; very small in quantity; and possesses a very nauseous taste and smell; and is so adherent to the seeds, that it cannot be separated from them by any process in dry state. It is, however, very soluble in cold and hot waters, alcohol, and many other liquids.

The average weight of the nut is 1 drachm, and if the pulp is completely removed by dissolving in water, the shell and

seeds generally weigh 45 grains, and thus show the weight of the pulp only to be 15 grains or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the nut.

This is one of the medicines I have paid much attention to during the last few years, and have now found out that it is, as an emetic, quite equal to *Ipecacuanha* if not superior to it.

It is certainly not a good emetic, nor quite free from irritation, if used, as is generally done, by powdering the whole nut. The thick shell and the numerous hard seeds of the nut are not emetic at all; indeed, if any thing, they are slightly irritant; but only the dry pulp or mucus, which is the least part of the nut, possesses the emetic and nauseant properties.

When the shell is broken, the lump of the mucus and seeds will be found hard and loose, and is easily removed from the former. But the mucus and seeds cannot be separated from each other, except by dissolving in water or powdering and passing through a cloth or sieve.

The lumps of 2 or 3 nuts is generally a dose of the medicine. They should be bruised, macerated for 10 or 15 minutes in 3 or 4 ounces of water, rubbed with fingers, and then strained through cloth. The mucus being very soluble in water, passes off with it, and the seeds with some resinous and other insoluble matters, remain on the cloth. The draught is now ready for use, and if given to a patient, it produces nausea and vomiting in about 10 minutes, and very free emesis is followed if assisted with warm water.

The best and most convenient way, however, of using this medicine is in powder, which I shall describe under the head of *Preparation*.

Sugar and honey do not seem to interfere with the action of this medicine, and they may therefore be added to it to cover the nauseous taste. This combination is very useful when it is administered to children as an emetic or expetorant, in smaller doses according to their age, &c.

When used as an emetic, the vomiting produced by this medicine contains a large quantity of frothy mucus. From this, and from its being a very nauseant vegetable emetic, I thought

it will prove a good remedial agent in Dysentery, in the same way as *Ipecacuanha* is. On instituting a trial on some cases, this opinion was more than realized. Having now used it in many cases, I do not hesitate in considering the dry pulp of the *Emetic Nut* or *Randia Nut* (*Randia dumetorum*) equal to *Ipecacuanha* as a remedy in Dysentery.

The *modus operandi* of this medicine is the same as that of *Ipecacuanha*, viz., it relieves the Dysenteric Inflammation—

First, by reducing the force of general circulation, partly by depressing the system, and partly by determining the blood to the skin.

Secondly, by reverting or diminishing the peristaltic motion, and thereby giving rest to the inflamed bowel.

Thirdly, by increasing the secretion of mucus from the extensive surface of the bowels, and thus restoring to its normal condition the morbid capillary circulation of the affected part.

Every nauseant emetic or medicine will more or less possess the actions in the 1st and 2nd axioms, and, if it is not irritant at the same time, might subdue the dysenteric inflammation to some extent. But, unless it also possesses the action in the 3rd, it will not be so useful in Dysentery as to deserve a special notice. It is the latter action which makes the dry pulp of the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, *Ipecacuanha*, and also a few other emetics to be noticed in the following pages, peculiarly useful in that disease.

Like *Ipecacuanha*, the pulp of *Emetic-nut* is not sufficient to effect or complete a cure in Dysentery by itself, but generally requires the assistance of other medicines, particularly the *Opium*. I almost always prescribe it with the latter from the commencement of treatment, and in ordinary cases they check the progress and mitigate the symptoms of the disease in 3 or 4 days, and then the cure is completed in 5 or 6 days more, either by the same medicines or by the use of *Dover's Powder* or some other preparations of *Opium*. In slighter cases, the disease itself is often checked in a few days, and requires little or no other medicine afterwards. In some severe and obstinate cases, however, when the disease lasts longer than a week or so,

or assumes the chronic form, the use of other medicines is always necessary.

Even in Dysentery the most convenient way of using this medicine is to have it ready in powder. But in the absence of this preparation, it may be made into a draught as already described, and given 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. The pulp of 1 or 2 nuts is generally sufficient for a dose in Dysentery, and the draught is to be combined with 20 to 40 drops of *Tincture of Opium*, according to the frequency of motions.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of the Pulp of Emetic Nut (*Pulvis Pulpæ Randiæ Simplex*). After removing the shell, the lumps of seeds and pulp should be well bruised and passed through a sieve or thin cloth. By this means all the seeds will be separated. The coarse powder thus obtained should be powdered again and passed through a fine sieve or cloth. The powder is now fit for use, and should be kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Two scruples, as an Emetic; and from fifteen to thirty grains or more, in Dysentery, according to the severity of the disease.

Other preparations of this medicine are the same as those of *Ipecacuanha*, and as they are more nauseant, diaphoretic, and astringent than emetic, I shall not describe them here.

STRYCHNOS POTATORUM.

(Page 235.)

The berries or fruits of this plant are familiarly known in the Indian bazaars by the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Nirmalî* and *Chilbinj*. They are as common and cheap as the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, and their price is about the same, viz., 2 annas per lb.

These fruits are known as an emetic in Southern India, and often resorted to for that purpose by some native practitioners; but what they are very popular for in this, as well as many other places in India, is, their property of clearing the

dirty or muddy water. This explains the meaning of their names *Nirmali*, *Clearing Nut*, &c.

The emetic property of these fruits is also noticed in some medical and other works, but in a very casual manner; and they do not appear to have been ever used in the English medical practice.

The cause of their not acquiring a repute as a valuable emetic is the improper way in which they are administered. The whole fruit is generally powdered and given in about half a tea spoonful doses, and there is no wonder if it does not act satisfactorily, because the seed which is by far the largest portion of the fruit, is not emetic. The *drymucus* or *pulp* and the thin *pericarp* or *testa* are the only parts endowed with the property of emetic, and if they be used separately, their action is highly satisfactory.

Of these two parts, again, the dry mucus is more efficient, but it is so small in quantity and so adherent either to the seed or pericarp, that it cannot be separated from them. If it is adherent to the pericarp, so much the better, and they both can be used together very satisfactorily. But if it is adherent to the seed, it is not easily available for use.

The fruits of *Strychnos Potatorum* are a little smaller than a *Soap-nut*, round, smooth, shining, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. They are 1—seeded, and the seed is slightly flat and circular, and yellowish grey or pale brown in color.

The seeds are found in the bazaar with or without the pericarp, but generally in the latter condition. If the fruit is entire, the pericarp can be easily removed from the seed with fingers, and the pericarp is also sold separately in some bazaars of Southern India.

When sold separately, it occurs in two conditions. In one condition it is found in thin, scaly, and shell-like pieces, which are shining externally, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. This is nothing but the pericarp removed when the fruit is dry. In the second condition, it is formed together with the mucus into large balls or masses, each of which generally weighs a lb. If the pericarp is removed with mucus or pulp when the

fruit is quite ripe, and made into balls and dried, it assumes the above form. In this condition, it contains a large quantity of dry mucus, and is much superior in its action than the other form. The dry mucus appears to be more efficacious in Dysentery than *Ipecacuanha*, but it is obtained with such a difficulty that the small quantity I received was sufficient only for a few cases, and was used in much smaller doses than desirable.

The dose of the Simple Powder of Pericarp, prepared in the usual way and kept in a stopper-bottle, is from 40 to 50 grains, as an emetic; and from 15 to 30, in Dysentery.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA.

(Page 249.)

This is one of the commonest plant in Southern India, and found in almost every garden and field. It enjoys a great reputation as an antidote to snake-bites, &c., among the snake-catchers of this country, and is known to them as the plant resorted to by *Mongoose* when bitten by a snake. The natives are aware of its emetic property, but seldom employ it as such, and no part of the plant is sold in the bazaar. It is required to be collected for use.

Bot. Des.—*Perennia* root fibrous, fibrils numerous: stems several, twining from right to left; generally about the size of a fowl's quill, some times as thick as that of a goose; branched, slightly downy: leaves opposite, often decussate near the root, entire, 2 to 3½ inches long and 1½ to 2½ broad, oblong-ovate, slightly bearded on the upper side at the base, occasionally and slightly cordate at the base, very shortly and abruptly acuminate, glabrous above and slightly downy below, petiolate: petiole short, downy, slightly channelled: Flowers small, about 3 or 4 lines in diameter, of the shape of a star; expanding morning and evening and in the night, but close during the day when the sun is hot; pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate: peduncle axillary, simple, generally alternate, longer than the petiole: umbel generally compound and irregular, surrounded at the base by involucre: involucre very small and persistent:

calyz hypogynous, persistent, poly-sepalous; sepals 5, small, about a line or line and a half in length, green or pale green: *corolla* hypogynous, poly-petalous; petals 5, triangular, about a line or line and a half in length, occasionally and slightly recurved; pale yellow, except at their base internally, where they are of pink color or marked with pink dots: *stamens* and *pistil* unite together and form a common body (*gynandrous*), which is about a line in diameter, and marked with 5 yellowish and elevated lines: *ovaries* 2: *follicles* in pairs, opposite to each other and slightly adherent at the base (divaricate when young), tapering to a point, 2 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness in the middle, glabrous, 1-valved, dehiscent: *seeds* comose, being furnished with a tuft of hairs on the upper end or base which is towards the end of the follicle; small, very thin, reddish brown, and slightly obovate. The plant flowers all round the year, particularly when cultivated.

There are two varieties of this plant, which differ from each other only in size and a few other minor characters. When placed under the same circumstances, one is always larger than the other. In the large variety, the petals are larger, more or less reflexed, and also slightly revolute some times; and the adult leaves are broader, thinner, deeper in color, and slightly recurved.

With regard to the root of this plant, it seems to have been confounded with another root in some books. For example, the following sentence occurs in the *Materia Indica*, Vol. II, page 83:—

‘The root of this plant, as it appears in the Indian bazars, is thick, twisted, of a pale color, and of a bitterish and somewhat nauseous taste.’

In the first place, the root of this plant is not sold in bazaars, at least, in the bazaars of Southern India. Secondly, it is not a thick root, but a *fibrous root* consisting of many round, thin, and brittle fibres or fibrils. These fibrils generally vary in their number from 5 to 15 or 20, and sometimes they are upwards of 50. They are from 2 to 5 or 6 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 line in thickness, and of a pale or dirty white color. These fibrils or roots issue from a woody part, which is the axis or centre between them and stems. They are seldom branched,

but generally give attachment to very thin and hair-like fibres or rootlets.

The whole of the plant under discussion, including the stem and follicles, is emetic ; but the root and leaves are not only the best, but also easily powdered to be brought into use.

The root, again, is by far the best as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* in Dysentery, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic.

About 4 years ago, when I had an occasion to make remarks upon some native medicines, my opinion of *Tylophora asthmatica* was as follows :—

‘ It is the best substitute we possess in this country for *Ipecacuanha*, both as an emetic and as a remedy for Dysentery in large doses. From 20 to 40 grains of its powder with the same quantity in minims of *Tinctura Opii*, 3 or 4 times a day in 24 hours, checks the disease as speedily and successfully as the *Ipecacuanha*. It is also a better medicine than the latter, to use as an emetic or expectorant in cases of Asthma.

‘ Next to Ammonia I have more faith in *Tylophora Asthmatica* as an antidote to snake-bites than any other medicine. The fresh juice should be administered frequently and in large doses till free vomiting is produced, and then be followed with strong and diffusible stimulants.’

From my subsequent and more extensive experience of native medicines, I have found that *Tylophora asthmatica* is not the best, but one of the 4 or 5 best emetics in India, and ranks after *Randia dumetorum* and *Strychnos Potatorum* ; and that although the whole parts of it are emetic, the root alone is a very good remedial agent in Dysentery. Its *modus operandi* in this disease is the same as already explained under *Randia dumetorum*.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of *Tylophora* Root (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Simplex*). To be prepared in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From forty to fifty grains, as an emetic ; and 15 to 30 or more, in Dysentery.

Simple Powder of Tylophora Leaves (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Folice Simplex*). The leaves are powdered with more difficulty than the roots. They should be first well dried in the sun or on a sand bath, powdered, and passed through a thin cloth. This coarse powder is to be pulverized again, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Same as the Simple Powder of the Root.

There are also other preparations of the root of *T. asthmatica*, as Compound Powder, &c., but as they possess more of other properties than emetic, they may not be described here.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

(Page 82.)

This is one of the commonest shrubs in India, and in S. India there is scarcely any waste, ruinous, or sandy ground which is not covered with it. Its medical properties are known to the natives of this country from the earliest period, and is particularly held in high estimation by the Hindu practitioners (*Vaidi*yars) in the treatment of venereal and other skin diseases. So much so, that it is called by some of them 'the vegetable mercury.'

Although this plant is frequently used as a medicine, yet no part of it is sold in the bazaar. It being found in every place, it is resorted to whenever it is required.

Bot. Des.—A large shrub, much branched, abounding in a milky and acrid juice: stem and branches knotted at short intervals, slightly ash-colored: leaves opposite, decussate, entire, 3 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 broad, cuneate-obovate or oblong-obovate, rounded and slightly pointed at the end, bearded on the upper side at the base, stem-clasping, subsessile, under surface is covered with a woolly down: flowers pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate;

peduncle lateral or terminal, thick and long, simple, slightly clothed with a woolly down, nearly erect; when lateral, it is alternate i. e. arising alternately between the opposite leaves: *umbels* generally simple, occasionally compound, surrounded at the base by involucre: *involucre* small and scaly: *calyx* hypogynous, deciduous, poly-sepalous, sepals 5, ash-colored, each sepal about a line and a half or 2 lines in length: *corolla* hypogynous, deciduous, poly-petalous; petals 5, oblong, obtuse, reflexed, revolute, pale-blue or white: *stamens* indistinct, filaments combined and formed into a tube (*gynostegium*) which completely surrounds the pistils: *staminate corona* 5-leaved; leaflets keel-formed, recurved at the base, slightly incurved and dentate at the apex: *ovaries* 2: *styles* 2, situated within the gynostegium: *stigma* common to both styles, dilated into a flat body which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines in diameter, 5-angled, cartilaginous, and is situated just above the gynostegium: *follicles* in pairs, ventricose, smooth, dehiscent, and one of the pairs generally abortive: *seeds* comose, very thin, slightly obovate, and have a tuft of hairs attached to their base or upper end which is towards the end of the follicle. The plant is seldom or never free from flower in any part of the year.

The two varieties of this plant met with in Madras, are distinguished by their color, which is pale-blue or bluish-purple in one, and cream-white in the other.

Almost every part of this plant is used in medicine, but the bark of the root and dry milky juice are by far the best. Of these two parts, again, the milk is the strongest, but it is very irregular and unsafe in its action; therefore, the root-bark is the best and most useful for medicinal purposes.

According to my experience, the older the plant is, the more active is the bark in its effects; and if it be powdered by simply drying it, as is generally done, it requires to be used in a much larger dose to act efficiently as an emetic. The thick, rough, and spongy epidermis, which the bark is covered with, and which is quite inert, should be scraped off with a knife before it is powdered. The powder prepared with this precaution, is white and bears a great resemblance to the flour of rice. It has a nauseous and slightly acrid smell, and a bitterish taste. It

should be preserved in a stopper-bottle. The dose of this powder as an emetic, is from forty to fifty grains.

According to the suggestion of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy in the Bengal Dispensatory, I have used also this medicine in some cases of Dysentery, and found it in large doses to be a good substitute for *Ipæcacuanha*. Its dose in this disease is the same as the Simple Powder of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM AND ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM.

(Pages 35 and 36.)

The root-bark of *A. decapetalum* is the chief ingredient in a few secret prescriptions which are in great vogue in the treatment of Leprosy, venereal and other skin diseases, at Arcot and Vellore. While using this bark myself in some cases of Lepra, I found it produce vomiting on many occasions, even in so small a dose as 5 grains, and this gave me a clue as to its being an emetic. On trials in larger quantities, which were as usual begun upon myself, it has proved itself an efficient and safe emetic. In smaller doses, it is a nauseant and febrifuge; and in still smaller quantities one of the best alterative-tonic in India.

This bark is very bitter, and its repute in skin diseases is not without foundation. If it is continued for a sufficient period, its influence over them is greater than that of *Calotropis gigantea*.

The plant is pretty common in the jungles of Southern India, and also occasionally met with in the gardens. No part of it is sold in the bazaar.

Bot. Des.—Tree, size variable, generally small, spinescent when young; the young branches arising from the trunk of an old or adult tree are also spinescent: leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, 3–5 inches long and 1–1½ broad.

glabrous, petiolate : *petiole* short, slightly pubescent, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length : *Flowers* middle-sized, slightly fragrant, yellowish-white, generally axillary, pedunculate : *peduncle* short, simple : *calyx* epigynous, toothed, persistent, short : *corolla* poly-petalous ; petals 6—10, oblong, more or less reflexed : *stamens* twice the number of the petals ; filaments hairy at the base ; anthers oblong : *style* generally longer than the stamens : *fruit* about the size of a small soapnut, globular, glabrous, druping, red in color, mounted with the calyx, 1—seeded, slightly and agreeably sweet to the taste : *seed* circular, slightly flat above and below, hard, and brown. Flowers about the beginning of the hot weather.

The native practitioners and druggists speak of 2 varieties of this plant, and call them *white* and *black*. The white is, the plant I have just described, but the black is not a variety, as considered by them, but a closely allied species, viz., *Alangium herapetalum* of Lamarck. They call this plant as a black variety of *A. decapetalum*, because it bears some resemblance to it in its general appearance, its flowers are purple or purplish blue, and its bark is much darker in color.

The bark of this plant is considered as a much superior alterative and alexipharmic, and its use is said to be attended with occasional vomiting. I am induced from these circumstances to think that it is also an emetic ; but the plant not being found in Madras, and its specimens obtained with a great difficulty and cost, I have not as yet ascertained its properties by personal experience.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of Alangium Bark (*Pulvis Alangii Simplex*). Dry the bark of the root without exposing it to the sun, powder in the ordinary way, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Fifty grains, as an emetic.

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA
FICUS DÆMONA
AND
FICUS POLYCARPA.

(Page 143.)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codumpock, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of *Ficus oppositifolia*, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fig (*F. carica*) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of *F. polycarpa*, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopœia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble; and that *F. dæmana* of Kœnig and one or two other closely allied species of *Ficus* are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs. Roxburgh and Wight in their *Flora Indica* and *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of *F. oppositifolia* and *F. dæmona*, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants:—

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

‘ A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta.

‘ Trunk erect, seldom as thick as a man’s body, branches opposite and sub-erect. Bark scabrous, ash-colored. Young shoots scabrous, and covered with much short white hairs, piped, and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo. Leaves opposite, short, round, petioled, oblong, slightly serrate, of a firm scabrous texture, shining above, downy below, and most beautifully reticulate, one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other; they are from 5 to 9 inches long. Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled, in the naked woody branches racemed, round, about the size of a large nutmeg, covered with much short white hairs, several equi-distant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base. Calyx of the fruit 3—leaved. Flowers, a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel. Filaments or peduncles single, with a proper three-parted perianth surrounding the middle. Female flowers numerous. Peduncles long. Perianth none. Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ, funnel-formed.

F. daemonia (Kön.).

‘ Shrubby. Leaves generally opposite, cuneate, oblong or oblong-pointed, serrate, above scabrous, downy underneath, with a green gland in axills of the veins. Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes, above very hairy, of the size of a nutmeg.

‘ A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country. From thence Dr. Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round. In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub, or small tree.

‘ Young shoots densely clothed with thick, soft, appressed white hairs. Leaves in general opposite, petioled, oblong or oblong cuneate, acute, serrate, above smooth but hard, downy underneath, and elegantly reticulated with numerous, soft, hairy veins, and a deep-green smooth gland in their axills; from 2 to 12 inches long, one of the pairs is always smaller than the other, and when single often oblique as in *Begonia*. Petioles round, clothed with appressed pubescence, in each side of their insertion is a green gland. Stipules within the leaves, caducous.

Fruit for the most part in pairs, in radical withering racemes, and frequently of great length, with apices penetrating the earth. In the native soil the whole raceme and fruit often entirely under-ground ; also found single or in pairs on the trunk or branches, though less frequently than on the root. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy ; the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones glandular and more remote ; several obscure, equi-distant ridges run from the umbilicus towards the base. Calyx of the fruit of three minute scales. Male corrollets monandrous. In habit this plant is very much like *F. oppositifolia*, but the inflorescence is very different.'

As found in the vicinity of Madras, these plants differ in some minor points from the above descriptions, and they resemble so much in their general appearance, it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other, except by repeated and careful examination.

What is described as *fruit* by Dr. Roxburgh in the above plants, as well as in many other species of *Ficus*, is the *fruit-receptacle* of recent authors, which is fleshy, assumes a globular or fruit-like form, and therefore generally known as a fruit. It has a great many very small flowers and fruits attached to its inner surface within the cavity. The fruits or rather *achenes* of these plants are those small bodies, which are about the size and form of a poppy-seed, attached to the inner surface of the fruit-receptacle, and commonly known as seeds.

With regard to the bark of these plants, which is recommended for use, it is meant for the bark of the trunk and branches, and not the root-bark.



Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

[illegible]

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNO-
NYMES, AND MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS,
ADDENDA AND APPENDIX.

Abelmoschus moschatus	...	...	14, 15, 16, 24
Abutilon Asiaticum	...	...	19
„ populifolium	...	...	19
Acacia Arabica	...	...	150, 151
„ catechu	...	...	36
„ concinna ...	...	...	352
„ leucophlæa	...	...	275
„ rugata ...	...	...	21
„ vera	...	...	20, 151
Acalypha Indica ...	...	...	181, 199, 265
Acidum Arseniosum...	...	...	56
Aconitum ferox ...	...	30, 31, 32, 147, 159, 265	
„ heterophyllum	...	27, 28, 29, 32, 168	
„ luridum ...	...	...	265
„ Napellus ...	...	...	265
„ palmatum ...	...	...	265
Acorus calamus ...	...	...	27, 28
Adenanthera Pavonina	...	...	17
Ægle Marmelos ...	...	...	117, 139
Agati grandiflora ...	...	...	168 266
Agave Americana ...	...	...	35
Ailanthus excelsa ...	...	...	96, 266
Alangium decapetalum	...	...	36, 366
„ hexapetalum	...	...	20, 366, 367
Alhagi Maurorum ...	...	...	171
Alœ Indica ...	...	...	230
Alpinia calcarata ...	...	...	267, 269
„ Chinensis ...	...	...	266

374 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c.

Alpinia Galanga	...	...	...	...	267
,, Khulanjan	...	...	...	...	268, 274
,, nutans	...	...	...	...	269
Althea rosea	...	...	...	...	270
Amomum aromaticum	...	...	...	...	270
,, xanthioides	...	...	...	...	44, 270
Amylum	...	...	...	...	270
Ananas sativus	...	...	...	...	160
Andrographis paniculata	...	...	...	...	169
Andropogon calamus aromaticus	...	...	...	...	48
Andropogon citratus	...	...	...	...	49
,, Martini	...	...	...	...	49
,, muricatus	...	...	...	...	50
,, Schænanthus	...	...	...	...	49
Anethum Sowa	...	...	...	...	199
Anisomeles ovata	...	...	...	...	270
Anisum	...	...	...	...	199
Antimonium Sulphuratum	...	...	...	...	52
Apis mellifica	...	...	...	...	271
,, socialis	...	...	...	...	271
,, dorsata	...	...	...	...	271
,, nigripennis	...	...	...	...	271
,, bicolor	...	...	...	...	271
Apium involucratum	...	...	...	...	91
Apolotaxis auriculata	...	...	...	...	271
Aqua Ptychotis	...	...	...	...	91
Argenti Nitras	...	...	...	...	271
Arsenicum Album	...	...	...	...	253
,, Bisulphuretum	...	...	...	...	272
Artabotrys odoratissima	...	...	...	...	135, 175
Asparagus	...	...	...	...	60
Asparagus sarmentosus	...	...	...	...	59, 60
Astragalus verus	...	...	...	...	272
Atropa Belladonna	...	...	...	...	283
Aucklandia Costus	...	...	...	...	271
Azadirachta Indica	...	...	...	...	246

INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMES, &c. 375

Balsomodendron Mukul	...	...	...	272
,, pubescens	...	...	...	272
Baringtonia acutangula	...	...	...	55
Bassia longifolia	...	...	...	275
Batatus pentaphylla	...	...	...	342
Bdella nilotica	...	...	...	272
Berthelotia Indica	...	...	...	68
Bignomia xylocarpa	...	...	...	272
Blumea balsamifera	...	...	...	272
Boerhaavia diffusa	...	...	...	273
Bombax Malabaricus	...	...	...	59, 60
Boraginaceæ	...	...	...	80
Borassus flabelliformis	...	245, 246, 275, 276		
Boswellia floribunda	...	...	...	272
,, glabra	...	...	...	67, 77
,, thurifera	...	...	...	66, 67, 76
Bragantia Wallichii	...	...	...	273
Brucea quassioides	...	...	...	273
Bryonia callosa	...	...	...	104
Butea parviflora	...	...	...	273
Butea frondosa	...	...	...	165
,, superba	..	...	...	165
Cacalia kleinia	...	...	...	133
Cactus Indicus	...	...	...	191
Calotropis procera	...	...	...	171
Calotiopsis gigantia	...	...	...	364, 366
Cambogia	...	...	...	345
Cantharis vesicatoria	...	...	...	179
Capparis spinosa	...	...	...	110
Carbo Animalis	...	...	...	88
,, Ligni	...	...	...	88
Carbon	...	...	...	72
Carum ajowan	...	...	...	199
Caryota urens	...	...	...	246, 275, 276
Cassiæ Pulpa	...	...	...	93
Cassia Lignea	...	...	...	102

376 INDEX OF THE BOTANICAL NAMES USED AS SYNONYMS, &c.

Cassyta filiformis	...	...	...	255
Cathartocarpus Fistula	...	...	...	93
Celastrus paniculata...	...	...	...	186
Chavica betle	...	...	...	40
Cicer arietinum	...	...	...	24
Cinchona excelsa	...	...	...	26, 158
Cinnamomum Cassia	...	...	...	102
,, eucalyptoides	...	...	...	144
,, iners	...	...	...	103
,, nitidum	...	...	..	102
,, tamala	...	...	...	144
Clitorea ternatea	...	...	...	196, 348
Cnidium diffusum	...	...	...	159
Cocculus cordifolius	...	...	...	244
Cocos nucifera	...	...	...	246, 275, 276
Coleus amboinicus	...	...	...	51
,, aromaticus	...	...	...	51
Compositæ...	...	...	...	80
Convolvulus hirsutus	...	...	...	273, 342, 354, 355
,, pentaphyllus	...	...	...	342
,, hirtus	...	...	...	342
Conyza aurita	...	...	...	74
Cordia latifolia	...	...	...	263
,, Myxa	...	...	...	263
Cortex Cassiæ	...	...	...	94
Coscinium fenestratum	...	...	...	68
Crataeva religiosa	...	...	...	34
,, marmelos	...	...	...	34
,, odora	...	...	...	34
Crinum Asiaticum	...	...	..	35, 39
,, toxcarium	...	...	...	118
Crocus sativus	...	...	...	170
Croton Roxburghii	...	...	...	119
Cubebs officinalis	...	...	...	136
Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis	...	...	...	121
Cucurbita maxima	...	...	...	122

Curculigo Orchioides	...	...	...	59, 60
Curcuma aromatica...	...	...	...	31, 58, 68
„ leucorrhiza...	...	...	...	124
„ longa ...	...	...	...	68, 118
„ Zedoaria ...	...	...	...	29
„ Zerumbet ...	...	...	...	127, 165, 274
Cycas revoluta ...	...	...	...	128
Cyperus pertenuis ...	...	...	...	181
Datura alba ...	...	...	...	54, 131, 135
„ fastuosa ...	...	...	...	135
Delphinium pauciflorum	...	...	...	32
Diospyros Ebinaster...	...	...	...	132
Echinops echinatus ...	...	...	...	37
Elettaria cardamomum	...	...	...	43, 44
Ellettaria major ...	...	...	...	273
Emblica officinalis ...	...	...	...	197
Embryopteris glutinifera	...	...	...	132
Eriodendron anfractuosum	...	...	...	75, 131, 150
Erythræa Roxburghii	...	...	...	99
Erythronium Indicum	...	...	...	250
Eugenia pimenta ...	...	...	...	121
Euphorbia ligularia ...	...	...	...	137
Extractum glycyrrhizæ	...	...	...	18
Feronia Elephantum	...	...	...	150, 151
Ficus dæmona ...	...	...	...	368, 369
„ glomerata ...	...	...	...	246
„ Indica ...	...	...	...	148
„ oppositifolia	...	...	...	368, 370
„ polycarpa	...	...	...	368
„ religiosa ...	...	...	...	91
Fœniculum Panmorium	...	...	...	199
Fumaria officinalis ...	...	...	...	273
„ parviflora ...	...	...	...	273
Garcinia pedicellata...	...	...	...	145
Gendarussa vulgaris	...	...	...	164
Gloriosa superba ...	...	...	...	147

Glycyrrhiza Glabra	...	...	...	17
Guilandina Bonducella	...	...	...	80
Hedychium spicatum	...	...	... 267, 274	
Helianthus annuus	...	...	...	22
Helleborus niger	...	...	...	279
Hemidesmus Indicus	...	...	...	283
Hibiscus Abemoschus	...	...	...	15
Holarrhena antidysenterica	...	...	...	259
„ pubescens	...	...	...	259
Hydnocarpus odoratus	...	...	...	151
Hydrargyri Corrosivum Sublimatum	...	...	...	156
Hymenodictyon excelsum	...	...	...	26
Hyoscyamus nigrum	...	...	...	199
Hyperanthera moringa	...	...	...	176
Indigofera tinctoria	...	...	...	196
Infusum Acacia concinnæ Simplex	...	...	...	353
„ Compositum	...	...	...	353
Inga dulcis	...	...	...	68
Ipomœa Turpethum	...	...	346, 347, 348	
Jatropha Curcas	...	...	... 120, 214	
Jaquemontia violacea	...	...	... 275, 351	
Juglans regia	...	...	...	63
Justicia Gendarussa	...	...	...	164
Ledebouria hyacinthides	...	...	250, 251, 252	
Lichen rotundatus	...	...	...	194
Liquor Spiritus	...	...	...	275
Lodoicea Sechellarum	...	...	...	260
Luffa acutangula	...	...	...	13
„ pentandra	...	...	...	13
Mallotus Philippinensis	...	...	...	163
Malva Mauritiana	...	...	...	10
Melia Sempervirens	...	...	... 173, 179	
„ Azedarach	...	...	...	64
Mesua ferrea	...	...	... 121, 170	
Michelia Champaca	...	...	...	174
Momordica charantia	...	...	...	169

<i>Moringa Pterygosperma</i>	...	...	...	176, 177
<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>	...	...	...	109
<i>Myristica Officinalis</i>	...	...	...	180
<i>Nardostachys Jatamansi</i>	...	...	...	57, 253
<i>Nerium Odorum</i>	...	...	...	239
<i>Nigella Indica</i>	...	...	...	40, 183
„ <i>sativa</i>	...	...	...	40
<i>Nima quassioides</i>	...	...	...	273
<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>	...	...	...	170
<i>Nymphæa edulis</i>	...	...	...	196
„ <i>rubra</i>	...	...	...	196
<i>Onosma bracteatum</i>	...	...	...	133
<i>Paganum harmala</i>	...	...	...	167
<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	...	...	...	35
<i>Panicum Italicum</i>	...	...	...	19
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	...	...	...	21
<i>Pedaliium Murex</i>	...	...	...	111
<i>Permelia perforata</i>	...	...	...	150
„ <i>perlata</i>	...	...	...	150
<i>Pharbitis Nil</i>	...	109, 110, 183	277, 340, 349	
<i>Pharbitis Nil ruber</i>	...	...	277, 339, 341, 349	
<i>Pharbitis, Sp. of</i>	...	...	...	277, 353
<i>Pharbitisin</i>	...	...	...	341
<i>Phænix sylvestris</i>	...	...	246, 275, 276	
<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i>	...	...	...	236
„ <i>multiflorus</i>	...	...	...	144
„ <i>niruri</i>	...	...	...	198
<i>Physalis somnifera</i>	...	...	...	258
<i>Picrorrhiza Kurroa</i>	...	...	...	277
<i>Pimpenella anisum</i>	...	...	...	144
<i>Pimpinella involucrata</i>	...	...	...	199
<i>Piper Betle</i>	...	...	...	97
„ <i>Chaba</i>	...	...	...	98
„ <i>longum</i>	...	...	...	98
<i>Plumiera acuminata</i>	...	...	...	99
<i>Pneumananthe kurroo</i>	...	...	...	146

Pongamia glabra	...	...	...	...	80
Potassæ Bitartras	...	...	...	...	206
Premna esculenta	...	...	...	...	197
.. latifolia	...	...	...	...	197
Prosopis spicigera	...	...	...	...	22, 239
Psoralea corylifolia	...	...	...	...	14, 15
Pterocarpus Marsupium	...	...	...	...	165
Ptychotis Ajowan	...	...	...	...	51, 52, 90
.. involuerata...	...	...	...	...	199
.. Roxburghianum	...	...	...	...	91
Pulvis Alangii Simplex	...	...	...	...	367
.. Cambogiæ Compositus	...	...	...	...	345
.. Clitorææ Compositus	...	...	...	...	351
.. .. Simplex	...	...	...	...	350
.. Convolvuli Compositus	...	...	...	...	344
.. .. Simplex	...	...	...	...	344
.. Ipomœæ Compositus	...	...	...	...	348
.. .. Simplex	...	...	...	...	348
.. Kaladanæ Compositus	...	...	...	...	341
.. Pharbitis Compositus	...	...	...	...	341
.. .. Simplex	...	...	...	...	341
.. Pulpæ Randiæ Simplex	...	...	...	...	359
.. Shab-pasandú Compositus	...	...	...	...	354
.. .. Simplex...	...	...	...	...	354
.. Tylophoræ Simplex	...	...	...	...	363
.. Tylophoræ foliæ Simplex	...	...	...	...	364
Punceria coagulans	...	...	...	...	258
Randia dumetorum	...	...	234, 356, 358, 359,	...	363
Rhus coriaria	...	...	...	...	280
Rignonias xylocarpa	...	...	...	...	272
Rock Salt...	...	...341	344, 348, 351, 354,	...	355
Rosmarinus	...	...	...	...	280
Rottlera tinctoria	...	...	...	...	118, 170
Rubia cordifolia	...	...	...	...	186
Salix Ægyptica	...	...	...	...	176
.. Babylonica	...	...	...	...	176

Salvadora Indica	...	...	...	...	222
,, Persica	...	...	...	...	222
Sapindus emarginatus	...	...	...	...	21
Sarsæ Radix	...	...	...	...	283
Scilla Indica	...	...	...	...	250
Sesamum Indicum	...	...	...	76, 189	.
Sethia Indica	...	...	...	...	200
Sida Mauritiana	...	...	...	...	19
Sirium Myrtifolium	...	...	...	...	223
Solanum Indicum	...	...	...	...	62
,, melongena	...	...	...	...	232
,, nigrum	...	...	...	153, 280, 283	
,, rubrum	...	...	...	153, 281, 282	
Stannum	...	...	...	...	233
Storax	...	...	...	...	189
Strychnos Nux vomica	...	...	...	48, 212, 234	
,, potatorum	...	...	...	234, 359, 360	
Suaeda Indica	...	...	...	...	222
Syzigium jambolanum	...	...	...	...	207
Tectona grandis	...	...	...	...	228
Terminalia catappa	...	...	...	...	46
Toddalia aculeata	...	...	...	...	263
Tylophora asthmatica	...	...	...	153, 361, 363, 364, 366	
Urginea Indica	...	...	...	...	38
,, Scilla	...	...	...	...	250
Uvæ Passæ	...	...	...	...	252
Vernonia anthelmintica	...	...	...	...	183
Vitex negundo	...	...	...	...	164
,, trifolia	...	...	...	108, 164	
Zizyphus Jujuba	...	...	...	...	263

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

Acetate of Lead	...	...	...	...	12
Acetic acid	...	...	...	...	100
Acid, arsenious	...	...	...	...	56
„ benzoic	...	...	...	...	24
„ hydrochloric	...	...	...	...	25
„ hydrosulphuric	...	...	...	...	72
„ malic...	...	...	...	...	68
„ muriatic	...	...	...	...	25
„ nitric...	...	...	...	...	25
„ Oxalates	...	...	...	...	100
„ oxalic	...	...	...	...	100
„ sulphuric	...	...	...	...	25
„ tartaric	...	...	...	...	68
„ Tartrate of potash	...	...	...	...	206
Acidulated water of Bengal-gram plant...				99, 100, 101	
Aconite	...	...	...	...	25, 266
Aconitia	...	...	...	...	147
Aconite, varieties of...	...	...	...	...	26
Ajowan fruits	...	...	...	...	90
Alangium bark, Simple powder of	...	...	...	...	367
Alexandrian Laurel	...	...	...	...	81
„ Senna	...	...	...	...	226
Allspice	...	...	...	...	121
„ Indian	...	...	...	...	136
Almond	...	...	...	...	45
„ bitter	...	...	...	...	45
„ Indian	...	...	...	...	241
„ sweet	...	...	...	...	45
„ tree	...	...	...	...	112
Aloe plant	...	...	...	...	266
Aloes	...	...	...	...	39
Alum	...	...	...	...	41

Alum earth of Nepal	...	...	...	107, 189
Amber	...	...	...	84, 235
American Sumach	...	...	...	80
Ammonia	...	...	...	363
Ammoniac...	...	...	...	42
Ammonia, hydrochlorate of	...	...	...	42
Animal charcoal	...	...	...	88
,, varieties of bezoar	...	...	...	70, 71
Anise	...	...	...	199
,, star	...	...	...	160
Aniseed	...	...	90, 51, 144,	199
Antimony, sulphuret of	...	...	...	52
,, tersulphuret of	...	...	...	52
Apple, pine	...	...	...	47
,, wood	...	...	...	139
Arabic gum	...	...	...	150
Armenian bole, Indian variety of	...	...	...	75
,, red	...	...	...	74
Arrack	...	...	...	56
,, varieties of	...	...	...	275, 276
Arsenic, impure bisulphuret of	...	...	...	272
,, white	...	...	...	56
,, white oxide of	...	...	...	56
Arsenious acid	...	...	...	56
Ash-manna	...	...	...	171
Assafoetida	...	...	...	61
Ass' milk	...	...	...	166
Attar or utr of roses...	...	...	...	217
Babool tree	...	...	...	19
Bael fruit	...	...	...	139, 140
Balm of Gilead	...	...	...	65
Balsam, Gurjun	...	...	...	132
,, of Mecca	...	...	...	65
Bamboo mushroom	...	...	...	205
Banana	...	...	...	179
Banyan tree	...	...	...	142

Barberry, Indian	...	...	...	...	67
Bark	...	...	...	...	5
Barley	...	...	...	...	155
Bastard sago tree	...	...	...	...	92
Bdellium	...	...	...	...	64, 272
Bee	...	...	...	...	271
Belleric myrobalans	...	...	...	...	241
Bengal gram plant	...	...	...	...	100
„ „ vinegar of	...	...	...	...	24
„ kino	...	...	...	...	79
„ quince	...	...	...	...	33
„ walnut	...	...	...	...	36
Ben-nut	...	...	...	...	177
Benzoic acid	...	...	...	...	24
Benzoin	...	...	...	...	66, 67
Berries, juniper	...	...	...	...	164
„ of Indian barberry	...	...	...	...	67, 68
Betel leaf	...	...	...	...	44, 97
„ plant	...	...	...	...	40
Betel nut	...	...	...	...	54
Bezoar, a mineral variety of	...	...	...	...	68
„ animal varieties of	...	...	...	...	70, 71
„ varieties of	...	...	...	...	68, 69, 70
Biborate of Soda	...	...	...	...	230
Biliary concretion of a cow or bullock	...	...	...	...	70, 71
Bile, ox	...	...	...	...	138
Bisulphuret of Arsenic, impure	...	...	...	...	272
„ of Mercury, impure	...	...	...	...	156
Bit-loban	...	...	...	...	71
Bitter almond	...	...	...	...	45
„ Indarjou	...	...	...	...	259
„ Súrinján	...	...	...	...	153
Black catechu	...	...	...	...	96
„ dammer	...	...	...	...	85
„ hellibore	...	...	...	...	279
„ oil	...	...	...	...	186

Black, pepper	...	...	...	134, 135, 200
„ salt...	...	...	...	71
„ varnish	...	...	...	172
Blimbi fruit	...	...	...	63
„ tree	...	...	...	63
Blistering ointment	...	...	...	179
Blue stone	...	...	...	123
Bonduc-nut	...	...	...	80
Bones	...	...	...	191
Borax	...	...	...	230
Buds	...	...	...	4
Bulb or tuber	...	...	...	6
Butea kino	...	...	...	79, 165
Cabbage rose	...	...	...	216
Cajuput oil	...	...	...	81
Calamine	...	...	...	261
Calomel	...	...	...	157
Calomelas	...	...	...	157
Calumbo or Columbo root	...	...	...	82, 279
Camel-bezoar	...	...	...	70
Camphor	...	...	...	83, 157, 235, 241
„ varieties of...	...	...	...	84
Caout-chouc tree, Indian	...	...	...	142
Caraway fruits or seeds	...	...	...	90
Carbon	...	...	...	72
Carbonate of soda	...	...	...	72
„ „ crude	...	...	...	72
„ „ impure	...	...	...	230
„ of zinc, impure	...	...	...	261
Cardamoms	...	...	...	88
„ Ceylon	...	...	...	273
„ larger	...	...	...	43
„ lesser	...	...	...	43, 88
„ Malabar	...	...	...	44
„ officinal or Malabar	...	...	...	134
Carrot	...	...	...	131

Cashew nut	...	...	...	...	46
Cassia <i>Linia</i>...	...	...	...	...	102
„ bark	...	...	...	94, 102,	103
„ leaves	...	...	...	...	102
„ pulp...	...	...	...	...	93
Castor	...	...	...	...	95
„ oil	...	...	...	...	187
„ oil from the seeds of the large seeded Castor					
oil plant	...	...	...	...	188
„ oil from the seeds of the small seeded castor					
oil plant	...	...	...	...	188
„ oil plant	...	...	...	...	120, 214
„ seeds of	...	...	...	...	120, 214
„ plant, small seeded	...	...	...	...	215
Casuarina pine	...	...	...	...	96
Catechu	...	...	...	...	20, 96
„ black	...	...	...	...	96
„ red	...	...	...	...	96
„ tree	...	...	...	...	20
„ varieties of	...	...	...	...	96
„ white	...	...	...	...	96
Cat-mint, Malabar	...	...	...	...	52
Celery	...	...	...	...	91
Ceylon cardamoms	...	...	...	...	273
„ moss	...	...	...	...	150
Chalk	...	...	...	...	107, 117
Chammomile-flowers	...	...	...	...	52
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	87
„ animal	...	...	...	...	88
„ varieties of	...	...	...	...	88
„ wood	...	...	...	...	88
Chebulic myrobalans	...	...	...	...	242
Chillies	...	...	...	...	87
China root	...	...	...	...	212
Chiretta	...	...	...	...	48, 189, 279
„ purple	...	...	...	...	138

Chloride of sodium	...	...	...	72, 231, 354
Cinnabar	...	...	...	156
Cinnamon	...	...	...	103
„ wild	...	...	...	102
Citron	...	...	...	105, 106
Clay, varieties of	...	...	...	107
Clearing nut	...	...	...	235, 360
Climbing plant	...	...	...	2
Clitorea seeds	...	...	...	355
„ compound powder of	...	...	...	351
„ simple powder of	...	...	...	350
Cloves	...	...	...	91
Coarse sugar	...	...	...	220
Cocculus Indicus seeds	...	...	...	46
Cochineal	...	...	...	111
Cocoanut	...	...	...	112
„ dry kernel of	...	...	...	113
„ jaggery	...	...	...	221
„ oil	...	...	...	113
„ toddy	...	...	...	113, 246
„ tree	...	...	...	112
Coffee	...	...	...	113
Colocynth	...	...	...	103, 104
Common salt	...	...	...	38, 72, 231
Compound infusion of <i>Acacia concinna</i>	...	...	...	353
Compound powder of clitorea seeds	...	...	...	351
„ convolvulus seeds	...	...	...	344
„ gamboge...	...	...	...	345
„ kálá-dánah	...	...	...	355
„ pharbitis seeds	...	...	...	341
„ shab-pasandú seeds	...	...	...	354
„ turbith root	...	...	...	348
Cone of the male variety of <i>Cycas circinalis</i>	...	...	...	128
„ „ revolute	...	...	...	128
Confection of roses	...	...	...	217
Convolvulus seeds	...	...	...	344, 349, 354, 355

Convolvulus seeds	compound powder of ...	...	344
„	simple powder of ...	...	344
Copaiva oil	...	...	65
Copper	...	...	123
„	sub-acetate of ...	...	123
„	sulphate of ...	...	123
Coptis	...	...	114
Coriander fruits or seeds	...	...	115, 353
Corn, Indian	...	...	261
Corrosive sublimate	...	...	156
Cotton	...	...	149, 150
„	plant ...	...	149
„	seeds ...	...	149
„	tree, red ...	...	75
„	tree, yellow flowered ...	...	111
Country aconito	...	...	147
„	Ipecacuanha ...	...	153, 249
„	kariyat ...	...	138
„	liquor ...	...	56, 275
„	liquorice ...	...	16, 18
„	„ bush ...	...	16
„	sarsaparilla ...	...	152, 153, 283
„	senna ...	...	94
„	sugar ...	...	219
Cowhage	...	...	177
Cowitch	...	...	177
Cow's milk...	...	...	166
Cream of Tartar	...206, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 354, 355	...	
Creat or Kreat	...	...	47
Creeper	...	...	2
Croton oil plant	...	...	120
„	seeds ...	...	120
Crude carbonate of soda	...	...	72
„	sulphate of soda ...	...	231
Cubebs	...	...	98, 121
Cumin fruit or seeds	...	...	123

Curcuma ...	...	...	...	...	126
Dammer, black ...	...	...	...	...	85
Dates ...	...	...	...	...	196
Datura ...	...	...	41, 130, 131, 135,	136	130
,, purple flowered	...	...	...	...	130
,, white	...	...	...	...	130
Deadly Night-shade...	...	...	...	...	283
Dill fruits or seeds ...	...	...	...	50, 199	53
Distilled water ...	...	...	...	...	80
Dividivi ...	...	...	...	...	358
Dover's powder ...	...	...	...	...	165
Dragon's blood ...	...	...	...	...	160
Dried air bladder of fish	...	...	...	...	113
Dry kernel of cocoanut	...	...	...	...	190
Dúdhí opium ...	...	...	...	...	132
Ebony ...	...	...	...	...	191
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	85
Elemi tree ...	...	...	...	...	72, 197
Emblie myrobalans ...	...	...	...	...	212, 356, 358
Emetic nut ...	...	...	...	...	359
,, simple powder of	...	...	...	...	99
Endive ...	...	...	...	...	163
English Physic nut ...	...	...	...	...	224
Essential oil of Sandal wood	...	...	...	...	244
Exile Oleander ...	...	...	...	...	18
Extract of country liquorice	...	...	...	...	245
,, of gulancha ...	...	...	...	...	67
,, of Indian barberry	...	...	...	...	18
,, ,, liquorice	...	...	...	...	148
,, of liquorice ...	...	...	...	...	18
,, of the leaves of Abrus precatorius	...	...	...	...	18
,, of the root	...	...	...	...	99, 100, 101
Exudation of Bengal-gram plant	...	...	...	...	144
Fennel, sweet ...	...	...	...	...	119
Fibre, sun-hemp ...	...	...	...	...	70
Fish-bezoar ...	...	...	...	...

Fish, dried-air bladder of	...	...	...	160
Fish oil	...	...	...	88, 187, 212
Flowering tops of Indian hemp plant	...	...	...	86
Flowers	...	...	...	4
,, chamomile	...	...	...	52
Frankincense, Indian	...	...	...	76
French Physic nut	...	...	...	163
Fruit	...	...	...	2
Fruits, ajowan	...	...	...	90
,, aniseed	...	...	...	199
,, caraway	...	...	...	90
,, coriander	...	...	...	115
,, cumin	...	...	...	123
,, dill	...	...	...	50
Galangal, greater	...	...	...	40, 98
,, lesser	...	...	...	40, 266
Gall, ox	...	...	...	138
Galls,	...	...	...	145
,, oak	...	...	...	145
,, tamarix	...	...	...	239, 240
Gallstone	...	...	...	70
Gamboge	...	...	...	83, 145, 146, 345, 355
,, Compound powder of	...	...	...	345
Garlic	...	...	...	37, 38, 251
Gentian root	...	...	...	146 279
Gilead, balm of	...	...	...	65
Ginger	262, 269, 270, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355			
,, green	...	...	...	262
,, mango	...	...	...	124
Goat-bezoar	...	...	...	70
Goat's milk	...	...	...	166
Gold, leaf of	...	...	...	62
Grapes	...	...	...	257
Grass	...	...	...	2
Greater galangal	...	...	...	40, 98, 267, 269
Green ginger	...	...	...	262

INDEX OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

391

Green vitriol	...	...	...	...	141
Ground nut	...	...	...	...	53
Guava red ...	...	...	...	...	207
,, white	...	...	...	...	206
Gulancha ...	...	...	...	...	244
,, extract of ...	...	...	...	...	245
Gum, ammoniac	...	...	...	...	42
,, Arabic	...	...	...	...	150
,, Arabic, Indian...	...	...	...	...	150
,, butea	...	...	...	...	79
,, of Feronia elephantum	...	...	...	...	151
Gum or resin	...	...	...	...	7
,, tragacanth	...	...	...	...	247
Gurjum balsam	...	...	...	...	132
Hart's horn	...	...	...	...	116
Hellibore, black	...	...	...	...	279
Hemidesmus	...	...	...	...	152
Hemp-plant, Indian...	...	...	...	...	85
Henbane seeds	...	...	...	...	159
Herbaceous plant	...	...	...	...	1
Hermodactyl	...	...	...	...	153
Honey ...	...	...	...	... 172,	357
,, bee ...	...	...	...	...	271
Horse-radish tree	...	...	...	...	176
Hundred leaved rose	...	...	...	...	216
Hyderabad catechu ...	...	...	...	...	96
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia	...	...	...	...	42
Hydrochloric acid ...	...	...	...	...	25
Hydrocotyle, Indian...	...	...	...	...	815
Hydrogen, sulphuretted	...	...	...	...	72
Hydrosulphuric acid...	...	...	...	...	72
Impure bisulphuret of arsenic...	...	...	...	...	272
,, ,, of mercury	...	...	...	...	156
,, carbonate of potash	...	...	...	...	205
,, ,, of soda	...	...	...	...	230
,, ,, of zinc	...	...	...	...	261

Impure nitrate of silver	...	...	...	271
„ oxide of lead	...	...	...	203
„ red oxide of iron	...	...	...	141
„ sub chloride of mercury	...	...	...	84, 157
Indian allspice	...	...	...	136
„ almond	...	...	...	241
„ barberry	...	...	...	67
„ „ berries of	...	...	...	67, 68
„ „ extract of	...	...	...	67
„ „ wood of	...	...	...	67, 68
„ caout-chouc tree	...	...	...	142
„ corn	...	...	...	261
„ frankincense	...	...	...	76
„ gum Arabic	...	...	...	150
„ hemp	...	...	...	86
„ „ confection of	...	...	...	86
„ hemp plant	...	...	...	85
„ „ flowering tops of	...	...	...	85
„ „ leaves of	...	...	...	86
„ „ resin of	...	...	...	86
„ „ seeds of	...	...	...	86
„ hydrocotyle	...	...	...	158
„ kino	...	...	...	208
„ „ tree	...	...	...	208
„ leech	...	...	...	154, 272
„ liquorice	...	...	...	18
„ mulberry plant	...	...	...	177
„ peppermint	...	...	...	173
„ mustard	...	...	...	229
„ rhubarb	...	...	...	213
„ senna	...	...	...	94
„ spikenard	...	...	...	57, 181
„ spirituous liquor	...	...	...	56, 275
„ squill	...	...	...	250
„ tragacanth	...	...	...	111
„ whiting	...	...	...	116

Indigo	...	...	...	94, 161
„ plant	...	...	...	94
Ipecacuanha	...	...	357, 358, 359, 361, 363, 366	
„ country	...	...	...	249
Iron	...	...	...	72, 141, 233
„ impure red oxide of	...	...	...	141
„ magnetic oxide of	...	...	...	140
„ rust of	...	...	...	72
„ sulphate of	...	...	...	141
Isinglass	...	...	...	160, 204
Jadvár	...	...	...	29, 58, 125
„ varieties of	...	...	...	29, 30
Jaggery	...	...	...	76, 220, 275
„ liquor of	...	...	...	276
„ of Caryota urens	...	...	...	221
„ of cocoanut	...	...	...	221
„ of palmyra	...	...	...	220
„ of Phoenix sylvestris	...	...	...	221
„ of sugar cane	...	...	...	220, 221
„ varieties of	...	...	...	220, 221
Jalap	...	162, 341, 344, 345, 346, 348, 349, 355	...	
Jamaica sarsaparilla	...	...	...	224, 283
Jasmine	...	...	...	24
Jinjili oil	...	...	...	227
„ „ plant	...	...	...	227
„ „ seeds	...	...	...	227
Juniper berries	...	...	...	164
Káládánah	...	196, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 345, 352, 355	...	
„ Compound powder of	...	...	...	355
Kamala	...	...	...	170
Khus khus grass	...	...	...	48
Kino	...	...	...	165
„ Bengal	...	...	...	79
„ butea	...	...	...	79
„ Indian	...	...	...	208
„ tree, Indian	...	...	...	208

Kokum butter	...	...	...	146
Kariyat, country	...	...	...	138
Kreat, Kariyat or Creat	...	...	...	47
Lamp oil	...	...	...	188
Larger cardamoms	...	...	...	43
Large sebestens	...	...	...	115
„ seeded Castor oil plant	...	...	...	188
Lead	...	...	...	204
„ acetate of	...	...	...	72
„ impure oxide of	...	...	...	203
„ red	...	...	...	203
„ red oxide of	...	...	...	203
„ stone	...	...	...	140
„ white	...	...	...	203
Leaf of gold	...	...	...	62
„ of silver	...	...	...	55
Leaves	...	...	...	5
„ of Cassia	...	...	...	102
„ of Indian hemp-plant	...	...	...	86
Leech	...	...	...	154
„ Indian	...	...	...	272
Legume or pod	...	...	...	3
Lemon	...	...	...	105, 106
Lemon grass oil	...	...	...	49
Lesser cardamoms	...	...	...	43, 88
„ galangal	40, 48, 98, 266, 267, 269, 274, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355			
„ „ a variety of	...	...	...	267
Lime, (the fruit)	...	...	...	104, 105
„ (the earth)	...	...	...	82, 100
„ slaked...	...	...	...	83
„ unslaked	...	...	...	83
Linseed	...	...	...	168
„ oil	...	...	...	168
Liquid storax...	...	...	...	169
Liquorice	...	...	...	148

Liquorice country	...	...	...	18
„ „ extract of	...	...	...	18
„ extract of	...	...	...	148
„ Indian	...	...	...	18
„ „ extract of	...	...	...	18
„ root	...	...	...	17, 148
Liquor, country	...	...	...	56, 275
„ of <i>Acacia leucophlœa</i>	...	...	...	275
„ of <i>Bassia longifolia</i>	...	...	...	275
„ of <i>borossus flabelliformis</i>	...	...	...	276
„ of <i>Caryota urens</i>	...	...	...	276
„ of <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	...	...	...	276
„ of jaggery	...	...	...	276
„ of <i>Phœnix sylvestris</i>	...	...	...	276
„ of rice	...	...	...	276
„ pariah	...	...	...	56
„ spirituous, Indian	...	...	...	56
„ varieties of	...	...	...	275
Litharge	...	...	...	203
Load-stone	...	...	...	140
Loaf sugar	...	...	...	220
Long pepper	...	...	...	98
„ zedoary	...	...	...	127, 274
Mace	...	...	...	180
Magnet	...	...	...	140
Magnetic oxide of iron	...	...	...	140
Mahwah tree	...	...	...	66
Maize	...	...	...	261
Malabar cardamoms	...	...	...	44, 134
„ catmint	...	...	...	52
„ nutmeg	...	...	...	180
Male variety of <i>Cycas circinalis</i>, cone of	...	...	...	128
„ „ <i>revoluta</i>	...	...	...	128
„ of pomegranate plant	...	...	...	210
Malic acid	...	...	...	68
Mallow	...	...	...	19

Malwa opium	...	...	...	190
Mango ginger	...	...	...	124
„ tree ...	...	...	...	171
Manna	...	...	...	171
„ of Alhagi maurorum	...	...	...	37
„ of mudar	...	...	...	81
„ of tamarix	...	...	...	239
Margosa toddy	...	...	...	246
„ tree...	...	...	...	63
Marking nut...	...	...	...	46, 226
Marsh-mallow	...	...	...	19
Mastic	...	...	...	58, 172
Mastich	...	...	...	172
Mecca, balsam of	...	...	...	65
Mercury	...	...	...	158
„ perchloride of	...	...	...	156, 157
„ subchloride of	...	...	...	157
Mezereon	...	...	...	174
„ root	...	...	...	109
Milk	...	...	...	166
„ Ass'	...	...	...	166
„ Cow's	...	...	...	166
„ Goat's	...	...	...	166
Milk-hedge plant	...	...	...	137
Milky juice	...	...	...	8
„ opium	...	...	...	190
Mineral clay...	...	...	...	189
„ variety of bezoar...	...	...	...	68
Mishmi tita	...	...	...	114
Moss, Ceylon...	...	...	...	150
Mowa tree	...	...	...	66
Mudar	...	...	...	81, 82
Mulberry plant, Indian	...	...	...	177
Mummy	...	...	...	181
Muriatic acid	...	...	...	25
Mushroom, bamboo	...	...	...	205

Mushroom worm	...	...	...	205
Musk	...	...	...	177
Mustard	...	...	...	195
„ Indian	...	...	...	229
„ oil of	...	...	...	229
Myrobalans, Belleric	...	...	...	241
„ chebulic	...	...	...	241
„ emblic	...	...	...	72, 197
Myrobalan tree	...	...	...	176
Myrrh	...	...	...	164, 181
Native sulphur	...	...	...	236
Neem tree	...	...	...	63
Nepal, sassafras of	...	...	...	84
Nitrate of potash	...	...	...	206
„ of silver, impure	...	...	...	271
Nitric acid	...	...	...	25
Nut	...	...	...	4
„ betel	...	...	...	54
„ bonduc	...	...	...	80
„ cashew	...	...	...	46
„ clearing	...	...	...	235
„ emetic	...	...	...	212
„ ground	...	...	...	53
„ marking	...	...	...	226
„ soap	...	...	...	224
Nutmeg	...	...	...	180
„ Malabar	...	...	...	180
Nux vomica	...	...	...	234
Oak galls	...	...	...	145
Officinal cardamoms	...	...	...	134
Oil	...	...	...	7
„ black	...	...	...	186
„ castor	...	...	...	187
„ cajuput	...	...	...	81
„ fish	...	...	...	88, 187
„ lemon grass	...	...	...	49

Oil of white shark	...	...	...	233
„ olive	...	...	...	186
„ rock	...	...	...	195
„ turpentine	...	...	...	241
„ wood	...	...	...	132
Oleander, sweet scented	...	...	...	182
„ exile	...	...	...	244
„ yellow	...	...	...	244
Olibanum	...	...	66, 76, 77, 200	
Olive oil	...	...	...	186
Omam-water	...	...	...	91
Onion	...	...	37, 38, 250	
Opium	...	...	87, 190, 358	
„ dúdhí	...	...	...	190
„ Malwa	...	...	...	190
„ varieties of	...	...	...	190
Orange	...	...	...	104
Orpiment, yellow	...	...	...	57
Orris root	...	...	...	32
Oxalic acid	...	...	...	100
Ox, bile	...	...	...	138
„ gall	...	...	...	138
Oxymel	...	...	...	172
Palm wine, vinegar of	...	...	...	23
Palmyra jaggery	...	...	...	220
„ sugarcandy	...	...	...	221
„ tree	...	...	76, 245	
„ toddy	...	...	...	246
„ vinegar	...	...	...	23
Pariah liquor	...	...	...	56
Paradise-grains	...	...	...	44
Pellitory of Spain	...	...	...	210
„ root	...	...	...	210
Penny-wort	...	...	...	158
Pepper, black	...	...	...	200
„ long	...	...	...	98

Pepper mint, Indian	...	...	...	173
Perchloride of mercury	...	...	...	156, 157
Pharbitis seeds	...	...	...	341, 344, 355
„ Compound powder of	...	...	...	341
„ Simple powder of	...	...	...	341
Physic nut, English	...	...	...	163
„ „ French	...	...	...	163
Pine apple	...	...	...	47
Pine, Casuarina	...	...	...	96
„ Tinian	...	...	...	96
Piny dammer	...	...	...	253
Pipe-clay	...	...	...	70, 107
„ a variety of	...	...	...	107
Pistachio nut	...	...	...	177
Plantain	...	...	...	179
Pod or legume	...	...	...	3
Pomegranate	...	...	...	210
Poppy heads	...	...	...	194
„ red	...	...	...	192
„ seeds	...	...	...	193
„ white	...	...	...	193
Port wine	...	...	...	255
Potash, acid tartrate of	...	...	...	206
„ impure carbonate of	...	...	...	205
„ nitrate of	...	...	...	206
Protoxide of iron	...	...	...	70
Prunes	...	...	...	206
Purging cassia	...	...	...	93
„ „ pod or legume of	...	...	...	93
Purple chiretta	...	...	...	138
„ flowered datura	...	...	...	130, 139
Quick lime	...	...	...	82
Quince, Bengal	...	...	...	33
„ seeds	...	...	...	211
Quinine	...	...	...	101
Radish	...	...	...	73, 212

Rain water	...	...	...	53
Raisins	...	...	... 211,	252
Randia nut	...	...	..	358
„ Simple powder of	...	...	...	359
Rangoon creeper	...	...	...	211
Raw-sugar	...	...	...	220
Realger	...	...	...	272
Red Armenian bole	...	...	...	74
„ „ „ Indian variety of	...	...	...	75
„ catechu	...	...	...	96
„ cotton tree	...	...	...	75
„ guava	...	...	...	207
„ lead	...	...	...	203
„ oxide of lead	...	...	...	203
„ poppy	...	...	...	192
„ sandal wood	...	...	...	209
„ sorrel	...	...	...	154
„ sulphur	...	...	...	237
Resin of Indian hemp plant	...	...	...	86
„ or gum...	...	...	...	7
Rhizome or root	...	...	...	6
Rhubarb	...	...	71, 83,	213
„ Indian	...	...	...	213
Rice	...	...	...	191
„ liquor of...	...	...	...	276
Rock oil	...	...	...	195
„ salt	... 216, 341, 344, 345, 348, 351, 353, 354,	...	...	355
Rohun tree	...	...	...	232
Roll sulphur	...	...	...	236
Root, Calumba	...	...	...	82
„ China	...	...	...	212
„ or rhizome	...	...	...	6
„ turbith...	...	...	...	161
„ valerian	...	...	...	253
Rose, cabbage	...	...	...	216
„ confection of	...	...	...	217

Rose, hundred leaved	...	...	...	216
Roselle	...	...	...	154
Rosemary	...	...	...	280
Roses, attar or utr of	....	...	...	217
Rose water	...	...	...	217
Round zedoary	...	...	...	29, 125
Rousá-ká-tél...	...	...	...	48
Rust	...	...	...	141
„ of iron	...	...	...	72
Saffron	...	...	118, 126, 170	
Sal-ammoniac	...	...	...	42
Salep	...	...	...	60, 221
Salt, black	...	...	...	72
„ common	...	...	...	72, 231
Saltpetre	...	...	...	206
Sandal wood...	...	...	...	223
„ essential oil of	...	...	...	224
„ red	...	...	...	209
Sappan wood...	...	...	...	81
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	224
„ country	...	...	...	152
„ Jamaica	...	...	...	224
Sassafras of Nepal	...	...	...	84
Scammony	...	...	...	225
Sebestens, large	...	...	...	115
„ small	...	...	...	114
Sceds	...	...	...	3
„ coriander	...	...	...	115
„ croton	...	...	...	120
„ cumin	...	...	...	123
„ henbane	...	...	...	159
„ of endive	...	...	...	99
„ of Indian hemp plant...	...	...	...	86
„ of jinjil; oil plant	...	...	...	227
„ of sun-hemp	...	...	...	119
„ of the small-seeded castor oil plant	...	...	...	215

Seeds, poppy ...	...	...	...	193
„ quince ...	...	...	...	211
„ spogel ...	...	...	...	201
Senna ...	...	...	... 352, 353	226
Senna Alexandrian	...	...	...	94
„ country	...	...	...	94
„ Indian	...	...	...	94
„ Tinnevelly	...	...	...	233
Shark, white ...	...	...	...	353, 354, 355
Shab-pasandú seeds	...	...	...	354
„ Compound powder of	...	...	...	354
„ Simple powder of	...	...	...	1
Shrub ...	...	...	...	127
Sier, fish ...	...	...	...	68
Silicate of magnesia and iron	...	...	...	65
Siliceous concretion of bamboo	...	...	...	55
Silver, leaf of ...	...	...	...	271
„ impure nitrate of ...	...	...	...	353
Simple infusim of Acacia concinna	...	...	...	350
Simple powder of Clitorea seeds	...	...	...	344
„ Convolvulus seeds	...	...	...	359
„ Emetic nut	...	...	...	341
„ Pharbitis seeds	...	...	...	354
„ Shab-pasandú seeds	...	...	...	348
„ Turbith root	...	...	...	363
„ Tylophora root	...	...	...	364
„ „ leaves	...	...	...	48
Sitta-rattai ...	...	...	... 83, 203	114
Slaked lime ...	...	...	...	215
Small sebestens	...	...	...	70
„ seeded castor oil plant	...	...	...	70
Snake bezoar	...	...	...	224
„ stone ...	...	...	...	21, 224
Soap ...	...	...	...	70
.. nut ...	...	...	...
„ stone ...	...	...	...

Soda biborate of	...	...	...	230
,, crude sulphate of	...	...	...	231
,, impure carbonate of	...	...	...	230
Sodium, chloride of	...	...	...	72, 231
Solid storax	...	...	...	235
Sorrel, red	...	...	...	154
Spermaceti	...	...	...	97
Spice	...	...	...	181
Spikenard, Indian	...	...	...	57, 181
Spirit	...	...	...	8
Spirituous liquor, Indian...	...	...	...	275
Spogel seeds	...	...	...	201
Squill	...	...	...	225, 250
,, Indian...	...	...	...	250
Star anise	...	...	...	160
Starch	...	...	...	270
Steatite	...	...	...	70
Stick-sulphur	...	...	...	236
St. Ignatius' bean	...	...	...	160
Storax, liquid	...	...	...	169
,, solid...	...	...	...	235
Subchloride of mercury, impure	...	...	...	84, 157
Subacetate of copper	...	...	...	123
Suet	...	...	...	228
Sugar	...	...	...	219, 357
Sugar candy	...	...	...	221
,, ,, varieties of	...	...	...	221
,, coarse	...	...	...	220
,, country	...	...	...	219
,, of sugar cane	...	...	...	221
,, raw	...	...	...	220
,, varieties of	...	...	...	219, 220
,, white	...	...	...	220
Sugarcane	...	...	...	219
,, jaggery of	...	...	...	220
,, sugar candy of	...	...	...	221

Sulphate of copper	...	...	...	123
,, of iron	...	...	...	141
,, of magnesia	...	...	...	353
,, of soda, crude	...	...	...	231
,, of zinc	...	...	...	261
Sulphur	...	...	... 72, 235	
,, varieties of	...	...	235, 236, 237	
,, stick	...	...	...	236
,, roll...	...	...	...	236
,, native	...	...	...	236
,, red...	...	...	...	237
Sulphuret of antimony	...	...	...	52
,, of arsenic, yellow	...	...	...	57
Sulphuretted hydrogen	...	...	... 72, 73	
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	25
Sumach American	...	...	...	80
Sumac	...	...	...	280
Sumach	...	...	...	280
Sun-hemp fibre	...	...	...	119
,, seeds	...	...	...	119
Sweet almond	...	...	...	45
,, fennel ...	...	...	...	144
,, ,, fruits	...	...	...	199
,, flag ...	...	...	...	32
,, indarjou	...	...	...	259
,, lime ...	...	...	...	105
,, scented Oleander	...	...	...	182
,, súrinján	...	...	...	153
Tabashir	...	...	...	65
,, bluish-white	...	...	...	65
,, white	...	...	...	65
Talipat palm...	...	...	...	116
Tamarind	...	...	...	238
,, stone	...	...	...	238
Tamarisk tree	...	...	...	176
Tamarix galls	...	...	... 239, 240	

Tamil tree	...	...	...	20
Tar	...	...	...	201
Tartaric acid...	..	...	...	68
Tea	...	...	...	240
Teak tree	...	...	...	240
Telini fly	...	...	...	179
Tersulphuret of antimony		...	...	52
Tin...	...	...	...	233
Tincture of opium	...	...	...	359
Tinian pine	...	...	...	96
Tinnevelly senna	...	...	...	94
Tobacco	...	...	...	182
„ varieties of	...	...	...	182
Toddy	...	...	...	245
„ of <i>Caryota urens</i>	...	...	...	246
„ cocoanut	...	...	... 113,	246
„ <i>Ficus glomerata</i>	...	...	...	246
„ <i>margosa</i>	...	...	...	246
„ <i>palmyra</i>	...	...	...	246
„ <i>Phœnix sylvestris</i>...	...	...	...	246
„ vinegar of	...	...	...	23
„ varieties of	...	...	...	246
Tragacanth	...	...	111, 112,	247
„ gum	...	...	...	247
„ Indian	...	...	...	111
„ vermiform	...	...	...	252
Tree	...	...	...	1
Tuber or bulb	...	...	...	6
Turbith root	...	...	161, 347,	355
„ Compound powder of	...	...	...	348
„ Simple powder of	...	...	...	348
Turmeric	...	...	... 118,	126
Turpentine	...	...	...	77
„ oil	...	...	...	241
Twining plant	...	...	...	2
Tylophora root, simple powder of	...	...	...	363

Tylophora leaves simple powder of	...	...	364
Unslaked lime	...	...	83
Utr or Attar of roses	...	...	217
Valerian root	...	...	253
Varieties of aconite	...	...	26
„ almond	...	...	45
„ bezoar	...	...	68, 69, 70
„ camphor	...	...	84
„ catechu	...	...	96
„ charcoal	...	...	88
„ clay	...	...	107
„ jadvár	...	...	29, 30
„ jaggery	...	...	220, 221
„ opium	...	...	180
„ sugar	...	...	219, 220
„ sugar-candy	...	...	221
„ sulphur	...	...	225, 236, 237
„ tabashir	...	...	65
„ tobacco	...	...	182
„ toddy	...	...	246
„ lesser galangal	...	...	267
Varnish, black	...	...	172
Verdigris	...	...	123
Vermiform tragacanth	...	...	252
Vinegar	...	...	22
„ of grapes	...	...	23
„ of Bengal gram plant	...	...	24
„ of palm-wine	...	...	23
„ of toddy	...	...	23
„ of „ of Phoenix sylvestris	...	...	23
Vitriol, white	...	...	261
„ green	...	...	141
Walnut	...	...	36, 163
„ Bengal	...	...	36
Water	...	...	53
„ distilled	...	...	53

Water rain- ...	...	...	...	53
„ rose ...	...	...	...	217
Wax ...	...	...	...	97
Wheat ...	...	...	...	249
White arsenic	...	...	56, 57,	253
„ catechu	...	...	...	96
„ dammer	...	...	...	253
„ flowered datura	...	...	130, 131,	253
„ guava...	...	...	...	206
„ lead ...	...	...	...	203
„ oxide of arsenic	...	...	...	56
„ poppy ...	...	...	...	193
„ shark ...	...	...	...	233
„ „ oil of	...	...	...	233
„ sugar ...	...	...	...	220
„ vitriol	...	...	...	261
Wild cinnamon	...	...	...	102
„ date tree	...	...	...	197
„ nutmeg	...	...	...	211
Wine ...	...	...	...	255
„ vinegar	...	...	...	23
Wood ...	...	...	...	6
„ apple ...	...	...	...	139
„ charcoal	...	...	...	88
„ of Indian barberry	...	...	...	67
„ oil ...	...	...	...	132
„ sandal ...	...	...	...	223
„ sappan ...	...	...	...	81
Worm mushroom	...	...	...	205
Yellow flowered cotton tree	...	...	...	111
„ oleander	...	...	...	244
„ orpiment	...	...	...	57, 83
„ sulphuret of arsenic	...	...	...	57
Zedoary ...	...	...	...	29
„ long ...	...	...	...	127
„ round	...	...	...	29, 125

Zibeth	...	...	...	...	258
„ civet cat	...	...	...	...	258
Zinc	...	...	...	...	261
„ impure carbonate of	...	...	...	...	261
„ sulphate of	...	...	...	...	261

INDEX OF ARABIC SYNONYMES.

A, Á, ʾ.

ʾabab عذب ...	...	...	...	163
ʾabir عذير ...	...	...	...	118
ʾabnús آبنوس ...	...	...	...	132
ʾafs عفس ...	...	...	...	145
ʾainuddék عين الديك ...	...	...	...	16
ʾainunnás عين الناس ...	...	...	...	47
ʾaknah عكنه ...	...	...	...	153
ʾalak علك ...	...	...	...	7
ʾalake-rúmi علك رومي ...	...	...	...	172
ʾalakusšanóbar علك الشنوبر ...	...	...	...	200
ʾalaq علق ...	...	...	...	154
ʾalsi علسي ...	...	...	...	38
ʾanab عنب ...	...	...	...	257
ʾanabahe-hindí عنبه هندي ...	...	...	...	89
ʾanabus-ṣaḷab عنب الصلب ...	...	280, 282,	283	
ʾanabus-ṣaḷabe-aḥmar عنب الصلب احمر ...	...	...	282	
ʾanabus-ṣaḷabe-asvad عنب الصلب اسود ...	...	...	280	
ʾansal عنصل ...	...	...	225	
ʾansale-hindí عنصل هندي ...	...	...	250	
ʾaqarqarḥá عقرقرحاً ...	...	...	210	
ʾáqarqarḥá عاقرقرحاً ...	...	...	210	
ʾáqúl عاقول ...	...	...	37	
ʾarqul-káfúr عرق الكافور ...	...	...	127	
ʾasl عسل ...	...	...	172	
ʾaslunnaḥal عسل النحل ...	...	...	172	
ʾaḥbah عذبه ...	...	...	239	
ʾaẓm عظم ...	...	...	191	
ʾabhal ابل ...	...	...	164	
ʾabnúse-hindí آبنوس هندي ...	...	...	132	

Abqar	ا بقر	...	...	206
Aflātan	ا فلاطن	...	...	64
Afsantīnc-hindi	ا فسنتین ہندی	...	...	58
Afyūn	ا فیون	...	...	190
Ainab	عنب	...	...	257
Aitr	عطر	...	...	7
Aitrul-vard	عطر ا رلورد	...	...	217
Aitrul-vardul-aḥmar	عطر ا لورد الاحمر	...	...	217
Akitmakit	ا کتمکت	...	...	80
Aklīlul-jabal	ا کلیل الجبل	...	...	280
Albán	ا البان	...	...	8
Ambarbāris	ا مبر باریس	...	...	67
Āmelahc-moqash-shar	آ ملہ عقر شہر	...	...	197
Amlaj	ا ملج	...	...	197
Ammughīlān	ا مغیلان	...	...	19
Amrūd	ا مروود	...	...	207
Amrūde-abyaz	ا مروود ا بیض	...	...	206
Amrūde-aḥmar	ا مروود ا حمر	...	...	207
Anbagḥól	ا نبغول	...	...	248
Anbar-bāris	ا نبر باریس	...	...	67
Angharāe-hindī	ا نغر ائہ ہندی	...	...	153
Anísūñ	ا نیسون	...	...	199
Anjarah	ا نجرہ	...	...	178
Ānuk	آنک	...	...	204
Aqáqiya	ا قاقیا	...	...	20
Aqovoyalásamūñ	اقو یلا سمون	...	...	65
Arák	ا راک	...	222, 223	
Armíná	ا رمینا	...	...	42
Arruz	ا رز	...	...	191
Arsāniqūn	ا رسانیقون	...	...	57
Artāniyāe-hindī	ا رتا نیا ئہ ہندی	...	...	153
Ashjār	ا شجار	...	...	1
Aṣl	ا صل	...	...	6
Aṯl	ا ثل	...	...	238
Aṣlaq	ا ثلق	...	...	256
Aṣlaqe-āhī	ا ثلق آ بی	...	...	256

Aṣlaqe-asvad اثلق اسود	...	...	164
Aṣlul-aḥmar اثل الاحمر	...	...	239
Aṣlul-mudavvar اصل المدور	...	...	6
Aṣluṣ-ṣinī اصل الصينى	...	...	212
Aṣlussiṭabr اصل السطبر	...	...	6
Aṣlussús اصل السوس	...	...	148
Aṣmār اثمار	...	...	2
Āṭarilāl آطريلال	...	...	254
Atbán اتبان	...	...	2
Atkumah اتمه	...	...	24
Āúdul-barq عود البرق	...	...	179
Āúdul-qarḥ عود اقرح	...	...	210
Āulúk علوك	...	...	7
Āulqam علم	...	...	103
Āunnáb عناب	...	...	263
Āunnábe-hindī عناب ہندی	...	...	262, 263
Āurúqul-káfúr عروق الكافور	...	...	127
Āurúquṣṣabbaghīn عروق الصباغين	...	...	126
Āurúquṣṣufr عروق الصفر	...	...	126
Āuṣárahe-révand عصارة ربوند	...	...	83
Āushar عشر	...	...	82
Āushbah عشبہ	...	...	224
Āushbahe-maghṛabī عشبہ مغربى	...	...	224
Āushbatunnár عشبہت الدار	...	...	152
Āush-shar عشر	...	...	82
Azhár ازہار	...	...	4
Azaryún آذريون	...	...	152
Aznábul-khīl از ناب الخيل	...	...	22
Azrásulkalb ازراس الكلب	...	...	205
Azúrí ازورى	...	...	179

B, Bh.

Bábúnaj بابونج	52
Bádiyáne-khaṭái باديان خطائى	...	...	160
Bádrúje-abyaz بادروج ابيض	...	...	184
Bádzahre-maḡdaní بادزهر معدنى	...	...	68

Baiz بيض	...	...	...	191
Baizah بيضه	...	...	...	191
Bálanko بالانكو	...	...	...	132
Bámiyá باميا	...	...	...	13
Bán بان	...	...	...	176, 177
Banafsaj بنفسج	...	...	...	255
Banafshaj بنفشج	...	...	...	255
Bandage-hindi بند ق هندی	...	...	...	224
Baqam بقم	...	...	...	81
Baqlatul-mulk بقله الملك	...	...	...	273
Basbás بسباس	...	...	...	180
Basbásah بسباسه	...	...	...	180
Basfáyij بسفايج	...	...	...	205
Başl بصل	...	...	...	37
Başlul-bar بصل ابر	...	...	...	225
Başlul-barre-hindí بصل البرهندی	...	...	...	250
Başlul-fár بصل الفار	...	...	...	225
Başlulfäre-hindí بصل الفار هندی	...	...	...	250
Bastaj بستج	...	...	...	77
Bastítáj بستيتا ج	...	...	...	247
Bazr بزر	...	...	...	3
Bazr بذر	...	...	...	3
Bazre-qatúná بزر قطونا	...	...	...	201
Bazrul-bálanko بزر بالانكو	...	...	...	132
Bazrul-banj بزر البنج	...	...	...	159
Bazrul-hindabá بزر الهندابا	...	...	...	99
Bazrul-jazar بزر الجزر	...	...	...	131
Bazrul-karafs بزر الكرفس	...	...	...	91
Bazrul-kattán بزر الكتان	...	...	...	168
Bazrul-ķhas بزر اķس	...	...	...	167
Bazruķ-ķhash-ķhāsh بزر اķشخاش	...	...	...	193
Bazrul-ķhirvaa بزر اķروع	...	...	...	214
Bazrul-ķhirvaaussayķhir بزر اķروع الصغیر	...	...	...	215
Bazrul-mázariyúne-hindí بزر المازريون هندی	...	...	...	109
Bazrul-qinnab بزر القنب	...	...	...	86
Bazrul-qissāa بزر اķثا	...	...	...	122

Behqul-hajar بهق الحجر	...	...	194
Bíkhe-kabar بیکه کبر	...	...	110
Biranje-kábali برنج کا بلی	...	...	134
Bísh بیش	...	...25, 266, 263	263
Bóraq بورق	...	...	230
Bun بن	...	...	113
Buzur بزور	...	...	3
Buzúr بذور	...	...	3

Ch.

Chashmízaj چشمیزج	92
-------------------	-----	-----	----

D, Dh.

Dajrul-akbar د جبر الا کبر	95
Dammul-akhvain دم الا خوین	...	...	165
Dammul-akhvaine-hindí دم الا خوین ہندی	...	...	208
Dammussaábán دم الشعبان	...	...	165
Dammuttanín دم التنین	...	...	165
Dand دند	...	...	120
Dande-barrí دند بری	...	...	163
Dande-nahrí دند نہری	...	...	163
Daqáq-kundar د قاق کندر	...	...	77
Dár-filfil دارفلفل	...	...	98
Dardár دردار	...	...	156
Dár-hald دارہلد	...	...	67
Dársíní دارصینی	...	...	103
Dátún داتون	...	...	120
Dhonul-balsán دهن الیلسان	...	...	65
Dhonul-ha دهن الحل	...	...	227
Dhonul-jouze-hindí دهن الجوز ہندی	...	...	113
Dhonul-kattán دهن الکتان	...	...	168
Dhonul-khirvaa دهن الخروع	...	...	187
Dhonul-khirvaa-aussaghír دهن الخروع الصغیر	...	...	188
Dhonul-khirvaa-ul-kabír دهن الخروع الکبیر	...	...	188
Dhonun-nárjíl دهن الذار جیل	...	...	113
Dhonur-rátínaj دهن الرا تیذج	...	...	241

<i>Dhonur-rátíyánáz</i> دهن الرا تيا زنج ...	...	241
<i>Dhonus-samak</i> دهن السمك ...	...	187
<i>Dhonus-simsim</i> دهن السمسم ...	...	227
<i>Diflí</i> د فلي ...	...	182
<i>Dúduşşabbághín</i> دود الصبا غين ...	...	111

F.

<i>Fádaje-maadaní</i> فاد ج معد ني ...	...	68
<i>Faham</i> فحم ...	...	87
<i>Fahm</i> فحم ...	...	87
<i>Fahmul-aazm</i> فحم العظم ...	...	88
<i>Fahmul-haiván</i> فحم الحيوان ...	...	88
<i>Fahmul-khashab</i> فحم الخشب ...	...	88
<i>Fandaqe-hindí</i> فندق هندی ...	...	224
<i>Fanjangasht</i> فنجنگشت ...	...	256
<i>F'aranj-mishk</i> فر نچمشك ...	...	185
<i>Féjan</i> فيجن ...	...	218
<i>Filfile-ahmar</i> فلفل احمر ...	...	87
<i>Filfile-asvad</i> فلفل اسود ...	...	200
<i>Filfile-móyah</i> فلفل مويه ...	...	98
<i>Fíl-zahraj</i> فيل زهرج ...	...	67
<i>Findaqe-hindí</i> فندق هندی ...	...	224
<i>Fodanaje-hindí</i> فود نچ هندی ...	...	173
<i>Fófal</i> فوفل ...	...	54
<i>Fóm</i> فوم ...	...	38
<i>Fótanaje-hindí</i> فوتنج هندی ...	...	173
<i>Foufal</i> فوفل ...	...	54
<i>Fóvvah</i> فوه ...	...	218
<i>Fóvvakus-şabbághín</i> فوه الصبا غين ...	...	218
<i>Fujl</i> فجل ...	...	212

G, Gh.

<i>Gardahe-somáq</i> گرد ه سماق ...	...	280
<i>Gazaujabín</i> گزاجبين ...	...	239
<i>Gharrussamak</i> غراسمك ...	...	160
<i>Ghiláful-qutnít</i> خلاف القطنيت ...	...	3

<i>Ghiláfuş-samar</i> غلاف الثمر	...	...	3
<i>Ghirriyussamak</i> غري السمك	...	...	160
<i>Giló</i> گلو	...	...	244

H, H.

<i>Hab</i> حب	...	...	3, 4
<i>Habaqul-hind</i> حبق الهند	...	...	173
<i>Habbatussoudá</i> حبت السود	...	...	183
<i>Habbul-aarar</i> حب العرعر	...	...	164
<i>Habbul-asl</i> حب الاثل	...	...	239, 240
<i>Habbul-bán</i> حب البان	...	...	176, 177
<i>Habbul-káknaje-hindí</i> حب الكا كنج هندی	...	...	259
<i>Habbul-fahm</i> حب الفهم	...	...	226
<i>Habbul mishk</i> حب المشك	...	...	13
<i>Habbul-mushk</i> حب المشك	...	...	13
<i>Habbul-qalb</i> حب القلب	...	...	226
<i>Habbul-quṭn</i> حب القطن	...	...	149
<i>Habbun-níl</i> حب النيل	...	...	196
<i>Habburrashád</i> حب الرشاد	...	...	168
<i>Habbus-safarjal</i> حب السفرجل	...	...	211
<i>Habbussalátín</i> حب السلاطين	...	...	120
<i>Habbussalátíne-sahráí</i> حب السلاطين صحرائي	...	...	119
<i>Hadaqe-barri</i> حدق بري	...	...	231
<i>Hadíd</i> حدید	...	...	141
<i>Háj</i> حاج	...	...	37
<i>Hajare-armauí</i> حجار ارمني	...	...	74
<i>Hajrul-baqar</i> حجار البقر	...	...	70
<i>Hajral-haiyah</i> حجار الحية	...	...	70
<i>Hajrul-hút</i> حجار الحوت	...	...	70
<i>Hajrul-jamal</i> حجار الجمل	...	...	70
<i>Hajruttís</i> حجار التيس	...	...	70
<i>Hajrul-mighnáttis</i> حجار المغناطيس	...	...	140
<i>Hajrussam</i> حجار السم	...	...	68
<i>Halílaj</i> هليج	...	...	242
<i>Halilaje-asfar</i> هليج اصفر	...	...	242
<i>Halilaje-asvad</i> هليج اسود	...	...	242

Hammáz	حماض	...	...	218
Hanzal	حنظل	...	...	103
Hanzale-ahmar	حنظل احمر	...	...	248
Harmal	حرمل	...	...	195
Hasháyash	حشايش	...	...	2
Hashish	حشيش	...	...	2
Hasí-lubán	حصي لبان	...	...	66
Hél	هيل	...	...	88
Hél-bavá	هيل بوا	...	...	88
Hélzakar	هيل ذكر	...	...	42
Hiltit	حلتيت	...	...	61
Hinná	حنا	...	...	167
Hintah	حنطه	...	...	249
Hintahe-rúmí	حنطه رومى	...	...	261
Hubúb	حبوب	...	...	3, 4
Hujéd	حجيه	...	...	33
Hulbah	حلبه	...	...	248
Hulbahe-barri	حلبه بري	...	...	228
Humar	حمر	...	...	238
Húmar	حומר	...	...	238
Hummáz	حماض	...	...	218
Hurf	حرف	...	...	168
Hurmul	حرمل	...	...	195
Huzuze-hindí	حضض هندی	...	...	67

I.

Ijás	اجاص	...	...	206
Inqardiyá	انقرديا	...	...	226
Inqitriyún	انقطريون	...	...	235
Isfédáj	اسفيداج	...	...	203
Ismad	اٹمد	...	...	52
Isqil	اسقيل	...	...	225
Isqile-hindí	اسقيل هندی	...	...	250
Isrinj	اسرنج	...	...	203
Istarak	استارک	...	...	235
Itrílál	اٹريلال	...	...	254

Iǧaráqí	از اراقى	...	...	234
Iǧǧhir	از خر	...	...	49

J.

Jadvár	جد وار	29, 125
Jammaiz	جميز	...	...	142
Jande-bedastar	جند بيد ستر	...	...	95
Jazar	جزر	...	...	131
Jazmázaj	جز ما زج	...	...	239
Jintiyána	جنطيا نا	...	...	146
Jouz	جوز	...	...	163
Jouz-buvá	جوز بوا	...	...	36
Jouze-barri	جوز بري	...	...	36
Jouze-hindí	جوز هندى	...	...	112
Jouz-másal	جوز مائل	...	...	130
Jouz-másale-abyaz	جوز ما ثل ابيض	...	...	130
Jouz-másale-asvad	جوز ما ثل اسود	...	...	130
Jouz-másame-abyaz	جوز ما ثم ابيض	...	...	130
Jouz-másame-asvad	جوز ما ثم اسود	...	...	130
Jouzul-kousal	جوز الكوثل	...	...	212
Jouzul-qai	جوز القى	...	212, 234,	356
Jouzuttib	جوز لطيب	...	...	180
Julanjabín	جلنجبين	...	...	217
Jund	جند	...	...	95
Junde-bédastar	جند بيد ستر	...	...	95

K, K̄h.

Kabábah	كبا به	121
Kabare-hindí	كبر هندى	...	...	110
Kabít	كبيت	...	...	139
Kadar	كد ر	...	...	192
Káfúr	كافور	...	...	83
Káknaž	كا كذج	...	...	258
Kamáfittús	كما فيطوس	...	...	73
Kamázariyús	كما ن ريوس	...	...	232
Kamázariyús	كما ز ريوس	...	...	232

Kamún	کمون	...	...	123
Kamúne-armaní	کمون ارماني	...	...	90
Kamúne-asvad	کمون اسود	...	...	183
Kamúne-kirmání	کمون کرمانی	...	...	90
Kamúne-mulúkí	کمون ملوکی	...	...	90
Kamúne-rúmí	کمون رومی	...	...	90
Kankarazd	کنکرزد	...	...	58
Karóyá	کرویا	...	...	90
Karafs	کرفس	...	...	91
Kaşérá	کثیرا	...	...	247
Kaşéráe-hindí	کثیرا ته ہندی	...	...	111
Kazí	کانی	...	...	192
Kaznah	کزنه	...	...	178
Khabşul-hadíd	حبث الہدید	...	...	141
Kh-air-bavá	خیربوا	...	...	88
Khal	خل	...	...	22
Khallul-aanab	خل العنب	...	...	23
Khallul-himmas	خل الحمص	...	...	99
Khallul-Khamar	خل الخمر	...	...	23
Khálávan	خالاون	...	...	261
Khamar	خمر	...	...	8, 255
Khamarul-hind	خمر الہند	...	...	56
Khandarús	خندروس	...	...	261
Khánequl-kalb	خانق الكلب	...	...	234
Kharbaqe-asvad	خربق اسود	...	...	279
Kharbaqe-hindí	خربق ہندی	...	...	277
Khardal	خردل	...	...	229
Khasak	خسک	...	...	247
Khasake-kabir	خسک کبیر	...	...	195
Khashab	خشب	...	...	6
Khashabusşiní	خشب االصینی	...	...	212
Khasife-hindí	خسف ہندی	...	...	36
Khiláf	خلاف	...	...	222
Khirázus-sakhar	خرازالصخر	...	...	194
Khirvaa	خروغ	...	...	214
Khirvaa-aussaghír	خروغ الصغیر	...	...	215

<i>Khutmi</i> خطمی ...	...	270
<i>Khiyār-shanbar</i> خیار شنبّر ...	...	93
<i>Khúlanján</i> خولنجان ...	...	266, 268
<i>Khúlanjáne-aqáribí</i> خولنجان عقاربی ...	...	266, 267
<i>Khúlanjáne-kabír</i> خولنجان کبیر ...	...	40
<i>Khúlanjáne-qasbí</i> خولنجان قصبی ...	...	40
<i>Khúlanjáne-saghír</i> خولنجان صغیر ...	...	266
<i>Khumúr</i> خمور ...	...	8
<i>Khurmae-yábis</i> خرمائی یا بس ...	...	196
<i>Khusyatus-sa-alab</i> خصیة الثعلب ...	...	221
<i>Khusyus-saalab</i> خصی الثعلب ...	...	221
<i>Kibrít</i> کبریت ...	...	235
<i>Kibríte-ahmar</i> کبریت احمر ...	...	237
<i>Kils</i> کلس ...	...	82
<i>Kohal</i> کحل ...	...	52
<i>Kundar</i> کند ...	...	76, 77, 201
<i>Kundrún</i> کندرون ...	...	201
<i>Kundur</i> کند ...	...	76, 77, 201
<i>Kundur-madharaj</i> کند رمد حرج ...	...	77
<i>Kundur-unṣá</i> کند را نثلی ...	...	77
<i>Kundur-ṣakar</i> کند رذ کر ...	...	77
<i>Kurkúm</i> کر کم ...	...	118, 126
<i>Kuṣbarah</i> کذ بره ...	...	115

L.

<i>Laban</i> لبن	8, 166
<i>Labnul-atán</i> لبن الاتان ...	...	166
<i>Labnul-baqar</i> لبن البقر ...	...	166
<i>Labnul-maaz</i> لبن المعز ...	...	166
<i>Labnul-khash-khāsh</i> لبن الخشخاش ...	...	190
<i>Lasánul-aṣáfir</i> لسان العصا فر ...	...	259
<i>Lasánul-aṣáfirul-haló</i> لسان العصا فیرا لحو ...	...	259
<i>Lasánul-aṣáfirul-murr</i> لسان العصا فیرا لمر ...	...	155
<i>Lasanus-sour</i> لسان الثور ...	...	133
<i>Lehaiyetuttis</i> لحيۃ التیس ...	...	22
<i>Límú</i> لیمو ...	...	104

Límúe-hámiz	ليموئيه حامض	...	...	104
Loabate-barbarí	لعبت بربرى	...	...	153
Louz	لوز...	...	...	45
Louzul-haló	لوز الحلو	...	...	45
Louzul-murr	لوز المر	...	...	45
Labán	لبان...	...	...	66, 77

M.

Maajún	معجون...	...	...	86
Mán	ما...	...	...	53
Mác-matar	ما 'مطر	...	...	53
Mác-moqattar	ما 'مقطر	...	...	53
Magháse-hindí	مغات هندی	...	...	243
Maghrah	مغره...	...	...	75
Maghze-khiyár-shanbar	مغز خیار شنبر	...	...	93
Mahmúdah	محمود...	...	...	225
Majdabah	مجدبه	...	...	122
Mann	من...	...	...	171
Mashṭul-gh-oul	مشط الغول	...	...	18
Maṣṭakí	مصطكي...	...	...	172
Maṣṭakíó-rúmí	مصطكئى رومى	...	...	172
Mául-abqar	ما 'الابقر	...	...	25
Mául-khiláf	ما 'الاخلاف	...	...	222
Mául-kibrít	ما 'الكبريت	...	...	25
Mául-milh	ما 'الملح	...	...	25
Mául-varḍ	ما 'الورد	...	...	217
Mavéz	موزير...	...	...	252
Mázariyún	ما زريون	...	...	174
Mázariyúne-hindí	ما زريون هندی	...	...	108
Méaahc-sáyclah	میعہ سايلاه	...	...	169
Méaahc-yábisah	میعہ يابسه	...	...	235
Mighnáṭis	مغنا طيس	...	...	140
Milh	ملح...	...	...	231
Milhe-asvad	ملح اسود	...	...	71
Milhe-niftí	ملح نفتي	...	...	71
Milhe-ṭabarzad	ملح طبرزد	...	...	216

Milḥul-ʿajīn ملح العجين	...	...	231
Milḥul-ḥajar ملح الحجر	...	...	216
Milḥul-qilí ملح القلي	...	...	230
Milḥunnár ملح النار	...	...	42
Milḥuṣṣāghah ملح الصاغة	...	...	230
Miquātīs مقناطيس	...	...	140
Miṣbāḥurrúm مصباح الروم	...	...	235
Mishk مشك	...	...	177
Misk مسك	...	...	177
Mokḥāṭah مخاطه	...	...	114
Mokḥāṭahe-kabīr مخاطه كبير	...	...	115
Mokḥiṭah مخيطه	...	...	114
Monaqqá منقلى	...	...	252
Moql مقل	...	...	64
Moql-arzaq مقل ارزق	...	...	64
Mughílān مغيلان	...	...	19
Mur مر	...	...	181
Murdá-sanj مرد اسنج	...	...	203
Murr مر	...	...	181
Mushk مشك	...	...	177

N.

Naṇáṇe-hindī نناع هندي	173
Naṇaṇul-hind نناع الهند	...	...	173
Nabát نبات	...	...	1, 221
Nabátāt نباتات	...	...	1
Nabátul-ḵash-ḵásh نبات الخشخاش	...	...	193
Nabátul-ḵash-ḵashul-aḥmar نبات الخشخاش الاحمر	...	...	192
Nabátul-qinnab نبات القنب	...	...	85
Nabátul-qunnab نبات القنب	...	...	85
Nabátul-quṭn نبات القطن	...	...	149
Nabátun-nílaj نبات النيلج	...	...	161
Nabátuṣ-ṣibr نبات الصبر	...	...	38
Nabiq نبق	...	...	262
Nahl نحل	...	...	271
Níranj نارنج	...	...	104

Nárjíl	نا ر جیل	...	...	...	112
Nárjile-bahrí	نا ر جیل بحری	...	...	...	169
Nashástaj	نشا ستج	...	...	...	170
Nift	نفت	...	...	...	195
Nílaj	نیایج	...	...	...	161
Nílúfar	نیاو فر	...	...	...	183
Nohás	نحاس	...	...	...	123

O.

Ouráq	اوراق	5
-------	-------	-----	-----	-----	---

Q.

Qafra-yahud	قغرا لیهود	...	...	...	195
Qahvá	قهوا	...	...	...	113
Qalaí	قلعی	...	...	...	233
Qalambak	قلمبک	...	...	...	105
Qalqand	قلقند	...	...	...	123
Qand	قند	...	...	...	220
Qandól	قندول	...	...	...	179
Qanqahar	قنقهر	...	...	...	228
Qáqilah	قا قله	...	...	...	88
Qáqilahe-kubár	قا قله کبار	...	...	...	42
Qaqilahé-sighár	قله صغار	...	...	...	88
Qaranful	قر نفل	...	...	...	91
Qarnul-bahar	قرن البحر	...	...	...	235
Qarnul-él	قرن الایل	...	...	...	116
Qarz	قرظ	...	...	...	20
Qaşabbuvá	قصب بوا	...	...	...	47
Qaşabe-sakar	قصب سکر	...	...	...	219
Qaşabussakar	قصب السكر	...	...	...	219
Qaşabuzzarírah	قصب الزریره	...	...	...	47, 189
Qáteruddam	قا طرا دم	...	...	...	165
Qilí	قلى	...	...	...	230
Qilqil	قلقل	...	...	...	95
Qinbíl	قنبیل	...	...	...	170
Qinnab	قنب	...	...	...	85, 86

Qinnah قنہ ...	...	...	...	145
Qiqahar قيقهر ...	...	...	...	228
Qir قير ...	...	...	...	201
Qirfah قرفه ...	...	...	...	94
Qirfahe-sailáníyah قرفه سيلانيه ...	...	...	...	103
Qirmiz قرمز ...	...	...	...	111
Qirtum قرطم ...	...	...	...	89
Qisául-barrí قنا ' البرى ...	...	...	...	175
Qishr قشر ...	...	...	...	5
Qishár-kundur قشا ر کندر ...	...	...	...	71
Qishrul-khash-khash قشرا الخشخاش ...	...	...	...	194
Qulqás قلقا س ...	...	...	...	114
Qulqul قلقل ...	...	...	...	95
Qunnab قنب ...	...	...	...	85, 86
Qurtum قرطم ...	...	...	...	89
Qushúr قشور ...	...	...	...	5
Qust قسط ...	...	...	...	271
Qusyatul-kalbul-baḥr قصيت القلب البحر ...	...	...	...	95
Quṭn قطن ...	...	...	...	149
Quṭun قطن ...	...	...	...	149

R.

Raiḥān ريحان	184
Ráná رانا ...	...	...	...	210
Rasás رصاص ...	...	...	...	233
Rávand راوند ...	...	...	...	213
Rávande-hindí راوند هندی ...	...	...	...	213
Ráziyánaj رازيانج ...	...	...	...	199
Ráziyánaje-khaṭáí رازيانج خطائى ...	...	...	...	160
Rubbe-révand رب ريوند ...	...	...	...	83
Rubbussís رب السوس ...	...	...	...	148
Rummán رمان ...	...	...	...	210

S, Š, Š, Sh.

Šaḥlab-miṣrī ثعلب مصرى ...	...	...	...	221
Šabará صبارا ...	...	...	...	238

Şábün صابون	...	...	...	224
Sadur سد ر	...	...	...	263
Şáe صائى	...	...	...	240
Şae 'صا	...	...	...	240
Safarjale-hindى سفرجل هندى	...	...	...	33
Şafrául-baqar صفرأ' البقر	...	...	...	138
Sáj ساج	...	...	...	240
Sakkar سكر	...	...	...	219
Sakkarul-abyaz سكرالابيض	...	...	...	219
Sakkarul-hind سكرالهند	...	...	...	219
Şamagh صمغ	...	...	...	7
Şamaghe-aarabbí صمغ عربى	...	...	150, 151	151
Şamaghe-kabít صمغ كبىت	...	...	...	151
Şamaghul-qassád صمغالقتاد	...	...	...	247
Şamaghul-qatáde-hindى صمغالقتاد هندى	...	...	...	117
Şamaghul-qattád صمغالقتاد	...	...	...	247
Şamaghus-sanóbar صمغالجنوبو	...	...	...	200
Saman سمن	...	...	...	162
Samáq سماق	...	...	...	280
Samáqe-amriqah سماق امرىقه	...	...	...	80
Şamar ثمر	...	...	...	2
Şamaratul-aaraar ثمره العرعر	...	...	...	164
Şamaratul-asl ثمره الاثل	...	...	239, 240	240
Şamaratut-tarfá ثمره الطرفا	...	...	...	239
Samín سمين	...	...	...	228
Sammulfár سم الفار	...	...	...	56
Saná سنا	...	...	...	226
Sanáe-hindى سنائه هندى	...	...	...	94
Saná-makkí سنامكى	...	...	...	226
Şandale-abyaz سندالابيض	...	...	...	223
Şandale-aḥmar سندالاحمر	...	...	...	209
Sanjsabóyah سنجسبويه	...	...	...	95
Şanóbarul-hind صنوبرالهند	...	...	199, 200	200
Saqmúniyá سقمونيا	...	...	...	225
Şarúre-aḥmar صرورا حمر	...	...	...	156
Sásam ساسم	...	...	...	129

Sásim	سا سم	...	...	...	129
Shaaír	شعير	...	...	...	155
Sháhasfaram	شا هسفرم	...	...	...	184
Shahdánaj	شهد انج	...	...	...	86
Shahm	شحم	...	...	...	228
Shahmus-samak	شحم السمك	...	...	...	97
Shajar	شجر	...	...	...	1
Shajratud-dévdár	شجرة الديودار	...	...	...	199
Shajratul-anbaj	شجرة الانبج	...	...	...	171
Shajratul-jouze-hindí	شجرة الجوز هندي	...	...	...	112
Shajratul-khirvaa	شجرة الخروع	...	...	...	214
Shajratul-khirvaa-aw-sayhír	شجرة الخروع الصغير	...	...	...	215
Shajratul-mouz	شجرة الموز	...	...	...	178
Shajratul-quṭn	شجرة القطن	...	...	...	149
Shajratul-talh	شجرة الطلح	...	...	...	178
Shajratun-nárjíl	شجرة النارجيل	...	...	...	112
Shajratur-rummán	شجرة الرمان	...	...	...	209
Shama	شمع	...	...	...	97
Shamár	شمار	...	...	...	199
Shanjarf	شنجرف	...	...	...	156
Shaqáqul	شقا قل	...	...	...	60, 61
Shaqáqule-hindí	شقا قل هندي	...	...	...	59, 60
Sharáb	شرا ب	...	...	...	8, 255
Sharábát	شرا بات	...	...	...	8
Shatíl	شا تل	...	...	...	162
Sház	شا ض	...	...	...	81
Shib	شب	...	...	...	41
Shibbit	شبت	...	...	...	50
Shíraj	شير ج	...	...	...	227
Shír-khisht	شير خشت	...	...	...	171
Shítaraj	شيطرج	...	...	...	202
Shítaraje-ahmar	شيطرج احمر	...	...	...	202
Shóshmir	شو شمير	...	...	...	88
Sh-oukul-e-arábiyah	شوك الاعرابيه	...	...	...	20
Sh-oukul-jamal	شوك الجمال	...	...	...	37
Sh-oukul-makkah	شوك المكه	...	...	...	20

<i>Sh-oukul-miṣrīyah</i> شوک المصریه ...	...	20
<i>Sh-ounīz</i> شو نیز ...	...	183
<i>Shuk</i> شک ...	...	56
<i>Shul</i> شل ...	...	33
<i>Ṣibr</i> صبر ...	...	38
<i>Sidr</i> سدر ...	...	262, 263
<i>Sikanjabīn</i> سکنجبین ...	...	172
<i>Simsim</i> سمسم ...	...	227
<i>Soḍ</i> سعد ...	...	528
<i>Soḍe-kúfi</i> سعد کو فی ...	...	128
<i>Ṣóm</i> ثوم ...	...	38
<i>Sukkar</i> سکر ...	...	219
<i>Sukkarul-aushar</i> سکر العشر ...	...	82
<i>Sulaimání</i> سلیمانی ...	...	157
<i>Suman</i> سمن ...	...	162
<i>Sumáq</i> سماق ...	...	280
<i>Sumáqe-amríqah</i> سماق امریقه ...	...	80
<i>Sunbul</i> سنبل ...	...	253
<i>Ṣumúgh</i> صموغ ...	...	7
<i>Surbulul-aṣṣífir</i> سنبل العصاره فیروز ...	...	253
<i>Sanbulul-aṣṣáfíre-hindí</i> سنبل العصاره هندی ...	...	181
<i>Sunbulutṭib</i> سنبل الطیب ...	...	253
<i>Sunbulutṭíbe-hindí</i> سنبل الطیب هندی ...	...	181
<i>Súrinján</i> سورنجان ...	...	153

T, Ṭ.

<i>Ṭabáshir</i> طباشیر ...	...	65
<i>Ṭalh</i> طالح ...	...	179
<i>Tamare-hindí</i> تمر هندی ...	...	238
<i>Tamtam</i> تتمتم ...	...	280
<i>Tanbák</i> تنباک ...	...	182
<i>Tanból</i> تنبول ...	...	97
<i>Ṭarfá</i> طرفا ...	...	238
<i>Ṭarfáe aḥmar</i> طرفا احمر ...	...	229
<i>Tashmízaj</i> تشمیزج ...	...	92
<i>Tibn</i> تبین ...	...	2

Tımtım تيمتم ...	...	...	...	280
Tin تين ...	...	...	...	142
Tine-abyaz طين ابيض ...	...	...	...	117
Tine-armani طين ارمني ...	...	...	...	74
Tine-barrı تين بري ...	...	...	...	143
Tine-majhar طين مغر ...	...	...	...	75
Tınul-aḥmaq تين الاحق ...	...	...	...	142
Tiryáqe-akber تريا ق اكبر ...	...	...	...	247
Tiryáqe-fárúq تريا ق فاروق ...	...	...	...	247
Tiryáqul-fárúq تريا ق الفاروق ...	...	...	...	247
Tiryáqul-ḥaiyah تريا ق الحيه ...	...	...	...	70
Turábul-hálik تراب الهالك ...	...	...	...	56
Turábul-qai تراب القاي ...	...	...	...	58
Turanjabın ترنجبین ...	...	...	...	37
Turbud تر بد ...	...	...	161, 346, 347, 348	
Tút توت ...	...	...	...	177

U.

Urz ارز	191
Ush-shaj اشج ...	...	...	...	42
Ush-shaq اشق ...	...	...	...	42
Usır اسير ...	...	...	...	48
Usrañj اسرنج ...	...	...	...	203
Ustoḵhúdús اسطوخودوس ...	...	...	...	167
Uşúl اصول ...	...	...	...	6
Uşúlussitabr اصول السطبر ...	...	...	...	6
Uıraj ا ترج ...	...	...	...	106

V.

Vaj و ج	32
Vajj و ج ...	...	...	...	32
Varaq ورق ...	...	...	...	5
Vard ورد ...	...	...	4, 216	
Varde-abyaz ورد ابيض ...	...	...	...	162
Varde-aḥmar ورد احمر ...	...	...	...	216
Vardul-aḥmar ورد الاحمر ...	...	...	...	216
Vardul-khiṭmı ورد الخطمي ...	...	...	...	270

Varqul-fızah ورق النضه ...	...	...	55
Varquz-zaḥab ورق الذهب ...	...	..	62
Vars ورس ...	...	...	170

Y.

Yaqṭin يقطين ...	...	...	2
Yaqátin يقا طين ...	...	...	2
Yásaman يا سمن ...	..	...	162
Yoranná يرنا ...	...	...	167

Z, Z̤, Z̤̤.

Zaḥfarán زعفران ...	...	...	118
Zaḥfaránul-ḥadíd زعفران الحديد ...	...	...	141
Zabīb زبيب ...	...	...	252
Zahr زهر ...	...	...	4
Zait زيت ...	...	...	186
Zaiyán ضيان ...	...	...	152
Záj زاج ...	...	...	41
Záje-abyaz زاج ابيض ...	...	...	41
Záje-aḥzar زاج اخضر ...	...	...	123
Záje-aṣfar زاج اصفر ...	...	...	141
Zájul-aḥzar زاج الاخضر ...	...	...	123
Zaló زلو ...	...	...	154
Zanbúre-aas زنبور عسل ...	...	...	271
Zanjabil زنجبيل ...	...	...	262
Zanjábile-raṭab زنجبيل رطب ...	...	...	262
Zanjábile-yábis زنجبيل يا بس ...	...	...	262
Zanjafr زنجفر ...	...	...	156
Zanjár زنجار ...	...	...	123
Zanjarf زنجرف ...	...	...	156
Zanjárul-ḥadíd زنجار الحديد ...	...	...	141
Zaqqúme-hindí زقوم هندي ...	...	... 136,	137
Zaráriḥe-hindí زرا ريح هندي ...	...	...	179
Zararíḥul-hind زرا ريح الهند ...	...	...	179
Zarávande-hindí زراوند هندي ...	...	...	56
Zarnab زرنب ...	...	... 102,	143

Zarniḵhe-aḥmar	زرنيخا حمر	...	...	272
Zarniḵhe-aṣfar	زرنيخا اصغر	...	...	57
Zarsúd	زر سود	...	...	126
Zíbaq	زيبق	...	...	158
Zúfáé-yábis	زوفائے يا بس	...	...	159
Ẓúḵhamsate-aṣábea	ذو خمسة اصابع	...	...	256
Ẓúḵhamsatil-ouráq	ذو خمسة الاوراق	...	...	256
Zuranbád	زرنباد	...	...	127
Ẓurrat	ذرت	...	...	232
Ẓurratul-makkah	ذرة المكة	...	...	261

INDEX OF PERSIAN SYNONYMES.

A, Á, Ā.

Āarqe-bēde-mushk عرق بیدمشک	...	...	222
Āarqe-gógird عرق گوگرد	...	...	25
Āarqe-gule-surkh عرق گل سرخ	...	...	217
Āarqe-namak عرق نمک	...	...	25
Āarqe-shórah عرق شوره	...	...	25
Āasle-lubni عسل لبنی	...	...	169
Āb آب	...	...	53
Ābe-bárān آب باران	...	...	53
Ābe-moqattar آب مقطر	...	...	53
Ābnús آ بنوس	...	...	132
Ābnúsc-hindí آ بنوس هندی	...	...	132
Agre-turkí اگر ترکی	...	...	32
Āhak آ هک	...	...	82
Āhan آ هن	...	...	141
Āitr عطر	...	...	7
Āitre-guláb عطر گلاب	...	...	217
Āitre-gule-surkh عطر گل سرخ	...	...	217
Āitre-sandal عطر صندل	...	...	224
Akalkará اكلكرا	...	...	210
Álú آ لو	...	...	206
Āmelah آمله	...	...	197
Āmelahc-moqash-shar آمله، مختشر	...	...	197
Amrúd امرود	...	...	207
Amrúde-supéd امرود سپید	...	...	206
Amrúde-surkh امرود سرخ	...	...	207
Anár انار	...	...	210
Anbalah انبله	...	...	238
Angabín انگبین	...	...	172

Angḥarāe-hindī	انگرا ئه هندى	...	...	153
Angózah	انگوزه	...	...	61
Angúr	انگور	...	...	257
Angúre-kḥushk	انگور خشک	...	...	252
Angúre-rúbāh	انگور روباه	...	280, 282, 283	280
Angúre-rúbāhe-síyāh	انگور روباه سیاه	...	...	283
Angúre-rúbāhe-surkḥ	انگور روباه سرخ	...	...	61
Angusht-gandah	انگشت گند	...	...	178
Anjarah	انجر	...	...	142
Anjir	انجیر	...	...	142
Anjire-aḥmaq	انجیر احمق	...	...	143
Anjire-dashti	انجیر دشتی	...	...	233
Arzír	ارزیر	...	...	233
Arzíz	ارزیز	...	...	95
Ásh-tachagān	آش بچگان	...	...	254
Ātarílál	آطریلال	...	...	263
Aunnábe-hindī	عناب هندى	...	...	148
Aušárahe-mahak	عصاره مهك	...	...	161
Aušárahe-níl	عصاره نیل	...	...	83
Aušárahe-révand	عصاره ریوند	...	...	224
Aushbah	عشبه	...	...	152
Aushbahe-hindī	عشبه هندى	...	...	224
Aushbahe-magḥrabí	عشبه مغربى	...	...	63
Ázád-darakḥte-hindī	آزاد درخت هندى	...	...

B.

Bábúnah	بابونه	52
Bádah	باد	...	...	255
Bádám	بادام	...	...	45
Bádáme-hindī	بادام هندى	...	...	241
Bádáme-shírín	بادام شیرین	...	...	45
Bádáme-talḥ	بادام تلخ	...	...	45
Badangāne-barri	بادنگان برى	...	...	231
Bádanjáne-barri	بادنجان برى	...	...	231
Bádinj	بادنج	...	...	112
Bádiyán	بادیان	...	...	199

Bádiyáne- <i>khatái</i> باد یا ن خطائی ...	...	160
Bakam بکم ...	...	81
Bálango با لنگو ...	...	182
Bálankóe- <i>khurd</i> با لنگوئه خرد ...	...	185
Balílah بلیله ...	...	241
Balinjásefe- <i>kóhí</i> بلنجا سف کوهی ...	...	58
Bámiyah با میه ...	...	13
Bán با ن ...	...	176
Banafshah بنفشه ...	...	255
Bang بنگ ...	...	86, 87
Banj-angasht بنجنگشت ...	...	256
Banj-angashte- <i>ábí</i> بنجنگشت آبی ...	...	256
Banj-angashte- <i>siyáh</i> بنجنگشت سیاه ...	...	164
Bar بر ...	...	2
Barhá برها ...	...	2
Bárazd با رزد ...	...	145
Bárazhd با رژد ...	...	145
Barg برگ ...	...	5
Bargahá برگها ...	...	5
Barge-tanból برگ تنبؤل ...	...	97
Bárinjásefe- <i>kóhí</i> برنجا سف کوهی ...	...	58
Bazbáz بز باز ...	...	180
Bédánah بیدانه ...	...	211, 252
Bédanjír بیدانجیر ...	...	214
Béd-anjire- <i>khatái</i> بیدانجیر خطائی ...	...	120
Béd-anjire- <i>khurd</i> بیدانجیر خرد ...	...	215
Béde-mushk بیدمشک ...	176, 177, 222	
Beh-dánah به دانه ...	...	211
Bérazd بیرزد ...	...	115
Bihí-dánah بهی دانه ...	...	211
Bíkh بدیخ ...	...	6
Bíkhá بیخها ...	...	6
Bíkh-jallabah بدیخ جلا به ...	...	162
Bíkh-kabar بدیخ کبر ...	...	110
Bíkh-kalambah بدیخ کلمبه ...	...	82
Bíkh-mahak بدیخ مهک ...	...	148

<i>Bikhe-mudavvar</i> بدیخ مد و ...	...	6
<i>Bikhlhæe-mudavvar</i> بدیخها نه مد و ...	...	6
<i>Biládur</i> بلاد ...	...	226
<i>Biranj</i> برنج ...	...	191
<i>Biranj-e-kábali</i> برنج کا بلی ...	...	134
<i>Bishnág</i> بیشناگ ...	...	25
<i>Biyárah</i> بیارہ ...	...	2
<i>Biyárahá</i> بیارها ...	...	2
<i>Boé-jahúdan</i> بوئه جهود ان ...	...	64
<i>Ból</i> بول ...	...	181
<i>Bóle-siyah</i> بول سیاہ ...	...	39
<i>Bun</i> بن ...	...	113

Ch.

<i>Chahár-maghz</i> چہار مغز	163
<i>Chahár-maghze-hindí</i> چہار مغز ہندی ...	...	36
<i>Chár-maghz</i> چارہ مغز ...	...	163
<i>Chashme-khurós</i> چشم خروس ...	...	16
<i>Chashmízak</i> چشمیزک ...	...	92
<i>Chashúm</i> چشموم ...	...	92
<i>Cháye</i> چائے ...	...	240
<i>Chirke-áhan</i> چرک آہن ...	...	141
<i>Chób</i> چوب ...	...	6
<i>Chóbbhá</i> چوبہا ...	...	6
<i>Chób-chíní</i> چوب چینی ...	...	212

D.

<i>Dabáne-hindi</i> دبان ہندی	179
<i>Dabán-sháb</i> دبان شاب ...	...	184
<i>Dánah</i> دانہ ...	...	3
<i>Dánahá</i> دانہا ...	...	3
<i>Dande-barrí</i> دند بری ...	...	163
<i>Dande-nahrí</i> دند نہری ...	...	163
<i>Darakht</i> درخت ...	...	1
<i>Darakhtahá</i> درختہا ...	...	1
<i>Darakhtán</i> درختان ...	...	1

Darakh̄te-anbah	د رخت ا نبه	...	...	171
Darakh̄te-bádinj	د رخت با د نج	...	...	112
Darakh̄te-bang	د رخت بنگ	...	...	85
Darakh̄te-bédanjír	د رخت بيد ا نجير	...	...	214
Darakh̄te-bédanjíre-khurd	د رخت بيد ا نجير خرد	...	...	215
Darakh̄te-bíkhe-hayát	د رخت بيخ حيات	...	...	108
Darakh̄te-dévdár	د رخت د يود ا ر	...	...	199
Darakh̄te-gaz	د رخت گز	...	...	238
Darakh̄te-gulchakán	د رخت گل چكان	...	...	66
Darakh̄te-gulchakáne-šahrái	د رخت گل چكان صحراي	...	...	65
Darakh̄te-gulnár	د رخت گلنار	...	...	210
Darakh̄te-kinnab	د رخت كنب	...	...	85
Darakh̄te-maryam	د رخت مريم	...	...	233
Darakh̄te-misvák	د رخت مسواك	...	222, 223	222, 223
Darakh̄te-mouz	د رخت موز	...	...	178
Darakh̄te-naghzak	د رخت نغزك	...	...	171
Darakh̄te-nár	د رخت نار	...	...	209
Darakh̄te-nárgíl	د رخت نارگيل	...	...	112
Darakh̄te-níl	د رخت نيل	...	...	161
Darakh̄te-palah	د رخت پله	...	...	78
Darakh̄te-punbah	د رخت پنبه	...	...	149
Darakh̄te-šhánah	د رخت شانه	...	...	18
Darakh̄te-sibr	د رخت صبر	...	...	38
Darakh̄te-tárí	د رخت تاري	...	...	76
Dárchíní	د ارچيني	...	...	103
Dárchób	د ارچوب	...	...	67
Dárhald	د ارهلد	...	67, 117, 126	67, 117, 126
Dárshíshaan	د ارشيشان	...	...	179
Dárzard	د ارزرد	...	...	126
Dég-bar-dég	د يگ برد يگ	...	...	157

F.

Fád-zahre-kání	فا د زهر کاني	...	...	68
Filfile-daráz	فلفل د راز	...	...	98
Filfile-gird	فلفل گرد	...	...	200
Filfile-máyah	فلفل مويه	...	...	98

Filfile-siyáh	فلفل سیا	...	...	200
Filfile-surkh	فلفل سرخ	...	...	87
Fíl-zahrah	فیل زهره	...	...	67
Fulúse-máhi	فلوس ماهی	...	...	234

G, Gh.

Gandume-makkah	گندم مکه	261
Gandum	گندم	...	...	249
Gardahe-samâq	گرد ه سماق	...	...	280
Gávu-zabân	گاؤ زبان	...	80, 133	
Gáv-zahrah	گاؤ زهره	...	...	70
Gaz	گاز	...	...	238
Gaz-angabîn	گزا نگبین	...	...	239
Gazar	گزر	...	...	131
Gaze-surkh	گزر سرخ	...	...	239
Gazmâzaj	گزم ازج	...	...	239
Gazmâzak	گزم ازک	...	239, 240	
Gazmâzú	گزم ازو	...	239, 240	
Ghunchah	غنچه	...	...	4
Ghunchahâ	غنچهها	...	...	4
Gile-armani	گل ارمنی	...	...	74
Gile-multânî	گل ملتانى	...	...	107
Gile-supéd	گل سپید	...	...	117
Gile-surkh	گل سرخ	...	...	75
Girdagân	گردگان	...	...	163
Girdagâne-hindî	گردگان هندی	...	...	36
Gird-chób	گرد چوب	...	...	54
Giyáh	گیا	...	...	2
Giyáhâ	گیاها	...	...	2
Gógird	گوگرد	...	...	235
Gógirde-surkh	گوگرد سرخ	...	...	237
Gul	گل	...	...	4
Gulhá	گلها	...	...	4
Guláb	گلاب	...	...	217
Gulangabin	گلنگبین	...	...	217
Gul-bél	گل بیل	...	...	244

Gule-abbás گل عباس	...	...	175
Gule-bábúnah گل با بونه	...	...	52
Gule-dáudi گل د اودی	...	...	99
Gule-gáv-zabán گل گاو زبان	...	...	133
Gule-guláb گل گلاب	...	...	216
Gule-k̂h-airó گل خیر و	...	...	270
Gule-k̂h-ītmī گل خطمی	...	...	270
Gule-pistah گل پسته	...	...	201
Gule-sang گل سنگت	...	...	194
Gule-supéd گل سپید	...	...	162
Gule-surk̂h گل سرخ	...	...	216
Gul-qand گنمند	...	...	217
Gul-shakar گل شکر	...	...	217

II, II.

Habbe-k̂h-atāi حب ختائی	...	...	120
Habbussalatīn حب اسلاطین	...	...	120
Habbussalātīne-barri حب اسلاطین بری	...	...	119
Halilah هلیله	...	...	242
Halilahe-siyāh هلیله سیاه	...	...	242
Halilahe-zard هلیله زرد	...	...	242
Hanzale-surk̂h حنظل سرخ	...	...	248
Hasn-lubah حسن لبه	...	...	66
Hinā حنا	...	...	167
Hindavānahe-talk̂h هند و 'نه تلخ	...	...	103
Uingól هنگول	...	...	156

I.

Indarjou اندرجو	...	...	155, 259
Indarjouve-shirīn اندرجو شیرین	...	...	259
Indarjouve-talk̂h اندرجو تلخ	...	...	155
Isbahól اسبغول	...	...	201
Isband اسپند	...	...	195
Isfedáb اسفیداب	...	...	203
Ispand اسپند	...	...	195
Ispandán اسپندان	...	...	195 229

Isparzah اسپرز د	...	...	...	201
Itrílál اتریلال	...	...	...	254
Jivah جیو د	...	...	...	158
Jou شعیر	...	...	...	155
Jouzbóyah جو زبویه	...	...	...	180
Jávrasc-hindi حارس هندی	...	...	...	232

K, K̄h.

Kabáb-chíní کباب چینی	121, 136
Kabarc-hindi کبر هندی	...	...	110
Kabiste-talk̄h کبست تلخ	...	...	103
Kabít کبدیت	...	...	139
Kadi کدی	...	...	107
Kadí کادی	...	...	192
Kadié-shustah کدی شسته	...	...	107
Kafra-yahúd کفر الیهود	...	...	195
Káfúr کافور	...	...	83, 84
Káfure-qaişuri کافور قیصوری	...	...	84
Káh کاه	...	...	2
Káhá کاهاه	...	...	2
Kahrubá کبر با	...	...	235
Kájirah کاجیر د	...	...	89
Kalanbak کلنباک	...	...	105
Kamádariyús کاماد ریوس	...	...	232
Kaṇbelá کنبلا	...	...	170
Kand کند	...	...	220
Kande-suped کند سپید	...	...	221
Kankari کنکری	...	...	58
Kankarzhada کنکر ژد	...	...	58
Karafs گرافس	...	...	91
Karóyah کرویه	...	...	90
Kash-níz کشنیز	...	...	115
Katerá کتیرا	...	...	247
Katéráé-hindi کتیرا ای هندی	...	...	111

Kázhírah	کا ژیره	...	...	89
Kazhúr	گزور	...	...	127
Kaznah	گز نه	...	...	178
Kharak	خرک	...	...	82
Kharbaqe-hindí	خر بق هندی	...	...	277
Kharbaqe-isyáh	خر بق سیا	...	...	279
Khar-buzahe-rúbáh	خر بز ه روبا	...	...	104
Kharbuzahe-talkh	خر بز ه تلخ	...	...	103
Kháre-khasak	خا ر خشک	...	...	247
Kháre-mughílân	خا ر مغیلان	...	...	19
Kháre-shutar	خا ر شتر	...	...	37
Kháre-vázhgúnah	خا ر واژگونه	...	...	24
Kháre-vázhún	خا ر واژون	...	...	24
Khar-zahrah	خر زهره	...	...	182
Khas	خس	...	...	48, 49
Khasak-dánah	خشک دانه	...	...	89
Khasake-kalân	خشک کلان	...	...	195
Khash-khâsh	خشخاش	...	...	193
Khastah	خسته	...	...	4
Khastahâ	خستها	...	...	4
Khâyahe-iblis	خایه ابلیس	...	...	80
Khâyahe-sage-âbí	خایه سگ آبی	...	...	95
Khíyâr-ghanbar	خیار جنبار	...	...	93
Khóshahe-makkí	خوشه مکی	...	...	261
Khúne-siyávaṣhân	خون سیاوشان	...	...	165
Khúne-siyávaṣhâne-hindí	خون سیاوشان هندی	...	...	208
Kkurmâe-khushk	خرمائه خشک	...	...	196
Khusrave-dárú	خسرو دارو	...	...	266
Khusrave-dárúé-kalân	خسرو داروئه کلان	...	...	40
Khusrave-dárúé-khurd	خسرو داروئه خرد	...	...	266
Kilyání	کلیانی	...	...	42
Kilz	کلز	...	...	243
Kinnab	کنب	...	...	85
Kirme-rangrézân	کرم رنگ ریزان	...	...	111
Kochólah	کچوله	...	...	234
Kóknâr	کوکنا	...	...	193

Kóknáre-surkh	کو کنا ر سرخ	...	...	192
Kósh	کوشت	...	...	271
Kóst	کوست	...	...	271
Kouj	کوچ	...	...	7
Koujhá	کوجها	...	...	7
Kou-shád	کوشاد	...	...	146
Kouz-kunáe-siyáh	کوز کنا ئه سیا	...	...	130
Kouz-kunáe-supéd	کوز کنا ئه سپید	...	...	130
Kouz-máshale-siyáh	کوز ماثل سیا	...	...	130
Kouz-máshale-supéd	کوز ماثل سپید	...	...	130
Kunár	کنا ر	...	...	262
Kunde-bédastar	کند بید ستر	...	...	95
Kundrún	کندرون	...	...	201
Kundrúne-talkh	کندرون تنخ	...	...	201
Kundur	کندر	...	76, 77,	201
Kundure-rúmí	کند ر رومی	...	...	172
Kunjad	کنجد	...	...	227

L.

Laale-moaabbari	لعل معبری	228
Límú	لیمو	...	...	104
Límúé-tursh	لیموئه ترش	...	...	104

M.

Máfárfiñ	ما فرفین	29
Magase-aasl	مگس اسل	...	...	271
Magase-shahad	مگس شهد	...	...	271
Maghze-khiyár-shanbar	مغز خیار شنبر	...	...	93
Mahánul	مها نل	...	...	190
Maḥmúdah	محمود	...	...	225
Máh-parvín	ماه پروین	...	29,	125
Mai	می	...	8,	255
Maié-hindi	مئی هندی	...	...	56
Majdabah	مجد به	...	...	122
Marge-mósh	مرگت موش	...	...	56
Marg-mósh	مرگت موش	...	...	56

Mázu	مازو ...	...	...	145
Mékhak	میخک ...	...	...	91
Mis	مس ...	...	...	123
Móm	موم ...	...	...	97
Mouz	موز ...	...	...	179
Mul	مل ...	...	...	255
Murabbahé-shaqáqul	مر به شقا قل ...	...	...	60
Murdá-sang	مردا سنگت ...	...	...	203
Mushk	مشک ...	...	...	177
Mushk-dánah	مشک دانه ...	...	...	13, 15
Mushke-zamín	مشک زمین ...	...	...	128

N.

Nabâte-bikhe-hayát	نبا ت بیخ حیات ...	...	108
Nainchávandí	نی نیا وندی ...	...	47
Nai-shakar	نیشکر ...	...	219
Namak	نمک ...	...	231
Namake-angur	نمک انگور ...	...	206
Namake-khurdani	نمک خوردنی ...	...	231
Namake-sang	نمک سذگ ...	...	216
Namake-siyáh	نمک سیاه ...	...	71
Namake-taám	نمک طعام ...	...	231
Nánkháh	نا نخوا ...	...	90
Nár	نار ...	...	210
Narang	نارنگ ...	...	104
Nárgíl	نارگیل ...	...	112
Nárgíle-bahrí	نارگیل بحرری ...	...	169
Nashástah	نشا سته ...	...	270
Názbó	نا زبو ...	...	184
Níb	نیب ...	...	63
Níl	نیل ...	...	161
Nílah	نیله ...	...	161
Nílu-far	نیلوفر ...	...	183
Nóshádar	نوشادر ...	...	42
Núrah	نور ...	...	82

P.

Pádzhahr	پاد زهر	63
Pádzhahre-haivání	پاد زهر حیوانی	...	...	68
Pád-zahre-kání	پاد زهر گانی	...	...	68
Paiyali	پیه	...	...	228
Paiyahe-máhi	پیه ماهی	...	...	97
Palah	پله	...	...	78
Palang-mishk	پلنگ مشک	...	...	185
Panj-angusht	پنج انگشت	...	...	256
Panj-angushte-abí	پنج انگشت آبی	...	...	256
Pilpile-surkh	پلپل سرخ	...	...	87
Pil-zahrah	پیل زهره	...	...	67
Piyáz	پیا ز	...	...	37
Piyáze-dashti	پیا زد شتی	...	...	225
Piyáze-dashtíc-hindí	پیا زد شتی هندی	...	...	250
Piyáze-mósh	پیا ز موش	...	...	225
Piyáze-móshe-hindí	پیا ز موش هندی	...	...	250
Pópal	پوپل	...	...	54
Póste-drakht	پوست درخت	...	...	5
Póstaháe-darakht	پوست تنه درخت	...	...	5
Póste-khash-khash	پوست خشخاش	...	...	194
Póste-kóknár	پوست کونار	...	...	194
Púdinah	پودنه	...	...	173
Punbah	پنبه	...	...	149
Punbah-dánah	پنبه دانه	...	...	149

Q.

Qahvá	قهوه	113
Qand	کند	...	...	220
Qande-supéd	کند سپید	...	...	221
Qáqilahe-kalán	قاقله کلان	...	...	42
Qáqilahe-khurd	قاقله خرد	...	...	88
Qáqilahe-zakar	قاقله ذکر	...	...	42
Qasabuzzarírah	قصاب از زیره	...	...	189
Qátilul-kalb	قاتل الکلب	...	...	234
Qá	قیل	...	...	201

Qirmiz-dánah قرمز دانه	...	...	111
Qirmize-farangí قرمز فرنگی	...	...	111

R.

Raiḥáne-kóhí ریحان کوهی	...	...	184
Raiḥáne-quaranfulí ریحان قرنفلی	...	...	185
Ratah رته	...	...	224
Ráziyanah رازیانه	...	...	199
Ráziyánahe-kḥatái رازیانه خطائی	...	...	160
Révand ریوند	...	...	213
Révande-hindí ریوند هندی	...	...	213
Rime-áhan ریم آهن	...	...	141
Róghan روغن	...	...	7
Roghānhá روغیا	...	...	7
Róghane-bádinj روغن بادنج	...	...	113
Roghane-bal-ān روغن بلسان	...	...	65
Roghāne-béhanjir روغن بیدانجیر	...	...	187
Róghaneb-bédanjire-kalān روغن بیدانجیرکلان	...	...	188
Róghane-bedajnire-kḥurd روغن بیدانجیرخرد	...	...	188
Róghane-chác-kashmírí روغن چانه کشمیری	...	...	49
Roghane-katán روغن کتان	...	...	168
Róghane-kunjad روغن کنجد	...	...	227
Roghane-máhi روغن ماهی	...	...	187
Roghane nárgil روغن نارگیل	...	...	113
Roghane-rátíyānah روغن راتیانه	...	...	241
Roghane-shírín روغن شیرین	...	...	227
Roghane-zaghír روغن زغیر	...	...	168
Roghane-zaitún روغن زیتون	...	...	186
Róshanak روشنک	...	...	162
Rúbáh-turbuk روباه تربک	...	280, 282, 283	283
Rúbáh-turbuke-síyáh روباه تربک سیاه	...	...	280
Rúbáh-turbuke-surḥh روباه تربک سرخ	...	...	282
Rubbe-révand رب ریوند	...	...	83
Runás روناس	...	...	218

S, Š, Š, Sh.

Šaḡlab-misrī ثعلب مصري	221
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Sabistān سبستان	...	...	...	114
Šabūn صابون	...	...	...	224
Sadāb سد آب	...	...	...	218
Safarjale-hindī سفر جل هندی	...	...	...	33
Sag-anjūr سگ انگور	...	...	280, 282, 283	
Sag-anjūre-siyāh سگ انگور سیاہ	...	...	...	280
Sag-anjūre-surkh سگ انگور سرخ	...	...	...	283
Sagpistān سگ پستان	...	...	...	114
Sāl سال	...	...	...	240
Salīkhah سلیخه	...	...	...	94
Salīkhah-sulānīyah سلیخه سولانیه	...	...	...	103
Šamagh صمغ	...	...	...	7
Šamaghā صمغها	...	...	...	7
Šamaghe-ārabbi صمغ عربی	...	...	...	150
Šamaghe-harshaf صمغ حر شفت	...	...	...	58
Šamaghe-kabīt صمغ کبیت	...	...	...	151
Šamaghe-palah صمغ پله	...	...	...	79
Šamaghe-šanóbar صمغ صدو بر	...	...	...	200
Samāq سماق	...	...	...	280
Šamare-pash-shah شمر پشه	...	...	...	142
Sana سنا	...	...	...	226
Sanāe-hindī سنا هندی	...	...	...	94
Sanā-makki سنا مکی	...	...	...	226
Šandale-supéd سندل سپید	...	...	...	223
Šandale-surkh سندل سرخ	...	...	...	209
Sange-āhanrubā سنگ آهن ربا	...	...	...	140
Sange-chamak سنگ چمک	...	...	...	140
Sange-surmah سنگ سرمه	...	...	...	52
Sangsabóyah سنگبویه	...	...	...	95
Šanóbare-hindī صنوبر هندی	...	...	...	200
Sapistān سپستان	...	...	...	114
Sapistāne-kalan سپستان کلان	...	...	...	115
Saqmuniya سقمونیایا	...	...	...	225
Satte-giló ست گلو	...	...	...	245
Shabad شہد	...	...	...	172

<i>Sháhasparam</i> شا هسپر م ...	...	184
<i>Shah-dánah</i> شندانه ...	...	86
<i>Sháh-tarah</i> شاهتره ...	...	273
<i>Shakar</i> شكر ...	...	219
<i>Shakare-hindi</i> شكر هندی ...	...	219
<i>Shakare-suped</i> شكر سپید ...	...	220
<i>Shákhe-gavazn</i> شاخ گوزن ...	...	116
<i>Shamlit</i> شملتیت ...	...	248
<i>Shamlite-dashti</i> شملتیت دشتی ...	...	228
<i>Shamlíz</i> شملیز ...	...	248
<i>Shanbalid</i> شنبلید ...	...	248
<i>Shanblide-barrí</i> شنبلید بری ...	...	228
<i>Shangarf</i> شنگرف ...	...	156
<i>Shaqáqul</i> شقاقل ...	...	61
<i>Shaqáqule-hindi</i> شقاقل هندی ...	58, 59, 60	
<i>Sharáb</i> شراب ...	...	8
<i>Sharábhá</i> شرابها ...	...	8
<i>Shikam-daridali</i> شکم د ریدد ...	...	201
<i>Shikhár</i> شخار ...	...	230
<i>Shir</i> شیر ...	...	8, 166
<i>Shire-buz</i> شیربز ...	...	166
<i>Shire-gav</i> شیرگا و ...	...	166
<i>Shire-khar</i> شیرخر ...	...	166
<i>Shire-tís</i> شیرتیس ...	...	166
<i>Shir-khisht</i> شیرخشت ...	...	171
<i>Shítarah</i> شیتره ...	...	202
<i>Shítarak</i> شیتراک ...	...	202
<i>Shítarake-surkh</i> شیتراک سرخ ...	...	202
<i>Shód</i> شود ...	...	50
<i>Shórah</i> شوره ...	...	206
<i>Shórgaz</i> شورگزر ...	...	238
<i>Shul</i> شل ...	...	33
<i>Shutar-khar</i> شترخار ...	...	57
<i>Sibr</i> صبر ...	...	39
<i>Simáb</i> سیما ب ...	...	159
<i>Simá-lang</i> سیما هنگ ...	...	175

Sipandán سپندان	...	...	...	229
Sir سیر	...	...	...	38
Siréshame-máhi سریشم ماهی	...	...	...	160
Sirinج سرنج	...	...	...	203
Sirkah سرکه	...	...	...	22
Sirkahe-angúri سرکه انگوری	...	...	...	23
Sirkahe-nakhlúd سرکه نخود	...	...	...	99
Sirkahe-tári سرکه قاری	...	...	...	23
Sirkangabín سرکنگبین	...	...	...	172
Sisbán سیسبان	...	...	...	256
Siyáh-biranj سیاه برنج	...	...	...	183
Siyáh-dánah سیاه دانه	...	...	...	183
Síyáh-zirah سیاه زیره	...	...	...	90
Sufédáb سفیداب	...	...	...	203
Sulaímání سیلانی	...	...	...	157
Sumáqe-amríqah سماق امریقه	...	...	...	80
Sunbul سنبل	...	...	...	57
Sunbuluttíb سنبل الطیب	...	...	...	253
Sunbuluttibe-hindí سنبل الطیب هندی	...	...	...	181
Suranj سرنج	...	...	...	203
Surb سرب	...	...	...	204
Súrinján سورنجان	...	...	...	153
Surinjáne-shírín سورنجان شیرین	...	...	...	153
Surinjane-talkh سورنجان تلخ	...	...	...	153
Surmah سرمه	...	...	...	52

T, T̄.

Tabáshir تباشیر	65
Talh طلح	...	...	...	179
Tamból تمبول	...	...	...	97
Tanbákú تنباکو	...	...	...	182
Tankár تنکار	...	...	...	230
Tári تاري	...	...	...	245, 246
Tárié-nárgíl تاري ناریل	...	...	...	113, 246
Tátúrahe-siyáh تاتوره سیاه	...	...	...	130
Tátúrahe-supéd تاتوره سپید	...	...	...	130

Tézábe-gogird	تیز آب گوگرد	...	...	25
Tézábe-namak	تیز آب نمک	...	...	25
Tézábe-shórah	تیز آب شور	...	...	25
Tíne-gájur	طین گاندر	...	...	230
Tinkár	تنکار	...	...	230
Tiryák	ترباک	...	...	190
Tiryáke-fáruq	ترياک فاروق	...	...	247
Tukhm	تخم	...	...	3
Tukhmhá	تخمها	...	...	3
Tukhme-ábi	تخم آبی	...	...	211
Tukhme-áftáb-parast	تخم آفتاب پرست	...	...	152
Tukhme-ahar	تخم اهر	...	...	259
Tukhme-ahare-shírín	تخم اهر شیرین	...	...	259
Tukhme-ahare-talkh	تخم اهر قلیخ	...	...	155
Tukhme-bálango	تخم بالنگو	...	...	132
Tukhme-bang	تخم بنگ	...	...	86
Tukhme-bédanjír	تخم بیدانجیر	...	...	214
Tukhme-bédanjire-khurd	تخم بیدانجیر خرد	...	...	215
Tukhme-bikhe-hayát	تخم بیخ حیات	...	...	109
Tukhme-gazar	تخم گذر	...	...	131
Tukhme-gule-áftáb-parast	تخم گل آفتاب پرست	...	...	152
Tukhme-káhu	تخم کاو	...	...	167
Tukhme-káknáje-hindí	تخم کاکنج هند	...	...	258
Tukhme-karafs	تخم کرفس	...	...	91
Tukhme-kásni	تخم کاسنی	...	...	99
Tukhme-katán	تخم کتان	...	...	168
Tukhme-khiyár	تخم خیار	...	...	122
Tukhme-khiyáre-daráz	تخم خیار دراز	...	...	122
Tukhme-khiyárzah	تخم خیار زرد	...	...	122
Tukhme-kinnab	تخم کنب	...	...	86
Tukhme-kóknár	تخم کونار	...	...	193
Tukhme-murgh	تخم مرغ	...	...	191
Tukhme-níl	تخم نیل	...	...	196
Tukhme-palah	تخم پله	...	...	78
Tukhme-turrah-tézak	تخم ترد تیزک	...	...	168
Tukhme-zaghir	تخم زغیر	...	...	168

Tuḵhme-zardak تخم زردک	...	...	131
Turanj ترنج	...	...	106
Turanjabīn ترنجبین	...	...	37
Turb ترب	...	...	212
Turshah ترشه	...	...	218
Tút توت	...	...	177

U.

Ush-shah اُشه	42
Ushtar-ḵhār اشترخار	...	...	37
Ustaḵhān استخوان	...	...	4, 191
Ustaḵhānhā استخوانها	...	...	4
Ustóḵhúdús اسطوخودوس	...	...	167

V.

Vajje-turkí وچ ترکی	27
Váláne-buzarg والان بزرگ	...	...	199
Váláne-ḵhurd والان خرد	...	...	50
Varqe-nuqrah ورق نقره	...	...	55
Varqe-sím ورق سیم	...	...	55
Varqe-ṭilá ورق طلا	...	...	62
Varqe-zar ورق زر	...	...	62
Vartáj ورتاج	...	...	152

Y.

Yásamīne-barrí یا سمین بری	152
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Z, Zh.

Zaḡfarān زعفران	118
Zabáne-kunjashk زبان کنجشک	...	...	259
Zabáne-kunjashke-shírín زبان کنجشک شیرین	...	...	259
Zabáne-kunjashke-taḵh زبان کنجشک تلخ	...	...	155
Zadvár زدوار	...	...	29
Zahrahe-gáv زهره گاو	...	...	138
Zák زاک	...	...	41

Záke-bilór	زاک باور	...	...	41
Záke-subz	زاک سبز	...	...	123
Záke-suféd	زاک سفید	...	...	41
Záke-zard	زاک زرد	...	...	141
Zaló	زلو	...	...	154
Zalók	زلوک	...	...	154
Zangár	زنگار	...	...	123
Zangáre-áhan	زنگار آهن	...	...	141
Zange-áhan	زنگ آهن	...	...	141
Zanjabile-khusk	زنجیل خشک	...	...	262
Zanjabile-tar	زنجیل تر	...	...	262
Zaqúníyáe-hindí	زقو نیا ئه هندی	...	136, 137	
Zarávande-hindí	زراوند هندی	...	...	51
Zardak	زردک	...	...	131
Zard-chób	زرد خوب	...	...	126
Zard-chóbah	زرد چوبه	...	...	126
Zarishk	زرشک	...	...	67, 68
Zarníkhe-surkh	زرنیخ سرخ	...	...	272
Zarníkhe-zard	زرنیخ زرد	...	...	57
Zhadvár	ژد وار	...	...	29
Zhuranbád	ژرنباد	...	...	127
Zinyán	زنیان	...	...	90
Zírah	زیره	...	...	123
Zírahe-armaní	زیره ارمنی	...	...	90
Zírahe-kirmání	زیره کرمانی	...	...	90
Zírahe-rúmí	زیره رومی	...	...	90
Zírahe-síyáh	زیره سیاه	...	...	90
Zól-zadah	زول زد	...	...	247
Zúfáe-yábis	رو فائی یا بس	...	...	159
Zughál	زغال	...	...	87
Zughále-chóbí	زغال چوبی	...	...	88
Zughále-haiváni	زغال حیوانی	...	...	88
Zughále-ustakhán	زغال استخوان	...	...	88

INDEX OF HINDUSTANI SYNONYMES.

A, Á, ʼ.

ʼaraar-ká-phal	عرعر کا پھل	...	...	164
ʼarqe-ajván	عرق اچوان	...	...	91
Adalsá	اڈلسا	...	...	33
Adalsá	اڈلسا	...	...	33
Adarsá	اڈرسا	...	...	33
Adrak	اڈرک	...	...	262
Afyún	افیون	...	...	190
ʼitr	عطر	...	...	7
ʼjmúd	آجمود	...	...	91
ʼjmúda	آجمودا	...	...	91
Ajváyan	اچواین	...	...	90
ʼk	آک	...	...	82
Akan	اکن	...	...	82
Akarkará	اکرکرا	...	...	210
ʼkás-gaḍḍah	آکاس گڈہ	...	...	78
Aḵhrót	اخروٹ	...	...	163
Akól	اکول	...	...	36
Akólá	اکولا	...	...	35
Akólah	اکولہ	...	...	35
Akónd	اکوند	...	...	82
Akrót	اکروٹ	...	...	163
Akyá-ghás-ká-ʼitr	اکیا گھاس کا عطر	...	...	49
Alsí	السی	...	...	168
Alsí-ká-tél	السی کا تیل	...	...	168
ʼlú-boḵhára	آلو بخارا	...	...	206
Amaltás	املتاس	...	...	93
Amaltás-kí-phallí	املتاس کی پھلی	...	...	93
ʼm-haldí	آم ہلدی	...	...	124
ʼmilah-sár-gandhak	آملا سا رگندھک	...	...	236

Ám-ká-pér	آم کا پیڑ	...	...	171
Ámré-ká-pér	آمریکا کا پیڑ	...	...	233
Anánás	انا نا س	...	...	47
Anannás	ا ننا س	...	...	47, 160
Anár	ا نا ر	...	...	210
Anár-ká-pér	ا نا ر کا پیڑ	...	...	209
Anás-phal	ا نا س پھل	...	...	160
Anás-phúl	ا نا س پھول	...	...	160
Ánb-ká-pér	آنب کا پیڑ	...	...	171
Ánbé-halad	آنبہ ہلد	...	...	125
Ánbé-haldí	آنبہ ہلدی	...	...	125, 126
Anbli	ا نبلی	...	...	238
Anbótí	ا نبوتی	...	...	192
Andá	ا نڈا	...	...	191
Angúr	ا نگور	...	...	257
Angúri-sharáb	ا نگوری شراب	...	...	255
Anguri-sirkah	ا نگوری سرکہ	...	...	23
Anjír	ا نجیر	...	...	142
Antamúl	ا نتمول	...	...	249
Ánval-kundur	آنول کندر	...	...	77
Ánvulá	آنولا	...	...	197
Ánvurah	آنورہ	...	...	197
Aprájitá	ا پرا جتا	...	...	108
Aprájité-ké-bínj	ا پرا جتے کے بینج	...	...	108
Aqalqará	ا قلقرہ	...	...	210
Árand	ا رند	...	...	214
Arandí	ا رندی	...	...	214
Arandí-ká-pér	ا رندی کا پیڑ	...	...	214
Arandí-ká-tél	ا رندی کا تیل	...	...	187
Arandí-ké-bínj	ا رندی کے بینج	...	...	214
Arand-ká-pér	ا رند کا پیڑ	...	...	214
Arand-ká-tél	ا رند کا تیل	...	...	187
Arand-ké-bínj	ا رند کے بینج	...	...	214
Arhar	ا رھر	...	...	81
Arjan	ا رجن	...	...	243
Arjan-ká-pér	ا رجن کا پیڑ	...	...	243

Arúsá ارو سا	...	...	...	33
Arví اروي	...	...	...	114
Ásan آسن	...	...	...	243
Asgand اسگند	...	...	...	258
Ātar عطر	...	...	...	7
Atís ا تیس	...	...	...	27, 28
Āúd عود	...	...	...	66
Āushbah عشبہ	...	...	...	224

B, Bh.

Bábarang با برنگ	134
Babúl ببول	...	...	...	19
Babúl-kí-gónd ببول کی گوند	...	...	...	150
Babúl-kí-sharáb ببول کی شراب	...	...	...	275
Bábúne-ké-phúl با بونہ کے پھول	...	...	...	52
Bach بچ	...	...	...	32
Bachh-nág بچھناگ	...	...	...	25, 266
Bádám بادام	...	...	...	45
Bahárangí بہارنگی	...	...	...	273
Bail-ká-safrá بیل کا صغرا	...	...	...	138
Bakáyan بکاین	...	...	...	172
Bakrí-ká-dúdh بکری کا دودھ	...	...	...	166
Bálá لا با	...	...	...	48
Bálah لا بہ	...	...	...	48
Bál-chhar بال چتر	...	...	...	181
Bál-har بال ہتر	...	...	...	242
Balsán-ká-tél بلسان کا تیل	...	...	...	65
Bálangó بالنگو	...	...	...	132
Banafshah بنفشہ	...	...	...	255
Bandárú بندارو	...	...	...	158
Bandarú بندرو	...	...	...	158
Bandar-ká-tanbákú بندر کا تنباکو	...	...	...	182
Banólá بذولا	...	...	...	149
Banólah بذولہ	...	...	...	149
Bánsá بانسا	...	...	...	33
Bans-kapúr بنس کیور	...	...	...	65

Bans-lóchan	بنس لو چن	...	...	65
Bará-charáyatah	بڑا چرا یتہ	...	...	138
Bará-gókhurá	بڑا گو کھرو	...	...	195
Bará-kalíjan	بڑا کلیجن	...	...	40
Bará-kañvár	بڑا کنوار	...	...	34, 118
Bará-kulanjan	بڑا کلنجن	...	...	40
Bará-kulanján	بڑا کلنجان	...	...	40
Bará-lasórá	بڑا لسوڑا	...	...	115
Bará-nágar-móthá	بڑا ناگر مو تھ	...	...	128
Bará-nínbú	بڑا نینبو	...	...	105
Bará-pílu	بڑا پیلو	...	...	223
Barahmí	برہمی	...	...	102, 143
Barandá	برندا	...	...	185
Bará-singé-kí-sing	بارا سنگے کی سنگ	...	...	116
Baré-pán-kí-jar	بڑے پان کی جڑ	...	...	40
Barí-arand-ká-tél	بڑی ارند کا تیل	...	...	188
Barí-arandí-ká-tél	بڑی ارندی کا تیل	...	...	188
Barí-chób-chíní	بڑی چوب چینی	...	...	229
Barí-iláchl	بڑی الاچی	...	...	42
Baríjá	بریجا	...	...	145
Baríjá-gónd	بریجا گوند	...	...	145
Barí-kasóndí	بڑی کسو ندھی	...	...	94
Bárik-tél	باریک تیل	...	...	227
Barí-máin	بڑی مائین	...	...	239
Barí-piplí	بڑی پپلی	...	...	226
Bar-ká-dúdh	بڑا کا دودھ	...	...	142
Bás-kí-kasóndí	باس کی کسو ندی	...	...	95
Batái-káfúr	بتائی کا فور	...	...	84
Bat-mágrá	بت موگرا	...	...	162
Bávanchí	با ونچی	...	...	208
Bávanchiyán	با ونچیان	...	...	208
Bávchíyán	با وچیان	...	...	208
Bédánah	بے دانہ	...	...	211, 252
Beh-dánah	بہ دانہ	...	...	211
Bél	بیل	...	...	2, 33
Bélén	بیلس	...	...	2

Belambú بلامبو	...	...	...	63
Bél-patrí بیل پتری	...	...	...	117
Bél-ká-pát بیل کا بات	...	...	...	117
Bér بیر	...	...	...	262
Bh-airá بهیرا	...	...	...	241
Bh-airah بهیره	...	...	...	241
Bhang بھنگ	...	...	...	86, 87
Bhang-ké-bínj بھنگ کے بینج	...	...	...	86
Bhangrá بھنگرا	...	...	...	133
Bharangi بھرنگی	...	...	...	183, 273
Bharangráج بھرنگرا ج	...	...	...	133
Bharbhánd بھربھا ند	...	...	...	54
Bharlá بھڑلا	...	...	...	241
Bhaṭ-katái بھٹ کٹائی	...	...	...	232
Bhaṭ-katyá بھٹ کٹیا	...	...	...	232
Bhélá بھيلا	...	...	...	226
Bhiláván بھلاوان	...	...	...	226
Blindí بھندئی	...	...	...	13
Bhuín-ánvalah بھینین آنوالہ	...	...	...	198
Bhuín-kat-bél بھینین کٹ بیل	...	...	...	140
Bid-lón بد لون	...	...	...	71
Bíj بیج	...	...	...	3
Bijésar بجیسر	...	...	...	208
Bijésar-ká-pér بجیسر کا پیڑ	...	...	...	208
Billí-ká-mushk بلی کا مشک	...	...	...	258
Bínj بینج	...	...	...	3
Birjī-gónd برجی گوند	...	...	...	200
Bis بس	...	...	...	25, 265, 266
Bislambhí بساامبھی	...	...	...	121
Bislómbí بسلو مٹی	...	...	...	121
Ból بول	...	...	...	181
Bukchí بکچی	...	...	...	254
Bun بن	...	...	...	113
Bán بون	...	...	...	113
Bunt-ká-sirkah بونت کا سرکہ	...	...	...	100
Burá بورا	...	...	...	220

Búṭī بوٹی ...	...	...	1
Búṭiyāñ بوٹیاں ...	...	...	1
Búṭ-ká-sirkah بوٹ کا سرکہ ...	...	...	23, 24

Ch, Chh.

Chakónd چکو ند ...	...	...	95
Chakónda چکو ند ا ...	...	...	95
Chakónr چکو نر ...	...	...	95
Cháksú چا کسو ...	...	...	92
Chákút چا کوت ...	...	...	92
Chálmógré-ké-bínj چال موگرے کے بیذج ...	...	...	151
Chamak-ká-patthar چمک کا پتھر ...	...	...	140
Champá چمپا ...	...	...	174
Champé-ké-phúl چمپے کے پھول ...	...	...	174
Cháñval-kí-sharab چا نول کی شراب ...	...	...	276
Chansar چنسر ...	...	...	168
Chandan چندن ...	...	...	223
Chané-ká-sirkah چنے کا سرکہ ...	...	...	99
Charas چرس ...	...	...	87
Charáyeta چرایتہ ...	...	...	47, 99, 189
Charbí چربی ...	...	...	228
Chával چا ول ...	...	...	191
Cháye چاے ...	...	...	240
Chhál چھال ...	...	...	5
Chhálén چھالین ...	...	...	5
Chhál-mógré-ké-bínj چھال موگرے کے بیذج ...	...	...	151
Chhótá-charáyeta چھوٹا چرایتہ ...	...	...	33
Chhótá-kanval چھوٹا کنول ...	...	...	183
Chhótá-kalíjan چھوٹا کلیجن ...	...	...	266
Chhótá-kañvár چھوٹا کنوار ...	...	...	39
Chhótá-kulanján چھوٹا کلنجان ...	...	...	266
Chhótá-kulanjan چھوٹا کلنجن ...	...	...	266
Chhótá-laslasá چھوٹا لسلسا ...	...	...	114
Chhótá-lasórá چھوٹا لسوڑا ...	...	...	114
Chhótá-pílú چھوٹا پیلو ...	...	...	223
Chhótá-rákus-patṭah چھوٹا راکس پٹہ ...	...	...	39

<i>Chhóté-pán-kí-jar</i> چھوٹے پان کی چڑ	...	40
<i>Chhótí-arand</i> چھوٹی ارند	...	215
<i>Chhótí-arandí</i> چھوٹی ارندی	...	215
<i>Chhótí-arandí-ká-pér</i> چھوٹی ارندی کا پیڑ	...	215
<i>Chhótí-arandí-ká-tél</i> چھوٹی ارندی کا تیل	...	188
<i>Chhótí-arandí-ké-bínj</i> چھوٹی ارندی کے بینج	...	215
<i>Chhótí-arand-ká-pér</i> چھوٹی ارند کا پیڑ	...	215
<i>Chhótí-arand-ká-tél</i> چھوٹی ارند کا تیل	...	188
<i>Chhótí-arand-ké-bínj</i> چھوٹی ارند کے بینج	...	215
<i>Chhótí-iláyeche</i> چھوٹی ا لا یچی	...	88
<i>Chhótí-máin</i> چھوٹی مائین	...	240
<i>Chichrá</i> چچرا	...	24
<i>Chíní</i> چینی	...	220
<i>Chíní-káfúr</i> چینی کا فور	...	84
<i>Chirchirá</i> چر چرا	...	24
<i>Chir-ká-pér</i> چیر کا پیڑ	...	200
<i>Chir-kí-gónd</i> چیر کی گوند	...	200
<i>Chirval</i> چرول	...	186
<i>Chirval-kí-lakṛí</i> چرو کی لکڑی	...	186
<i>Chítá</i> چیتا	...	202
<i>Chítarak</i> چیتراک	...	202
<i>Chitrá</i> چترا	...	202
<i>Chób-chíní</i> چوب چینی	...	212
<i>Chúká</i> چوکا	...	218
<i>Chúná</i> چونا	...	82
<i>Chúnah</i> چونہ	...	82

D, Ḍ, Dh, Ḍh.

<i>Dád-mári</i> داد ماری	...	41
<i>Dád-murdan</i> داد مردن	...	92
<i>Dák</i> داک	...	257
<i>Dákh</i> دا کہہ	...	257
<i>Dámar</i> ڈا مر	...	228
<i>Dammul-akhvāin</i> دم الاخوین	...	164
<i>Dánah</i> دانہ	...	3
<i>Dané</i> دانے	...	3

Dāram	د اڑم	...	...	210
Dār-chīnī	د ارجینی	...	...	103
Dār-chób	د ارجوب	...	...	67
Dārhalá	د ارهلد	...	67, 68, 117, 126	126
Daryá ká-náriyal	د ریا کا ناریل	...	...	169
Dastá	د ستا	...	...	261
Dát-ká-pát	د ات کا پات	...	...	92
Dévdár	د یو د ار	...	...	200
Dhák	د ها ک	...	...	78
Dhák	ڈ ها ک	...	...	78
Dhanyá	د هنیا	...	...	115
Dhónah	د هونہ	...	...	228
Dhúná	د هونا	...	...	228
Dhóí-huví-kharí	د ہوئی ہوی کھڑی	...	...	107
Dikmalí	ڈ مکلی	...	...	146
Dívári-múlí	د یواری ہولی	...	...	73
Dúdh	دودھ	...	...	8, 166

F.

F'arangí-dhatúra	فرنگی د ہتورا	...	...	54
Faríd-búṭí	فرید بوٹی	...	...	110, 195

G, Gh, Gh.

Gáb	گاب	...	...	132
Gách-mirch	گاچ مرچ	...	...	87
Gadhí-ká-dúdh	گدھے کا دودھ	...	...	166
Gái-ká-dúdh	گائے کا دودھ	...	...	166
Gái-róhan	گائے کا روہن	...	...	70
Gájar	گا جر	...	...	131
Gájar-ké-bínj	گا جر کے بینج	...	...	131
Gaj-phal	گج پھل	...	...	98
Gaj-piplí	گج پیپلی	...	...	226
Gandah-barójah	گندہ بروجہ	...	...	200
Gandha-baróje-ká-tel	گندہ بروجہ کا تیل	...	...	241
Gandah-barózah	گندہ بروزہ	...	...	200
Gandán	گندان	...	...	55

Gandhak گندھک	...	...	235
Gandhak-ká-aiṭr گندھک کا عطر	...	...	25
Gandhak-ká-tézáb گندھک کا تیزاب	...	...	25
Gāñjá گانجا	...	...	85
Gāñjé-ká-pér گانجہ کا پیر	...	...	85
Gāñjé-ké-bínj گانجہ کے بینج	...	...	86
Ganjni-ká-aiṭr گنجنی کا عطر	...	...	49
Ganná گنا	...	...	219
Gant-baharangí گنت بہا رنگی	...	...	108
Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تیل	...	...	132
Gáv-zabán گاو زبان	...	...	133
Géhuñ گینوں	...	...	249
Gérú گيرو	...	...	75
Ghás گھاس	...	...	2
Ghásén گھاسین	...	...	2
Ghīgavar گھگوار	...	...	38
Ghī-turí گھی تری	...	...	13
Ghī-turái گھرترائی	...	...	13
Ghótá-ghanbá غوتا غنبا	...	...	83
Ghungchí گھنگھی	...	...	16
Gile-armaní گل ارمینی	...	...	74
Gile-multání گل ملتان	...	...	107
Girmálah گرما لہ	...	...	93
Gogil گوگل	...	...	64
Gókhru گو کھرو	...	...	247
Gól-mirch گول مرچ	...	...	200, 201
Gónd گوند	...	...	7
Gondén گوندین	...	...	7
Gorak-amli گورک املی	...	...	33
Gótá-ganbá گوتا گنبا	...	...	83
Gúh-babúl گوہ ببول	...	...	21
Guláb گلاب	...	...	217
Gulábi-aiṭr گلابی عطر	...	...	217
Guláb-ká-aiṭr گلاب کا عطر	...	...	217
Guláb-ká-phúl گلاب کا پھول	...	...	216
Guláb-phúl گلاب پھول	...	...	216

Gulanchá گلنچا	...	...	...	244
Gúlar گولر	...	...	...	142
Gul-bél گل بیل	...	...	...	244
Gul-chíní گل چینی	...	...	...	99
Gul-chíní-ká-phúl گل چینی کا پھول	...	...	...	99
Gule-anánás گل انا نا س	...	...	...	160
Gule-abbás گل عباس	...	...	...	175
Gule-pistah گل پسته	...	...	...	201
Gul- <i>kh</i> -airó گل خيرو	...	...	...	270
Gullér-ká-nirá گلیر کا نیرا	...	...	...	246
Gulnár-ká-pér گلنار کا پیتر	...	...	...	210
Gul-qand گلتنند	...	...	...	217
Gunj گنج	...	...	...	16
Gur گڑ	...	...	...	200
Gur-kí-sharáb گڑکی شراب	...	...	...	276
Gutli گتھلی	...	...	...	4
Gutliyán گتھلیاں	...	...	...	4

H, H.

Habslí-angúr حبشی انگور	...	...	...	257
Habslí-charáyatah حبشی چرا یتہ	...	...	...	138
Haddí ہڈی	...	...	...	191
Haddí-ká-kóyelah ہڈی کا کویلہ	...	...	...	88
Had-jórâ ہڈ جوڑا	...	...	...	257
Halad ہلد	...	...	...	126
Haldí ہلدی	...	...	...	126
Hálím ہالم	...	...	...	168
Hár ہار	...	...	...	191
Har ہڑ	...	...	...	242
Hár-jórâ ہار جوڑا	...	...	...	257
Harpilé ہڑ پیلہ	...	...	...	242
Harrá ہڑڑا	...	...	...	242
Hartál ہڑتال	...	...	...	57
Háthí-séngár ہا تی سینگاڑ	...	...	...	134
Háthí-shúrá ہا تی شورا	...	...	...	244
Hindí-akróṭ ہندی اکروٹ	...	...	...	36

Hindí-bádám	ہندی بادام	...	...	241
Hindí-chóbchíní	ہندی چوب چینی	...	...	230
Hindí-katérá-gónd	ہندی کتیرا گوند	...	...	111
Hindí-révand-chíní	ہندی ریوند چینی	...	...	213
Hindí-sálsá	ہندی سالا	...	...	152
Hindí-saná	ہندی سنا	...	...	94
Hindí-saná-ká-pát	ہندی سنا کا پات	...	...	94
Hínj	ہینگ	...	...	61
Hingan-ká-pér	ہنگن کا پیڑ	...	...	64
Hingól	ہنگول	...	...	156
Hirá-dókhí	ہیرا د وکھی	...	...	208
Hirá-kásís	ہیرا کسیس	...	...	141
Hurhur	ہرہر	...	...	151
Hurhur-ká-pér	ہرہر کا پیڑ	...	...	151
Hyderabádi-iláchi	حیدر آبادی الاچی	...	...	43
Hyderabádi-kattāh	حیدر آبادی کتنہ	...	...	96

I.

Iláyechi	الا یچی	88
Iláyechi-dánah	الا یچی دانہ	...	43, 270	
Iláyechi-dané	الا یچی دانے	...	...	43
Iláyechi-dóre	الا یچی ڈورے	...	...	89
Ilvā	الوا	...	...	39
Indaráyan	اندرا یان	...	...	104
Indarjou	اند رجو	...	...	259
Isbaghól	اسبغول	...	...	201
Isband	اسبند	...	...	195
Isharmul	اشرمل	...	...	56
Isharmul-kí-jar	اشرمل کی جڑ	...	...	56
Ivak-chhár	اوک چہار	...	...	205

J, Jh.

Jáú-phal	جائے پھل	180
Jamál-gótá	جمال گوتا	...	...	120
Jamtí-ká-pát	جمتی کا پات	...	...	110
Jamtí-kí-bél	جمتی کی بیل	...	...	110

Jámun جا من	...	...	237
Janglí-akróť جنگلی اکروٹ	...	...	36
Janglí-anár-ká-jhár جنگلی انار کا جھاڑ	...	...	159
Janglí-arandí جنگلی ارندی	...	...	163
Janglí-aushbah جنگلی عشبہ	...	...	230
Janglí-bádám جنگلی بادام	...	156,	241
Janglí-haldí جنگلی ہلدی	...	...	125
Janglí-kikar جنگلی کیکر	...	...	21
Janglí-baigan جنگلی بیگن	...	...	232
Janglí-chañbéli جنگلی چنبیلی	...	...	152
Janglí-chichónḍá جنگلی چھو نڈا	...	...	248
Janglí-dárchíní جنگلی دارچینی	...	...	102
Janglí-haldí جنگلی ہلدی	...	...	125
Janglí-bulhul جنگلی ہلہل	...	...	204
Janglí-hurbur جنگلی ہرہر	...	...	204
Janglí-indaráyan جنگلی اندراین	...	...	12
Janglí-jáé-phal جنگلی جائے پھل	...	...	211
Janglí-jamál-gótá جنگلی جمال گوتا	...	...	120
Janglí-káli-mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ	...	...	245
Janglí-kakrī-ké-bínj جنگلی ککڑی کے بیج	...	...	77
Janglí-kañvár جنگلی کنوار	...	...	34
Janglí-lóng جنگلی لونگ	...	...	136
Janglí-métḥí جنگلی میتھی	...	...	228
Janglí-mohá جنگلی مہا	...	...	65
Janglí-mohvá جنگلی مہوا	...	...	65
Janglí-múlí جنگلی مولی	...	...	74
Janglí-pikván جنگلی پکوان	...	...	249
Janglí-piyáz جنگلی پیاز	...	...	250
Janglí-sarv جنگلی سرو	...	...	96
Janglí-tulsi جنگلی تلسی	...	...	184
Jápatrí جا پتری	...	...	180
Jar جڑ	...	...	6
Jarēñ جڑین	...	...	6
Jast جست	...	...	261
Jastá جستنا	...	...	261
Jásún جاسون	...	...	253

Jatā-mási	جٹا ماسی	...	...	181
Jat̥hī-madh	جٹھی مدھ	...	...	148
Jat̥hī-madh-kā-ras	جٹھی مدھ کا رس	...	...	148
Javá	جوا	...	...	153
Javānsá	جوا نسا	...	...	37
Javár	جوار	...	...	232
Javásá	جوا سا	...	...	37
Jávatrí	جا و تری	...	...	180
Javattarí	جو تری	...	...	180
Jépál	جیپال	...	...	120
Jépál-góṭá	جیپال گوٹا	...	...	120
Jét	جیت	...	...	227
Jéṭhī-madh	جیٹھی مدھ	...	...	148
Jháv	جھاؤ	...	...	238
Jingan	جنگن	...	...	185
Jingan-kí-gond	جنگن کی گوند	...	...	186
Jói-páni	جوئی پانی	...	...	213
Jók	جوک	...	...	154
Jou	جو	...	...	155
Jou-khár	جو کھار	...	...	205
Jund	جند	...	...	95

K, Kh, K̥h.

Kábáb-chíní	کباب چینی	...	121, 136
Kachú	کچو	...	114
Kachúr	کچور	...	127
Káfúr	کافور	...	83, 84
Káfúr-kachrí	کافور کچری	...	274
Káfúre-qaiṣurí	کافور قیصوری	...	84
Káfúr-ká-pát	کافور کا پات	...	173
Kághazí-nínbú	کاغذی نینبو	...	105
Kahrubá	کھر با	...	235
Káhú-ké-bínj	کاہو کے بینج	...	167
Kái-búṭi-ká-tél	کائی بوٹی کا تیل	...	81
Kái-phal	کائی پھل	...	179
Kái-patí-ká-tél	کائی پتی کا تیل	...	81

Kájú	کا جو	...	...	46
Kájú-kí-guṭlī	کا جو کی گٹلی	...	...	46
Kákmári-ké-bínj	کا کما ری کے بینج	...	...	46
Kákrá-singī	کا کڑا سنگی	...	...	214
Kákrī-ké-bínj	کا کڑی کے بینج	...	...	122
Kakróṇḍā	کا کو وندا	...	...	73
Kálā-akólā	کا لا کو لا	...	...	36
Kálā-akólah	کا لا کو لہ	...	...	36
Kálā-bachhnág	کا لا بچھناگ	...	26, 159	
Kálā-dámar	کا لا ڈا مار	...	85, 254	
Kálā-dānah	کا لا دا نہ	196, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 355		
Kálā-dhaturá	کا لا دھتورا	...	...	130
Kálā-dhaturah	کا لا دھتورہ	...	...	130
Kálā-lón	کا لا لون	...	...	71
Kálā-madh	کا لا مدھ	...	144, 198	
Kálā-makó	کا لا مکو	...	...	280
Kálā-namak	کا لا نمک	...	...	71
Kálā-turbud	کا لا تربد	...	...	346
Kálā-zírá	کا لا زیرہ	...	...	183
Kalambé-kí-jar	کلمبہ کی جڑ	...	...	82
Kálé-har	کا لے ہڑ	...	...	242
Kálé-madh-ká-per	کا لے مدھ کا پیڑ	...	...	198
Kálé-pán-kí-jar	کا لے پان کی جڑ	...	...	40
Kalī	کلی	...	...	4
Kalī-ká-chúná	کلی کا چونا	...	...	83
Kalī-ká-chúnah	کلی کا چونہ	...	...	83
Kālī-kastúrí	کا لی کستوری ('Kalee-kustoorie')	...	...	15
Kālī-mirch	کا لی مرچ	...	...	200
Kālī-móslī	کا لی موسلی	...	59, 60, 76, 124	
Kalíyān	کلیان	...	...	5
Kālī-zírī	کا لی زیری	...	...	183
Kalónjī	کلونجی	...	40, 183	
Kamélā	کمیلا	...	...	170
Kamúd	کمود	...	...	170
Kamúdí	کمودی	...	...	254
Kamúdní	کمودنی	...	...	254

Kand کند	...	...	...	6
Kánda کا ند	...	...	...	38, 250
Kandurí-kí-bél کند ری کے بیل	...	...	...	110
Kanél کنیل	...	...	...	182
Kanér کنیر	...	...	...	182
Kangai کنگڈی	...	...	...	18, 19
Kanghi کنگھی	...	...	...	18, 19
Kanghi-ká-pát کنگھی کا پات	...	...	...	18
Kání-zahr-mohrah کا نی زهر مهره	...	...	...	68
Kánti-sénbal کا نٹی سینبل	...	...	...	75
Kañval کنول	...	...	...	183
Kañvár کنوار	...	...	...	38
Kapás کپاس	...	...	...	149
Kapás-ká-per کپاس کا پیڑ	...	...	...	149
Kapúr-kachri کپور کچری	...	...	...	274
Kar کر	...	...	...	89
Karanj کرنج	...	...	...	80, 205
Karanjavá کرنجوا	...	...	...	80
Karanjh کرنجہ	...	...	...	80, 205
Karanjo کرنجو	...	...	...	80
Karar-ké-bíz کڑر کے بینج	...	...	...	89
Karbér کر بیدر	...	...	...	182
Karél-ká-tél کریل کا تیل	...	...	...	87
Karóla کرو لا	...	...	...	169, 175
Karér-ká-tél کرویر کا تیل	...	...	...	87
Kári-khár کاری کھار	...	...	...	271
Karvá-indarjou کڑوا اندرجو	...	...	...	155
Karvé-bádám کڑوے بادام	...	...	...	45
Karví-turí کڑوی تری	...	...	...	169
Kashmalá کشملا	...	...	...	185
Kasís کسس	...	...	...	141
Kásni-ké-bínz کاسنی کے بینج	...	...	...	99
Kasóndí کسو ندی	...	...	...	94
Kastúrí کستوری	...	...	...	177
Kat کت	...	...	...	96
Kát کات	...	...	...	96

Kaṭāí كٹا ئی	...	...	...	232
Kaṭ-bēl کت بیل	...	...	...	139
Kaṭ-bēl kí-gónd کت بیل کی گوند	...	...	...	151
Katerá کتیرا	...	...	...	247
Katerá-gónd کتیرا گوند	...	...	...	247
Kath کتھ	...	...	...	96
Kath-kh-air کتھکیر	...	...	...	20
Kaṭkalijá کت کلیجا	...	...	...	80
Kaṭkalijí کت کلیجی	...	...	...	80
Kaṭkaranj کتکرنج	...	...	...	80
Katthá کتھا	...	...	...	96
Kavá-ṭhénṭhi گوا ٹہینٹی	...	...	...	108
Kavá-ṭhénṭhi-kē-binj گوا ٹہینٹی کے بینج	...	...	...	108
Kédgi کید گی	...	...	...	192
Kéla کیلا	...	...	...	178
Kélah کیلہ	...	...	...	178
Kéle-ká-pér کینے کا پیڑ	...	...	...	178
Kesar کیسر	...	...	...	118, 170
Ketgi کیتگی	...	...	...	35, 192
Kévarah کیوڑ	...	...	...	192
Kh-air کھیر	...	...	...	20
Kh-air-babúl کھیر ببول	...	...	...	20
Kh-air-ká-pér کھیر کا پیڑ	...	...	...	20
Khajúr کھجور	...	...	...	196
Khamrak خمرک	...	...	...	63
Khankáli کھنکا لی	...	...	...	205
Khankli کھنکلی	...	...	...	205
Kharí کھڑی	...	...	...	107
Kharí-mittí کھری مٹی	...	...	...	117
Khāsh-khāsh خشخاش	...	...	...	193
Khāsh-khāsh-ká-pér خشخاش کا پیڑ	...	...	...	193
Khāsh-khāsh-kē-bóndé خشخاش کے بوندے	...	...	...	194
Khólar-mandá کھلر منڈا	...	...	...	208
Khópare-ká-tél کھوپرے کا تیل	...	...	...	113
Khóprá کھوپرا	...	...	...	113
Kkurásáni-ajvāyan خرا سانی اجوا این	...	...	...	159

Kīkar	کیکر	...	...	...	19
Kīkar-kī-sharāb	کیکر کی شراب	...	...	...	275
Kīl	کیل	...	...	...	201
Kīlan	کلن	...	...	...	200
Kīlan-kā-pér	کلن کا پیڑ	...	...	...	200
Kīlan-kā-tel	کلن کا تیل	...	...	...	200
Kīnākin	کنا کن	...	...	...	101
Kinné-kí-gond	کنے کی گوند	...	...	...	186
Kīrā-mār	کیرا مار	...	...	...	55
Kiryāt	کریا ت	...	...	...	47
Kishmish	کشمش	...	...	...	252
Kivāchh	کوا چہ	...	...	...	177
Kivānchh	کوانچہ	...	...	...	177
Kóhi-bang	کوہی بنگ	...	...	...	159
Kokam-kā-tel	کوکم کا تیل	...	...	...	146
Kōndhá	کو ندھا	...	...	...	122
Kōñpal-séñd	کو نپل سینڈ	...	...	...	137
Kóthimír	کو تھی میر	...	...	...	115
Kóyelah	کو یلہ	...	...	...	87
Kuchlá	کچلا	...	...	...	234
Kuchlé-kā-malang	کچلے کا ملنگ	...	...	...	255
Kudímah	کدیمہ	...	...	...	122
Kulanjan	کلنجن	...	...	...	40, 183
Kumārī	کما ری	...	...	...	38
Kumkum	کم کم	...	...	...	118
Kundur	کند	...	...	...	76, 77
Kuṭkī	کٹکی	...	...	...	277, 278

L.

Lahsan	لہسن	38
Lakrī	لکڑی	...	...	...	6
Lakrī-kā-kóyelah	لکڑی کا کویلہ	...	...	...	88
Lakrīyāñ	لکڑیاں	...	...	...	6
Lál-anbārī	لال انباری	...	...	...	154
Lál-bhuín-āñvalah	لال بھوین آنوالہ	...	...	...	198
Lál-chitá	لال چیتا	...	...	...	202

Lál-chítarak	لال چیتراک	...	...	202
Lál-chitra	لال چترا	...	...	202
Lál-dānah	لال داناہ	...	...	161, 277
Lál-gandak	لال گندک	...	...	237
Lál-hartál	لال ہڑتال	...	...	272
Lál-indráyan	لال اندراہین	...	...	248
Lál-jhāv	لال جہاؤ	...	...	239
Lál-makó	لال مکو	...	...	283
Lál-mirch	لال مرچ	...	...	87
Lál-póst	لال پوسٹ	...	...	192, 193
Lál-safri-ám	لال سفری آم	...	...	207
Lál-shakar	لال شکر	...	...	219
Latá	لتا	...	...	2
Límú	لیمو	...	...	104
Límún	لیمون	...	...	104
Lóbán	لوبان	...	...	66
Lóbán-ká-phúl	لوبان کا پھول	...	...	24
Lóbán-ká-sat	لوبان کا ست	...	...	24
Lohá	لوہا	...	...	141
Lohah	لوہہ	...	...	141
Lóhé-ká-gú	لوہیکا گو	...	...	141
Lóhe-ká-zang	لوہیکا زنگ	...	...	141
Lón	لون	...	...	231
Lóng	لونگ	...	...	91

M; Mh.

Mach-chhi-ká-sirish	مچھی کا سریش	...	...	160
Mach-chhi-ká-tel	مچھی کا تیل	...	...	187
Machhli-kí-charbí	مچھلی کی چربی	...	...	97
Madan-mast	مدن مست	...	...	31
Madár	مدار	...	...	83
Madh	مدھ	...	...	172
Madmánti	مدما ننتی	...	...	57
Maghze-amáltás	مغزا ملتا س	...	...	93
Mahá-ninb	مہا نینب	...	...	172
Mahá-titá	مہا تیتا	...	...	47

Mahmúdah محمودہ	...	...	225
Maidá-lakrī میدا لکڑی	...	...	243
Majīṭh مجیٹھ	...	...	218
Majtarī مجتری	...	...	58
Makkah-bhuṭṭah مکہ بٹھ	...	...	261
Makkah-javār مکہ جوار	...	...	261
Makó مکو	...	153, 280, 283	
Makóé مکو ئے	...	.. 153, 283	
Mál-kangnī مال کنگنی	...	...	97
Mál-kangnī-ké-bínj مال کنگنی کے بیج	...	...	97
Málvi-afyún مالوی افیون	...	...	190
Mandór منڈور	...	...	141
Mangústán منگوستان	...	...	145
Manjīṭh منجیٹھ	...	...	218
Mansal منسل	...	...	272
Má-phal ما پھل	...	...	145
Mārī ماڑی	...	...	92
Mārī-ká-gur ماڑی کا گڑ	...	...	221
Mārī-kí-sharáb ماڑی کی شراب	...	...	276
Maṣṭakī مصطکی	...	...	172
Mastáru مستارو	...	...	58
Mázú-phal ما زو پھل	...	...	145
Ménh-ká-pání مینہ کا پانی	...	...	53
Mén-phal مین پھل	...	... 212, 356	
Méthī میتھی	...	...	248
Mhīndī مہندی	...	...	167
Mirch مرچ	...	...	87
Misrī مصری	...	...	221
Míṭhā-indarjou میٹھا اندرجو	...	...	259
Míṭhā-kaddú میٹھا کدو	...	...	122
Míṭhā-nínbú میٹھا نیبنبو	...	...	105
Míṭhā-tél میٹھا تیل	...	...	227
Míṭhā-zahar میٹھا زہر	...	25, 26, 266	
Míṭhé-bádám میٹھ بادام	...	...	45
Miṭṭī-ká-tél مٹھی کا تیل	...	...	195
Mócharus موچرس	...	...	75

Mógrá	موگرا	...	...	162
Mógré-ké-phúl	موگرے کے پھول	...	...	162
Mohá	مہا	...	...	66
Mohé-ki-sharáb	مہ کی شراب	...	...	275
Mohvá	مہوا	...	...	66
Mólsarí	مولسری	...	...	174
Móm	موم	...	...	97
Monaqqá	منقیا	...	...	252
Mórang-iláyachí	مورنگ ا لایچی	...	...	270
Móthá	موتھا	...	...	128
Mulatthí	ملٹھی	...	...	148
Mulatthí-ká-ras	ملٹھی کا رس	...	...	148
Mulí	مولی	...	...	212
Mundí	منڈی	...	...	232
Murang-iláyachí	مرنگ ا لایچی	...	...	270
Murdár-sing	مردار سنگ	...	...	203
Muṣabbar	مصبر	...	...	39
Muslí	مسلی	...	...	60
Mushk	مشک	...	...	177
Mushk-billí	مشک بلی	...	...	258
Mushk-dánah	مشک دانہ	...	13, 14, 15	

N.

Nágar-móthá	ناگر ووتھا	...	...	128
Nágésar	ناگیسر [•] 121,	174
Nágésar-ká-aitr	ناگیسر کا عطر	...	...	174
Nág-késar	ناگ کیسر	...	...	174
Nág-késar-ká-aitr	ناگ کیسر کا عطر	...	...	174
Nág-phaná	ناگ پھنا	...	...	191
Nakchikni	نک چیکنی	...	...	155
Nákpata	ناک پتر	...	...	161
Nallar	نلر	...	...	257
Namak	نمک	...	...	231
Namake-angúr	نمک انگور	...	...	206
Namak-ká-tézáb	نمک کا تیزاب	...	...	25
Narangi	نارنگی	...	...	104

Nárelí	نا ریلی	...	...	113, 246
Nariyal	نا ریل	...	...	112
Náriyal-ká-gur	نا ریل کا گڑ	...	...	221
Náriyal-ká-pér	نا ریل کا پیڑ	...	...	112
Náriyal-ká-tél	نا ریل کا تیل	...	...	113
Náriyal-kí-sharáb	نا ریل کی شراب	...	...	276
Nashástah	نشا ستہ	...	...	270
Níbú	نیبو	...	...	104
Níl	نیل	...	...	161, 196
Nílá	...	...	...	10
Nílá-thúthá	نیلا تھو تھیا	...	...	124
Nílá-tútá	نیلا تو تا	...	...	124
Nílí	...	...	...	10
Nílí-nirgandí	نیلی نرگندی	...	...	164
Níl-ká-pér	نیل کا پیڑ	...	...	161
Nílú-far	نیلو فر	...	...	196
Nímb	نیمب	...	...	63
Nímb-ká-nírá	نیمب کا فیرا	...	...	246
Nínb	نینب	...	...	63
Nínbu	نینبو	...	...	104, 105
Nir-bisí	نر بسی	...	29, 30, 31, 125, 126	
Nirgandí	نرگندی	...	...	256
Nirmali	نر ملی	...	235, 359, 360	
Nisút	نسوت	...	...	161
Nousádar	نوسا دار	...	...	42

Ou.

Ouk-chhár	اوک چہا ر	205
-----------	-----------	-----	-----	-----

P, Ph.

Pachóli	پچولی	...	...	204
Pádá-lón	پا دا لون	...	...	71, 72
Pádá-namak	پا دا نمک	...	...	71, 72
Paháří-indaráyan	پہاڑی اندرایان	...	...	121
Pakán-béd	پکان بید	...	...	107, 146
Pakhán-béd	پکھان بید	...	...	107, 146

Palak-jóhí	پا لک جو هي	...	...	213
Palás	پلا س	...	...	78
Palás-ké-bínj	پلا س کے بیذج	...	...	78
Palás-kí-gónd	پلا س کی گو ند	...	...	78
Palval	پلول	...	...	248
Pán	پا ن	...	...	97
Pángará	پا نگرا	...	...	136
Pání	پا نی	...	...	53
Pání-jamá	پا نی جما	...	...	222
Pání-kí-sanbhálú	پا نی کی سنبھا لو	...	...	256
Pání-phal	پا نی پھل	...	...	247
Panjíri-ká-pát	پنجیری کا پا ت	...	...	51
Pañvár	پنوا ر	...	...	95
Papitah	پپیتھ	...	...	160
Pára	پا را	...	...	158
Páras-pípal	پا رس پپل	...	...	244
Palval	پاول	...	...	248
Parvar	پرور	...	...	248
Pát	پا ت	...	...	5
Patthar-ká-phúl	پتھر کا پھول	...	...	194
Pattí	پتی	...	...	5
Pattíyán	پتیان	...	...	5
Patang	پتنگ	...	...	81
Patang-kí-lakrí	پتنگ کی لکڑی	...	...	81
Patthar-ká-phúl	پتھر کا پھول	...	...	194
Pattí-nínbú	پتی نینبو	...	...	105
Pattún-kí-sénd	پتون کی سینڈ	...	...	137
Pér	پیر	...	...	1
Péren	پیرین	...	...	1
Péṭhā	پیتھا	...	...	122
Phal	پھل	...	...	2
Phalvárā	پھلوارا	...	...	65
Phitkarí	پھٹکاری	...	...	41
Phúl	پھول	...	...	4
Pilá-kaner	پیلا کنیر	...	...	244
Pilá-dhatúra	پیلا دھتورا	...	...	54

Pilé-har پیلہ ہڑ	...	...	242
Píli-jarí پیلی جڑی	...	...	244
Píli-kapás پیلی گپا س	...	...	111
Píli-kapás-ká-jhár پیلی گپا س کا جہاڑ	...	...	111
Pílú پیلو	...	...	222
Piplá-mór پپلا موڑ	...	...	98
Piplí پپلی	...	...	98
Pipliyan پپلیا ن	...	...	98
Pippal پپل	...	...	98
Pitóhrí پتوہری	...	...	161
Pitpápará پت پا پڑا	...	...	273
Pitrái پترائی	...	...	123
Píyáz پیاز	...	...	37
Popaiyá پپیا	...	...	89
Popaiyah پپیہ	...	...	89
Popítah پپیٹہ	...	...	160
Póst پوست	...	...	193
Púdínah پودینہ	...	...	173
Punír-ké-bínj پنیر کے بینج	...	...	258

Q.

Qalāmí-dár-chíní قلمی دارچینی	103
Qand قند	...	...	220
Qirmiz-dánah قرمز دانہ	...	...	110

R.

Ragat-chandan رگت چندن	209
Ragat-semal رگت سیمل	...	...	75
Ragat-sénbal رگت سینبل	...	...	75
Rái رائی	...	...	229
Rái-saná رائی سنا	...	...	68
Rákas-gaddah را کس گڈہ	...	...	78
Rákas-patṭah را کس پٹہ	...	...	34
Rál رال	...	...	228
Rám-tulsi رام تلسی	...	...	185
Rám-turái رام ترائی	...	...	13

Rám-turí	رام تری	...	...	13
Rāngá	را نگا	...	...	223
Rang-barat	رنگت برت	...	...	208
Rásin	را سن	...	...	227
Ras-kápúr	رس کا پور	...	...	84, 157
Rasvat	رسوت	...	...	67
Ratan-purs	رتن پرس	...	...	255
Ráyáñ	رایان	...	...	229
'Reeta' (Riṭhā)	(ریٹھا)	...	...	21
Rengnī	رینگنی	...	...	232
Révand-chíní	ریوند چینی	...	...	213
Riṭhā	ریٹھا	...	...	224
Riṭhah	ریٹھا	...	...	224
Róhan	روہن	...	...	232
Róhan	روحان	...	...	232
Rousá-ká-aṭṭr	روسا کا عطر	...	...	48
Rousá-ká-ghás	روسا کا گھاس	...	...	48
Rousá-ká-tél	روسا کا تیل	...	...	48
Rúi	روئی	...	...	149
Rúmí-maṣṭakí	رومی مصطکی	...	...	172
Rupehrá-varaṇ	روپھرا ورق	...	...	55

S, Ṣ, Ś, Sh.

Ṣaḷab-miṣrī	ثعلب مصری	...	...	221
Ṣábún	صابون	...	...	224
Sabzah	سبزہ	...	...	184
Sabzī	سبزی	...	...	86, 87
Sadáb	سدا ب	...	...	218
Sádah-dhātúrā	ساد د دھتور	...	...	130
Safédah	سفید د	...	...	203
Ságar-ghólah	ساگر گولہ	...	...	80
Ságún	ساگون	...	...	240
Sajjī	سجی	...	...	230
Sajjī-k'hār	سجی کھار	...	...	231
Sajjī-miṭṭī	سجی مٹی	...	...	231
Sákhú	سا کھو	...	...	240

Sakhyá-sunbul	سکھیا سنبل	...	...	57
Salájit	سلا جیت	...	...	107, 187
Sálsá	سالسا	...	...	224
Samandar-ká-pát	سمند رکا پات	...	...	55
Samandar-sóf	سمند رسوف	...	...	55
Samandar-sók	سمند رسو کھ	...	...	55
San	سن	...	...	118
Sana	سنا	...	...	226
Saná-makkí	سانامکی	...	...	226
Sanbhálú	سندھا لو	...	...	256
Sandal-ká-aitr	سندل کا عطر	...	...	224
Sandólé-ká-gur	سندولہ کا گڑ	...	...	221
Sandólé-ká-pér	سندولہ کا پیڑ	...	...	197
Sang-kupí	سنگت کپی	...	...	108
Sang-kuppí	سنگت کپی	...	...	108
San-ké-binj	سن کے بینج	...	...	118
Sankhyá-sunbul	سنگھیا سنبل	...	...	57
Sanóbar-kí-gónd	سنو بر کی گوند	...	...	200
Saqmúniyá	ساقمونیہ	...	...	225
Saral	سرل	...	...	200
Saral-ká-pér	سرل کا پیڑ	...	...	200
Saral-kí-gónd	سرل کی گوند	...	...	200
Sarphónká	سرپھونکا	...	...	240
Sarsón-ká-tél	سرسون کا تیل	...	...	229
Satte-giló	ست گلو	...	...	245
Ségvá	سیگوا	...	...	176
Sehnd	سینڈ	...	...	137
Séhn	سینھڑ	...	...	137
Seh-pattí	سہ پتی	...	...	192
Sél-gónd	سیل گوند	...	...	77
Sendá-lón	سیندا لون	...	...	216
Sendá-namak	سیندا نمک	...	...	216
Séndhá-lón	سیندھا لون	...	...	216
Séndhá-namak	سیندھا نمک	...	...	216
Sénhi	سیندھی	...	...	245, 246

Sén-dhí-ká-sirkah	سیندھی کاسرکہ	...	...	23
Sendhí-kí-sharáb	سیندھی کی شراب	...	...	276
Séndúr	سیندور	...	...	203
Séndúr-ká-tanbákú	سیندور کا تنباکو	...	...	182
Séngí	سینگہی	...	...	3
Séngíyān	سینگیان	...	...	3
Séngri	سینگری	...	...	3
Séngríyān	سینگریان	...	...	3
Shab-pasandú	شب پسند	...	277, 353, 354	
Shahad	شہد	...	...	172
Shahad-kí-makkhí	شہد کی مکھی	...	...	271
Sháh-zirá	شاہ زیرہ	...	...	90
Sháh-zirah	شہ زیرہ	...	...	90
Shajná	سہجنا	...	...	176
Shajnah	سہجنہ	...	...	176
Shakar	شکر	...	...	219
Shangarf	شنگرف	...	...	156
Shaqáqul	شقاقل	...	...	60, 61
Sharáb	شراب	...	...	8, 56
Sharábén	شرابین	...	...	8
Shír-khisht	شیر خشت	...	...	171
Shisham	شیشم	...	...	129
Shíyál-kāntā	شیال کا نتا	...	...	54
Shórá	شورا	...	...	206
Shórah	شورہ	...	...	206
Shóre-ká-tézáb	شوریکا تیزاب	...	...	25
Siddhí	سیدھی	...	...	86
Síj	سیج	...	...	137
Sikanjabín	سکنجبین	...	...	172
Siláras	سلا رس	...	...	169, 189
Sindhí	سندھی	...	...	262
Singará	سنگارا	...	...	247
Singarah	سنگارہ	...	...	247
Singyá	سنگیا	...	...	25, 26
Singyá-bis	سنگیا بس	...	...	25, 26, 266
Sí-phal	سیدپھل	...	...	33

Sirí-phal سري پھل	...	...	...	33
Siris-ká-pér سرس کا پیر	...	...	...	22
Sirká سر کا	...	...	...	22
Sísá سیسا	...	...	...	204
Sísam سیسم	...	...	...	129
Sísú سیسو	...	...	...	129
Sítá-kí-panjirí سیٹا کی پنجیری	...	...	...	51
Sítal-chíní سیتل چینی	...	...	121, 136	
Siyáh-múslí سیاه موسلی	...	...	...	124
Sohágá سہا گا	...	...	...	230
Sómráj سو مرا ج	...	...	...	254
Sónérí-varaq سونیری ورق	...	...	...	62
Sónf سونف	...	...	...	199
Sónṭh سونٹھ	...	...	...	262
Sóyah سویہ	...	...	...	50
Suféd-chamaní سفید چمنی	...	...	...	153
Suféd-chandan سفید چندن	...	...	...	223
Suféd-dámar سفید ڈامر	...	...	...	253
Suféd-dhatúra سفید دھتورا	...	...	...	130
Suféd-kattḥah سفید کتھہ	...	...	...	96
Suféd-kíkar سفید کیکر	...	...	...	22
Suféd-madh سفید مدھ	...	...	...	144
Suféd-madh-ká-pér سفید مدھ کا پیر	...	...	...	144
Suféd-múslí سفید موسلی	...	...	59, 60	
Suféd-múslí سفید موصلی	...	...	59, 76	
Suféd-pán-kí-jar سفید پان کی جڑ	...	...	...	40
Suféd-safrí-ám سفید سفری آم	...	...	...	206
Suféd-sanbhálú سفید سنبلہا لو	...	...	...	256
Suféd-sémal سفید سیمل	...	...	...	135
Suféd-sénbal سفید سینبل	...	...	...	135
Suféd-shakar سفید شکر	...	...	...	220
Suféd-sunbul سفید سنبل	...	...	...	57
Suféd-thútháh سفید تھوتھا	...	...	...	261
Suféd-tulsi سفید تلسی	...	...	...	184
Suféd-turbud سفید تربد	...	...	...	346
Suféd-tútah سفید توتہ	...	...	...	261

Sukh-darsan	سکھد رسن	...	...	118
Súkhé-angúr	سو کھہ انگور	...	...	252
Sulainání	سیلما نی	...	...	157
Sultānah-champá	سلطانہ چمپا	...	...	81
Sunbul-klár	سنبل کھار	...	...	57
Sunehri-varaq	سنہری ورق	...	...	62
Supyári	سپیا ری	...	...	54
Ṣurati-káfúr	صورتی کا فور	...	...	84
Súrij-makhlí	سورج مکھی	...	22, 152	152
Súrinjáu	سورنجان	...	...	153
Surmah	سر مہ	...	...	52
Surmé-ká-patthar	سر مے کا پتھر	...	...	52
Surpan	سر پن	...	...	81
Suvá	سوا	...	...	50

T, T, Th.

Taj	تج	...	...	49
Talispatar	تالیسپتر	...	102, 143	143
Talispatri	تالیسپتری	...	102, 143	143
Tál-makháné-ká-pér	تال مکھانے کا پیڑ	...	...	62
Tál-makháre-ká-pér	تال مکھاڑے کا پیڑ	...	...	62
Táñbá	تانبا	...	...	123
Táñbah	تانبہ	...	...	123
Tanbákú	تنبا کو	...	...	182
Ṭapkáyá-huvá-pání	ٹپکایا ہوا پانی	...	...	53
Tár-ká-gur	تاڑ کا گڑ	...	...	220
Tár	تاڑ	...	...	76
Táří	تاڑی	...	245, 246	246
Tari-ká-sirkah	تاڑی کا سرکہ	...	...	23
Tári-kí-sharáb	تاڑی کی شراب	...	...	276
Tár-ká-jhár	تاڑ کا جھاڑ	...	...	76
Tar-kí-misri	تاڑ کی مصری	...	...	221
Tarvar	تروڑ	...	...	93
Tél	تیل	...	...	7
Télní	تیلنی	...	...	179

Telni-makkhí تیلنی مکھی	...	...	179
Télyá-bis تیلیا بس	...	...	26
Téndú تیند و	...	...	132
Thóhar تھوھر	...	...	137
Tidhárá تد ہارا	...	...	136
Tidhárá-séhnđ قد ہارا سیھند	...	...	137
Tidhárá-séhnđr تد ہارا سیھنڈر	...	...	137
Tikhar تیکھر	...	...	124
Tikhar تکھر	...	...	124
Til تل	...	...	227
Til-ká-tél قل کا تیل	...	...	227
Tinkál تنکال	...	...	230
Tiryáqe-fárúq تریاق فاروق	...	...	247
Tísí تیسی	...	...	168
Tísí-ká-tél تیسی کا تیل	...	...	186
Túlá-pér تولا پیڑ	...	...	135
Tulsí تلسی	...	...	185
Tún-ká-jhár تون کا جھاڑ	...	...	96
Turanj ترنج	...	...	106
Turbud تربد	...	161, 346, 347, 348	
Turí تری	...	...	13
Turái ترانی	...	...	13
Tút توت	...	...	177
Tuvvar تور	...	...	81

U, ú.

Údá-makó اودامکو	...	...	280
Údah-charayatah اودہ چرایتہ	...	...	138
Údah-dhatúrá اودہ دھتورا	...	...	130
Údi-sanbhálú اودی سنبھالو	...	...	164
Úkh اوکھ	...	...	219
Úñṭ-katára اونٹ کٹارا	...	...	37
Úñṭ-katya ^h اونٹ کٹیہ	...	...	37
Ustó-khúdós اسطو خود وس	...	...	167
Uṭangan اٹنگن	...	...	178

Utran	ا ترن ...	...	...	129
Utran-ki-bíl	ا ترن کی بیل ...	...	...	129

V.

Varandá	ورند ا ...	...	...	185
Viláyatí-amlí	ولایتی ا ملی ...	...	...	68
Viláyatí-bálchhar	ولایتی بال چھڑ ...	...	...	253
Viláyatí-jangli-piyáz	ولایتی جنگلی پیا ز ...	...	...	225
Viláyatí-jaṭámási	ولایتی جٹا ماسی ...	...	...	253
Viláyatí-kachúr	ولایتی کچو ...	...	...	274
Viláyatí-kánda	ولایتی کا ند ا ...	...	...	225
Viláyatí-kangai-ká-per	ولایتی کنگئی کا پیڑ ...	...	...	170
Viláyatí-múng	ولایتی مونگ ...	...	...	58
Viláyatí-zírah	ولایتی زیرہ ...	...	...	90

Y.

Yalvá	یلوا	39
-------	----------	-----	-----	----

Z.

Zahr-mohrahe-kání	زهر مہرہ کا نی ...	...	...	68
Zaitún-ká-tél	زیتون کا تیل ...	...	...	186
Zangár	زنگار ...	...	...	123
Zangí-har	زنگی ہڑ ...	...	...	242
Zarishk	زرشک ...	...	...	67, 68
Zírá	زیرا ...	...	...	123
Zírah	زیرہ ...	...	...	123
Zírangí	زیرنگی ...	...	...	179

INDEX OF DUKHNI SYNONYMES.

A, Á, ʾ.

ʾalí-phúl	علی پھول	...	...	...	183
Arqe-ajván	عرق اجوان	...	...	...	91
ʾatar	عطر	...	...	...	7
Abhal	ابھل	...	...	...	164
Adalsá	اڈلسا	...	...	...	33
Adalsá	اڈلسا	...	...	...	33
Adarsá	اڈرسا	...	...	...	33
Adrak	اڈرک	...	...	...	262
Afim	افیم	...	...	...	190
Agára	اگاڑا	...	...	...	24
Aghára	اگھاڑا	...	...	...	24
Agin-bútí	آگن بوٹی	...	...	...	41
Agtí	آگتی	...	...	...	266
Agtí-ká-jhār	آگتی کا جھاڑ	...	...	...	266
ʾajmúdah	آجمودہ	...	...	...	91
ʾajmúdah-ajván	آجمودہ اجوان	...	...	...	91
Ajván	اجوان	...	...	...	90
Ajván-ká-pattá	اجوان کا پتا	...	...	...	51
ʾak	آک	...	...	...	82
ʾakas-gaḍḍah	آکس گڈہ	...	...	...	78
Akhrót	اکھروت	...	...	...	163
Akól	اکول	...	...	...	36
Akolá	اکولا	...	...	...	35
Akólah	اکولہ	...	...	...	35
ʾakrá	آکڑا	...	...	...	82
Akrót	اکروت	...	...	...	163
Allí-phúl	الی پھول	...	...	...	183
Alsí-ká-tél	السی کا تیل	...	...	...	168
Alsí-ké-bínj	السی کے بینج	...	...	...	168

Álú-boḡ/hará	آلو بخارا	...	...	206
Amaltás	ا ملتا س	...	...	93
Amaltás-kí-phalli	ا ملتا س کی پھلی	...	...	93
Ámbé-haldí	ا مبه ہلدی	...	...	125
Amblí	ا مبللی	...	...	238
Ám-ká-phár	آم کا جہاڑ	...	...	171
Ám-kí-bó-kí-adrak	آم کی بوکی ادراک	...	...	124
Amlí	ا ملی	...	...	238
Amlí-ká-bót	ا ملی کا بوت	...	...	238
Amríqe-ká-sumáq	ا مریقے کا سماق	...	...	80
Anár	ا نار	...	...	210
Anár-ká-zhár	ا نار کا جہاڑ	...	...	209
Anas-phal	ا نس پھل	...	...	160
Áñbé-haldí	آ نبہ ہلدی	...	...	125, 126
Anbótí-kí-bhájí	ا نبوتی کی بھا جی	...	...	192
Andá	ا نڈا	...	...	191
Angúr	ا نگور	...	...	257
Angurí-sharab	ا نگوری شراب	...	...	255
Angurí-sirká	ا نگوری سرکا	...	...	23
Anjañ	ا نجن	...	...	53
Anjan-ká-patthar	ا نجن کا پتھر	...	...	53
Anjir	ا نجیر	...	...	142
Annannás	ا ننا س	...	...	160
Áñval-gattí	آنول گٹی	...	...	197
Áñval-kundur	آنول کندر	...	...	77
Áñvulah	آنولہ	...	...	197
Áñvulahsár-gandak	آنولہ سا رگندک	...	...	236
Aqalqórá	ا قلقورا	...	...	210
Árarút-ké-gaddé	آ راروت کے گڈے	...	...	125
Arúsá	ا روسا	...	...	33
Arvi	ا روی	...	...	114
Atríká	ا تویکا	...	...	27
Aúd	ا عود	...	...	66
Aúd-ká-sát	ا عود کا ست	...	...	24
Ausárahe-révan	ا عسارہ ریون	...	...	83
Aushbah	ا عشبہ	...	...	224

B, Bh.

Bábúne-ké-phúl	با بونے کے پھول	...	52
Bach-nág	بچناگ	...	25
Bádam	بادم	...	45
Bad-bó-kí-zírangí	بد بو کی زیرنگی	...	179
Baí-barang	با ئی بڑنگ	...	134
Baíl-ká-pit	بیل کا پت	...	138
Bajar-baṭṭú-ká-zhár	بجر بٹو کا جہاڑ	...	116
Bálá	بالا	...	48
Bálah	بالہ	...	48
Bálanká	بالنکا	...	132
Balḍa	بلڈا	...	241
Bál-halré	بال ہلرے	...	212
Balrá	بلڑا	...	241
Balsán-ká-tél	بلسا ن کا تیل	...	65
Bálú-ká-sag	بالو کا ساگ	...	146
Bálú-kí-bhájí	بالو کی بیجا جی	...	146
Banafshah	بنفشہ	...	255
Bandar-ká-tambákú	بند رکا تمباکو	...	182
Bandári	بنداری	...	158
Banóla	بنولا	...	149
Banólah	بنولہ	...	149
Bānsá	بانسا	...	33
Bans-kapúr	بنس کپور	...	65
Bans-lóchan	بنس لوچن	...	65
Bará-antargangá	بڑا ا نتر گنگا	...	254
Bará-ghókrú	بڑا گھوکرو	...	195
Bárak	بارک	...	101
Bará-kandá	بڑا کندا	...	238
Bará-khatyán	بڑا ختیا ن	...	33
Bará-khúlanjan	بڑا خولنجن	...	40
Bará-niñbú	بڑا نینبو	...	105
Bará-singí	بارا سنگی	...	116
Baré-pán-kí-jar	بڑے پان کی جڑ	...	40
Barí-góndm	بڑی گوندنی	...	115
Barí-iláyeckí	بڑی ا لایچی	...	42

Baríjá... بریجا...	...	...	145
Baríjá-gónd... بریجا گوند...	...	...	145
Barí-kasóndi... بری کسوندی...	...	...	94
Barí-mái... بری مائی...	...	...	239
Barí-yarandí-ká-tél... بری یرندی کا تیل...	...	...	189
Bar-ká-dúdh... بر کا د وھ...	...	...	142
Bár-kí sénd... بار کی سینڈ...	...	...	138
Barmí... برمی...	...	...	102, 143
Bárút-kí-gandak... باروت کی گندک...	...	...	236
Batái-káfúr... بتائی کا فور...	...	...	84
Baṭ-mógrá... بٹ موگرا...	...	...	163
Bávanchí... با ونچی...	...	...	208
Bávanchiyān... با ونچیان...	...	...	208
Báv-chiyān... با وچیان...	...	...	208
Bédánah... بیدانہ...	...	...	252
Béde-mushk-ká-ṣaraq... بید مشک کا عرق...	...	...	222
Beh-dánah... بہدانہ...	...	...	211
Bél... بیل...	...	...	2
Bélan... بیلان...	...	...	2
Belambú... بلمبو...	...	...	63
Bél-palás... بیل پلاس...	...	...	79
Bel-phal... بیل پھل...	...	...	34
Bér... بیر...	...	...	262
Bésharam-ká-jhár... بیشرم کا جہاڑ...	...	...	185
Bhang... بھنگ...	...	...	86, 87
Bhang-ké-bínj... بھنگ کے بینج...	...	...	86
Bhangrá... بھنگرا...	...	...	133
Bharamdandí... بھرم دندی...	...	...	51
Bhéndí... بھینڈی...	...	...	13
Bhlávān... بھلاوان...	...	...	226
Bhólsari... بھولسری...	...	...	175
Bhúin-ānvalah... بھوئین آنوالہ...	...	...	198
Bhúin-kavit... بھوئین کویت...	...	...	140
Bich-chhí-ké-dánk-ká-pattá... بچھو کے ڈانک کا پتا...	...	...	244
Bijesar-ká-jhár... بجیسر کا جہاڑ...	...	...	208
Bikhe-jallabali... بیخ جلابالی...	...	...	162

Bihke-jullabali	بیخ جلا بہ	...	...	162
Billi-loṭan	بلی لوٹن	...	...	181
Binj	بینج	...	...	3
Bínján	بینجان	...	...	3
Bitlóbán	بت لو بان	...	...	71
Bisfāyaj	بسٹا یج	...	...	205
Ból	بول	...	...	181
Bún	بون	...	...	113
Bünd	بو ند	...	...	113
Buramkái-ké-binj	بڑم کا ئی کے بیج	...	...	77
Búra-ṣhakkār	بور ا شکر	...	...	220
Bút-ká-sirká	بوٹکا سرکا	...	23, 24,	100

Ch, Chh.

Chá	چا	240
Cháksú	چا کسو	...	...	92
Chákút	چا کوت	...	...	92
Chamak-patthar	چمک پتھر	...	...	140
Chamkúré-ká-gaddá	چمکو رے کا گڈہ	...	...	114
Champá	چمپا	...	...	174
Champé-ké-phúl	چمپہ کے پھول	...	...	174
Chandan	چندن	...	...	223
Chañval	چا نول	...	...	191
Chañval-ki-dárú	چا نول کی دا رو	...	...	276
Chappal-sénd	چپل سنید	...	...	191
Charágh-ká-tél	چراغ کا تیل	...	...	188
Charas	چرس	...	...	86
Charáyatah	چرا یتہ	...	...	189
Charbí	چربی	...	...	228
Chhéli-ká-dúdh	چھیلی کا دودھ	...	...	166
Chhilká	چھلکا	...	...	5
Chhilke	چھلکے	...	...	5
Chhóri-ajván	چھوڑی ا جوان	...	...	204
Chhótá-jangli-anjir	چھوٹا جنگلی انجیر	...	...	143
Chhótá-jangli-gullér	چھوٹا جنگلی گلیر	...	...	143
Chhótá-kañval	چھوٹا کنول	...	...	183

Barijá	بريجا ...	...	145
Barijá-gónd	بريجا گوند ...	...	145
Barí-kasóndi	بڑي کسوندي ...	...	94
Barí-mái	بڑي ما ئي ...	...	239
Barí-yarandí-ká-tél	بڑي یرندي کا تیل ...	...	189
Bar-ká-dúdh	بڑکا د وھ ...	...	142
Bár-ki sénd	بازکي سيند ...	...	138
Barmí	برمی ...	...	102, 143
Bárút-ki-gandak	باروت کي گندک ...	...	236
Batái-káfúr	بتا ئي کا فور ...	...	84
Bat-mógrá	بت موگرا ...	...	163
Bávanchí	با ونچي ...	...	208
Bávanchiyán	با ونچيان ...	...	208
Báv-chiyán	با وچيان ...	...	208
Bédánah	بيد ا نه ...	...	252
Béde-mushk-ká-araq	بيد مشک کا عرق ...	...	222
Beh-dánah	به د ا نه ...	...	211
Bél	بیل ...	...	2
Bélán	بيلا ن ...	...	2
Belambú	بلمبو ...	...	63
Bél-palás	بیل پلاس ...	...	79
Bel-phal	بیل پھل ...	...	34
Bér	بیر ...	...	262
Bésharam-ká-jhár	بیشرم کا جھاڑ ...	...	185
Bhang	بھنگ ...	...	86, 87
Bhang-ké-bínj	بھنگ کے بینج ...	...	86
Bhangrá	بھنگرا ...	...	133
Bharamdandi	بھرم د ندي ...	...	51
Bhéndi	بھیندي ...	...	13
Bhláván	بھلا وان ...	...	226
Bhólsari	بھولسری ...	...	175
Bhúin-ánvalah	بھو ئین آنوالہ ...	...	198
Bhúin-kavit	بھو ئین کویت ...	...	140
Bich-chhú-ké-dánk-ká-pattá	بچھو کے ڈانک کا پتا ...	...	244
Bijesar-ká-jhár	بجیسر کا جھاڑ ...	...	208
Bikhe-jallabah	بیخ جلا بہ ...	...	162

Bihke-jullabahi	بیخ جلا بہ	...	...	162
Billi-loṭan	بلی لوٹن	...	...	181
Binj	بینج	...	...	3
Bínján	بینجان	...	...	3
Bitlóbán	بت لو بان	...	...	71
Bisfáyaj	بسٹا یج	...	...	205
Ból	بول	...	...	181
Bún	بون	...	...	113
Bünd	بوند	...	...	113
Buramkái-ke-binj	بڑم کا ٹی کے بیج	...	...	77
Búra-ṣhakkār	بوراً شکر	...	...	220
Bút-ká-sirká	بوٹکا سرکا	...	23, 24,	100

Ch, Chh.

Chá	چا	240
Cháksú	چا کسو	...	...	92
Chákút	چا کوت	...	...	92
Chamak-patthar	چمک پتھر	...	...	140
Chamkúré-ká-gaddá	چمکو رے کا گڈہ	...	...	114
Champá	چمپا	...	...	174
Champé-ke-phúl	چمپہ کے پھول	...	...	174
Chandan	چندن	...	...	223
Chañval	چا نول	...	...	191
Chañval-ki-dárú	چا نول کی دا رو	...	...	276
Chappal-sénd	چپل سنڈ	...	...	191
Charágh-ká-tél	چراغ کا تیل	...	...	188
Charas	چرس	...	...	86
Charáyatah	چرا یتہ	...	...	189
Charbi	چربی	...	...	228
Chhéli-ká-dúdh	چھیلی کا دودھ	...	...	166
Chhilká	چھلکا	...	...	5
Chhilké	چھلکے	...	...	5
Chhóri-ajván	چھوری ا جوان	...	...	204
Chhótá-jangli-anjir	چھوٹا جنگلی انجیر	...	...	143
Chhótá-jangli-gullér	چھوٹا جنگلی گلیر	...	...	143
Chhótá-kañval	چھوٹا کنول	...	...	183

<i>Chhótá-kañvár</i> چھوٹا کنوا	...	...	39
<i>Chhótá-khulanján</i> چھوٹا خولنجان	...	...	266
<i>Chhótá-pilú</i> چھوٹا پیلو	...	...	223
<i>Chhótá-rákas-paṭṭah</i> چھوٹا را کس پتہ	...	...	39
<i>Chhóté-pán-ki-jar</i> چھوٹے پان کی جر	...	...	40
<i>Chhóti-góndni</i> چھوٹی گوند نی	...	...	114
<i>Chhoṭi-iláchi</i> چھوٹی الاچی	...	...	88
<i>Chhóti-jangli-piyáz</i> چھوٹی جنگلی پیاز	...	...	167
<i>Chhóti-mái</i> چھوٹی مائی	...	...	240
<i>Chhóti-yarandí</i> چھوٹی یرندی	...	...	216
<i>Chhóti-yarandí-ká-jhár</i> چھوٹی یرندی کا جھاڑ	...	...	215
<i>Chhóti-yarandí-ká-tél</i> چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل	...	...	188
<i>Chhóti-yarandí-ke-binj</i> چھوٹی یرندی کے بینج	...	...	216
<i>Chil-binj</i> چل بینج	...	...	235, 359
<i>Chinchá</i> چنچا	...	...	238
<i>Chini-káfúr</i> چینی کا فور	...	...	84
<i>Chini-shakkar</i> چینی شکر	...	...	220
<i>Chinyá-gónd</i> چنیا گوند	...	...	79
<i>Chir-ká-jhár</i> چیڑ کا جھاڑ	...	...	200
<i>Chirval</i> چروال	...	...	186
<i>Chirval-ki-lakrí</i> چروال کی لکڑی	...	...	186
<i>Chitar-múl</i> چترمول	...	...	202
<i>Chitar-mul</i> چترمل	...	...	202
<i>Chitar-mulam</i> چترملم	...	...	202
<i>Chitli-yarandí</i> چٹلی یرندی	...	...	216
<i>Chitli-yarandí-ká-jhár</i> چٹلی یرندی کا جھاڑ	...	...	215
<i>Chitli-yarandí-ká-tél</i> چٹلی یرندی کا تیل	...	...	188
<i>Chitli-yarandí-ke-binj</i> چٹلی یرندی کے بینج	...	...	216
<i>Chób-chini</i> چوب چینی	...	...	212
<i>Ch-our-ká-namak</i> چوڑ کا نمک	...	...	231
<i>Ch-our-ki-matti</i> چوڑ کی مٹی	...	...	231
<i>Chukkah</i> چک	...	...	218
<i>Chunnah</i> چنہ	...	...	82
D, D, Dh.			
<i>Dabbé-ká-jhár</i> ڈبہ کا جھاڑ	...	...	18
<i>Dák</i> ڈاک	...	...	257

Dálchini دال چینی	...	...	103
Dál-gandak دال گندک	...	...	236
Dammul-akhvāin دم الاخوين	...	...	165
Dárú دارو	...	...	8, 56
Daryá-ká-nárel داریا کاناریل	...	...	169
Daryá-ki-páchi داریا کی پاچی	...	...	150
Dák-ká-pattá دات کا پتا	...	...	92
Dévdárú دیودارو	...	...	200
Dhanyān دھنیا	...	...	115
Dhói-húvi-kharí دھوی ہوی کھڑی	...	...	107
Diká-malí ڈکا ملی	...	...	146
Dívári-múlí دیواری مولی	...	...	73
Dórlá ڈورلا	...	...	232
Dúdh دودھ	...	...	8, 166
Dúdhí-afim دودھی افیم	...	...	190
Dundá-pandú-kí-bél ڈنڈا پنڈو کی بیل	...	...	110

E

Élvá ایلوا	39
------------	-----	-----	----

F.

Farāngi-aúd فرنگی عود	...	...	76
Faríd-bútí فرید بوتی	...	...	111

G, Gh.

Gadḍah گدھ	6
Gadḍé گدھے	...	...	6
Gaddhé-ká-dúdh گدھے کا دودھ	...	...	166
Gái-ká-dúdh گائی کا دودھ	...	...	166
Gái-rón گائی روں	...	...	71
Gájar گاجر	...	...	131
Gájgár-ké-binj گاجر کے بیج	...	...	131
Gajgá گجگا	...	...	80
Gandá گانڈا	...	...	219
Gandah-férózah گندہ فیروزہ	...	...	77, 200
Gandah-férózé-ká-tél گندہ فیروزے کا تیل	...	...	241

Gandak گندک	...	...	235
Gandak-ka-tézab گندک کا تیزاب	...	...	25
Gandán گندان	...	...	55
Gand-bahárangí گند بہا رنگی	...	...	108
Gandah-férózah گندہ فیروزہ	...	...	77
Gandah-barózah گندہ بروزہ	...	...	77
Gand-ki-lakri گندکی لکڑی	...	...	32
Ganér گنیر	...	...	182
Gánjá گانجا	...	...	85
Gánjé-ká-jhár گانجہ کا جہاڑ	...	...	85
Gánjé-ké-binj گانجہ کے بینج	...	...	86
Ganjní-ká-aṭar گنجنی کا عطر	...	...	49
Gan-ki-lakri گن کی لکڑی	...	...	32
Garaj-phal گرج پھل	...	...	78
Gáv-zabañ گا و زبان	...	...	133
Gehún گیہون	...	...	249
Gérú گیر و	...	...	75
Ghāns گنا نس	...	...	2
Ghar-bhūli گہر بھولی	...	...	131
Ghí-kañvár گہی کنوار	...	...	38
Ghókrú گھو کرو	...	...	247
Ghólsarí گھولسری	...	...	175
Ghutṭí-kí-jar-ká-jhár گہٹی کی چڑ کا جہاڑ	...	...	108
Ghutṭí-kí-jar-ké-binj گہٹی کی چڑ کے بینج	...	...	109
Gile-armaní گل ارمنی	...	...	74
Girmálah گرمالہ	...	...	93
Gónd گوند	...	...	7
Górochaná گورو چنا	...	...	71
Gouli-ním گولی نیم	...	...	172
Gouri-ním گوری نیم	...	...	172
Gúdá-pandú گودا پنڈو	...	...	248
Gudhel گڈھیل	...	...	154
Gúgal گوگل	...	...	64
Gú-kikar گو کیکر	...	...	21
Guláb گلاب	...	...	217
Guláb-ká-aṭar گلاب کا عطر	...	...	217

Gulá-básh گلا با ش	...	...	175
Guláb-ká-phúl گلاب کا پھول	...	...	216
Guláb-phúl گلاب پھول	...	...	216
Gul-bél گل بیل	...	...	244
Gul-bél-ká-sat گل بیل کا ست	...	...	245
Gulchíní گل چینی	...	...	99
Gulchíní-ká-phúl گل چینی کا پھول	...	...	99
Gule-anár-ká-jhár گل انا رکا جھاڑ	...	...	210
Gul-kh-airo گل خیر و	...	...	270
Gul-kh-airó-ká-phúl گل خیر و کا پھول	...	...	270
Gullar گلر	...	...	142
Gullar-ká-nirá گلر کا نیرا	...	...	246
Gullér گلیر	...	...	142
Gulnár-ká-jhár گل نار کا جھاڑ	...	...	210
Gulqan گلغن	...	...	217
Gumchí گمچی	...	...	16
Gúr گوڑ	...	...	220
Gúr-kí-dárú گوڑ کی دارو	...	...	276
Gutlí گتلی	...	...	4
Gutlíyán گتلیاں	...	...	4

H, H.

Habshí-angúr حبشی انگور	257
Haḍ ہڈ	...	...	191
Haḍ-ká-kólsá ہڈ کا کولسا	...	...	88
Halad ہلد	...	...	126
Haldá ہلڈا	...	...	242
Haldí ہلدی	...	...	126
Halim ہلیم	...	...	168
Halrá ہلڑا	...	...	242
Halré-ké-phúl ہلڑے کے پھول	...	...	243
Harbaré-ká-sirká ہاربرے کا سرکا	...	...	100
Harlá ہڑلا	...	...	242
Hartál ہڑتال	...	...	57
Háthi-khatyán ہاتھی ختیاں	...	...	33
Hatti-ghókrú ہتی گھڑ کرو	...	...	195

Hattí-píplí هتي پيلي	...	...	226
Hazár-dánah هزار دانه	...	...	176
Hazár-masáleh-ká-aṭar هزار مصالح کا عطر	...	...	50
Hindí-akrót هندی اکروت	...	...	36
Hindí-bádám هندی بادام	...	...	241
Hindí-kákna-j-ké-bínj هندی کا کنج کے بیج	...	...	258
Hindí-katérá-gónd هندی کتیرا گوند	...	...	111
Hing هنگ	...	...	61
Hingan-ká-jhár هنگن کا جہاڑ	...	...	64
Hirá-kashish هیرا کشیش	...	...	141
Hulhul هلل	...	...	151
Hulhul-ká-jhár هلل کا جہاڑ	...	...	151
Hunnáli ہنالہ	...	...	240
Hyderabádi-iláyechi حیدرآبادی الایچی	...	...	43
Hyderabádi-katthah حیدرآبادی کتہہ	...	...	96

I.

Iláchi الاهی	...	...	88
Iláchi-bóndé الاهی بوندے	...	...	89
Iláchi-dánah الاهی دانہ	...	...	43
Iláchi-dáne الاهی دانے	...	...	43
Indarávan اندراوان	...	...	104
Indarjou اندرجو	...	...	259
Isam-dhári اسمدھاری	...	...	108
Isapghól اسپگھول	...	...	201
Isband اسبند	...	...	167, 195
Ishar-múl اشرمول	...	...	56
Ishar-múl-ki-jar اشرمول کی جر	...	...	56

J. Jh.

Jadvár جدوار	...	...	29, 125
Jálap جالب	...	...	162
Jálap-ki-jar جالب کی جر	...	...	162
Jám جام	...	...	207
Jamál-ghuttah جمال غتہ	...	...	120
Jamál-guttah جمال گتہ	...	...	120

Jamti-ká-pattá جمتي کا پتا	...	110, 222
Jamti-ki-bel جمتي کی بیل	...	110, 222
Jámún جا مون	...	137
Janab جنب	...	119
Janab-ká-nár جنب کا نار	...	119
Janab-ké binj جنب کے بینج	...	119
Jangli-angúr جنگلی انگور	...	257
Jangli-akrót جنگلی آکروٹ	...	36
Jangli-ám-ká-jhár جنگلی آم کا جہاڑ	...	233
Jangli-anár-ká-jhár جنگلی انار کا جہاڑ	...	158
Jangli-anjir جنگلی انجیر	...	143
Jangli-bádám جنگلی بادام	...	156, 241
Jangli-dálchini جنگلی دال چینی	...	102
Jangli-gullér جنگلی گلیر	...	143
Jangli-hulul جنگلی هلل	...	204
Jangli-hulvul جنگلی هلول	...	204
Jangli-iláchi جنگلی الاچی	...	43
Jangli-jamál-ghuṭṭah جنگلی جمال غٹھ	...	120
Jangli-jáphal جنگلی جا پھل	...	211
Jangli-jhán جنگلی جھان	...	96
Jangli-káli-mirchi جنگلی کالی موچ	...	245
Jangli-kankri-ké-binj جنگلی کنکڑی کے بینج	...	77
Jangli-karanj جنگلی کرانج	...	243
Jangli-kikar جنگلی کیکر	...	21
Jangli-kásni جنگلی کاسنی	...	73
Jangli-kulthi جنگلی کلثی	...	240
Jangli-lóng جنگلی لونگ	...	136
Jangli-madan-mast-ká-jhár جنگلی مدان مست کا جہاڑ	...	127
Jangli-mádan-mast-ká-phul جنگلی مدان مست کا پھول	...	128
Jangli-méthi جنگلی میتھی	...	228
Jangli-móhá جنگلی موہا	...	65
Jangli-múli جنگلی مولی	...	73, 74
Jangli-pikván جنگلی پگوان	...	249
Jangli-piyáz جنگلی پیاز	...	250
Jangli-sarú جنگلی سرو	...	96
Jangli-yarandi جنگلی یرنڈی	...	163

Já-phal جا پهل	...	...	...	180
Jar جر	...	...	...	6
Jarāñ جرآن	...	...	...	6
Jári جا ري	...	...	...	232
Jas جس	...	...	...	261
Jásút جا سوت	...	...	...	153
Jhár جهاڑ	...	...	...	1
Jhārāñ جهاڑآن	...	...	...	1
Jhār-ká-namak جهاڑ کا نمک	...	...	...	205
Jhār-kí-haldi جهاڑ کی ہلدی	...	...	...	116
Jhatá-māñsí جھٹا ما نسی	...	...	...	181
Jháv جھاو	...	...	...	238
Jirá جیرا	...	...	...	123
Jónk جو نک	...	...	...	154
Jou جو	...	...	...	155
Joutri جو تری	...	...	...	180
Jun جن	...	...	...	95
Junṭiyānah جنطیا نہ	...	...	...	146
Jutuk جٹک	...	...	...	129
Jutup جٹپ	...	...	...	129

K, Kh, Kh.

Kabáb-chini کباب چینی	...	...	121, 136
Kabútar-ká-ghár کبوتر کا جھاڑ	...	...	213
Kach-chi-gandak کچی گندک	...	...	236
Kách-kúri کا چکوری	...	...	177
Kachúr کچور	...	...	127
Káfúre-qaişúri کا فور قیصوری	...	...	84
Káfúr-ká-pattá کا فور کا پتا	...	...	173
Káfúr-ká-tailam کا فور کا تیل	...	...	241
Káfúr-ká-tél کا فور کا تیل	...	...	241
Kaghazi-ninbú کا غذی نیمبو	...	...	105
Káhú-ké-binj کا ہو کے بیج	...	...	167
Kái-búti-ká-tél کا ئی بوٹی کا تیل	...	...	81
Kái-phal کا ئی پهل	...	...	179
Kái-puti-ká-tél کا ئی پتی کا تیل	...	...	81

Kájú	کا جو	...	...	46
Kájú-ki-guṭli	کا جو کی گٹلی	...	...	46
Kākad-singi	کا کد سنگی	...	...	214
Kākar-singi	کا کڑ سنگی	...	...	214
Kāk-māri-ké-binj	کا کما ری کے بیج	...	...	46
Kālā-akólā	کا لا اکولا	...	...	36
Kālā-akólah	کا لا اکولہ	...	...	36
Kālā-bachh-nág	کا لا بچہناگ	...	26, 159	
Kālā-ḍamar	کا لا ڈا مار	...	85, 254	
Kālā-dhaturā	کا لا دھتورا	...	130	
Kālā-dhaturah	کا لا دھتورہ	...	130	
Kālā-madh	کا لا مدھ	...	144	
Kalafnāth	کلف نا تھ	...	47	
Kalambé-ki-jar	کلمبہ کی جڑ	...	82	
Kalbandā	کل بند	...	38	
Kālā-zirā	کا لا زیر	...	183	
Kálé-halrē	کالے ہلڑے	...	242	
Kálé-madh-kā-zhār	کا لا مدھ کا جھاڑ	...	198	
Kálé-pān-ki-jar	کالہ پان کی جڑ	...	40	
Kāli-jiri	کالی جیری	...	254	
Kāli-kāmūni	کالی کامونی	...	280	
Kāli-kangói-kā-zhār	کالی کنگوئی کا جھاڑ	...	19	
Kāli-kastūri, 'Kalec-kustoorie'	کالی کستوری	...	15	
Kāli-kīkar	کالی کیکر	...	19	
Kāli-kuṭki	کالی کٹکی	...	277, 278, 279	
Kāli-mirchi	کالی مرچی	...	201	
Kāli-mušli	کالی موصلی	...	59, 124	
Kāli-shanbāli	کالی شنبالی	...	164	
Kāli-zirkí	کالی زرکی	...	109	
Kāli-zirkí-ké-binj	کالی زرکی کے بیج	109, 196, 277, 339, 341		
Kāli-ziri	کالی زیری	...	183, 254	
Kalli	کلی	...	5	
Kalli-kā-chunnah	کلی کا چنہ	...	83	
Kalliyān	کلیان	...	5	
Kalónji	کلونجی	...	40, 183	
Kāmūni	کامونی	...	280, 283	

Káncĥ-kúrí	کا نہچکوری	...	...	177
Kandrā	کندرا	...	...	250
Kandúri-ki-bél	کندوری کی بیل	...	...	110
Kangói	کنگوئی	...	...	18, 19
Kangói-ká-jhár	کنگوئی کا جہاڑ	...	...	18
Kangói-ká-pattá	کنگوئی کا پتا	...	...	18
Kangóni	کنگوئی ('Coongoonie')	...	...	19
Káui-páv-zahar	کانی پاؤ زہر	...	...	68
Kankri-ké-binj	کنڈری کے بیڈج	...	...	122
Kāñte-mát	کا نٹے مات	...	...	41
Kāntón-ká-khatyán	کا نٹون کا ختیاں	...	...	75
Kāntón-ká-sémal	کا نٹون کا سیمل	...	...	75
Kāñvár-páthá	کدوار پاٹھا	...	...	38
Kapás-ká-jhár	کپاس کا جہاڑ	...	...	149
Kápúr	کا پور	...	...	83, 84
Kapúr	کپور	...	...	235
Kapúr-kachri	کپور کچری	...	...	274
Karanj	کارنج	...	...	80, 205
Karanjh	کارنچہ	...	...	80, 205
Karēlá	کریلا	...	...	175
Kári-khár	کاڑی کھار	...	...	271
Kári-ki-séud	کاڑی کی سینڈ	...	...	138
Kári-pák	کاڑی پاک	...	...	178
Karóyah	کروہ	...	...	90
Karvá-indarjou	کڑوا-اند رجو	...	...	155
Karvé-bádám	کڑوے بادام	...	...	45
Karvi-turái	کڑوی ترائی	...	...	169
Karvi-zíri	کڑوی زیری	...	...	254
Karyal-ká-tel	کریل کا تیل	...	...	87
Karyá-pák	کریا پاک	...	...	178
Karyá-pát	کریا پات	...	...	178
Kashash	کشدیش	...	...	141
Kásni-ké-binj	کاسنی کے بیڈج	...	...	99
Kasóndi	کسوندی	...	...	94
Kastúri	کستوری	...	...	177
Katérá	کندیرا	...	...	247

Katérá-gónd	کتیرا گوند	...	...	247
Katthah	کتھہ	...	...	96
Katthé-kí-kíkar	کتھہ کی کیکر	...	...	20
Katthíl	کتھیل	...	...	233
Kaviṭ	کویت	...	...	139
Kaviṭ-ká-gónd	کویت کا گوند	...	...	151
Kédgi	کیدگی	...	...	192
Késar-ké-phúl	کیسر کے پھول	...	...	118
Kétgi	کیتگی	...	...	35, 192
Kévarah	کیوڑہ	...	...	192
Khajúr	کھجور	...	...	196
Khamraq	خمرق	...	...	63
Kharí	کھڑی	...	...	167
Khash-khash	خشخش	...	...	193
Khash-khash-ká-jhár	خشخش کا جھاڑ	...	...	193
Khash-khash-ká póst	خشخش کا پوست	...	...	194
Khash-khash-ké-bóndé	خشخش کے بوندے	...	...	194
Khatyán	ختیان	...	...	135
Khatyán-ká-jhár	ختیان کا جھاڑ	...	...	135
Khóprá	کھوپرا	...	...	113
Khóparé-ká-tél	کھوپرے کا تیل	...	...	113
Khópré-kí-baṭṭi	کھوپرے کی بٹی	...	...	113
Khurásáni-ajván	خراسانی اجوان	...	...	159
Kíkar-ká-gónd	کیکر کا گوند	...	...	150
Kíkar-kí-dárú	کیکر کی دارو	...	...	275
Kíkar-kí-sharáb	کیکر کی شراب	...	...	275
Kíl	کیل	...	...	201
Kilan	کلن	...	...	200
Kilan-ká-pér	کلن کا پیر	...	...	200
Kínákin	کناکن	...	...	101
Kinyá-gónd	کنیا گوند	...	...	79, 186
Kirá-már	کیدڑا مار	...	...	55
Kirminjí-ajván	کرمنجی اجوان	...	...	110
Kólsá	گولسا	...	...	87
Kólsé-ká-jhár	گولسے کا جھاڑ	...	...	62
Kóré-kí-jár	کورے کی جڑ	...	...	128

Kóthimír	کو تھی میر	...	...	115
Kuchlah	کچلہ	...	...	234
Kuchlé-ké-bínj	کچلے کے بیذج	...	...	234
Kuchlé-kí-soukan	کچلے کی سوکن	...	...	255
Kudhal	کڈھل	...	...	154
Kukká-tulsí	ککا تلسی	...	...	184
Knlanján	کلنجن	...	...	40
Kundur	کڈر	...	...	76
Kúpi	کو پی	...	...	265
Kuppi	کپی	...	...	265
Kusam-ké-bínj	کسم کے بیذج	...	...	89
Kút	کوٹ	...	...	271
Kutté-kí-jibh-ká-pattá	کتے کی جیب کا پتا	...	...	137
Kutté-kí-jibh-kí-sénd	کتے کی جیب کی سینڈ	...	...	137
Kuvé-ké-nashásté-ké-gadde	کوے کے نشاستے کے گڈے	...	...	124

L.

Lakrī	لکڑی	...	...	6
Lakrī-ká-kólsá	لکڑی کا کولسا	...	...	88
Lakriyān	لکڑیاں	...	...	6
Lál-anbára	لال انبارا	...	...	154
Lál-bhúin-ānvalah	لال بھوئین آنولہ	...	...	198
Lál-chandan	لال چندن	...	...	209
Lál-chitarmul	لال چترمل	...	...	202
Lál-chitarmúl	لال چترمول	...	...	202
Lál-chitar-mulam	لال چترملم	...	...	202
Lál-gandak	لال گندک	...	...	237
Lál-indrávan	لال اندراون	...	...	248
Lál-hartál	لال ہڑتال	...	...	272
Lál-ján	لال جام	...	...	207
Lál-jháv	لال جھاو	...	...	239
Lál-kámúni	لال کامونی	...	...	283
Lál-khash-khash-ká-jhár	لال خشخش کا جھاڑ	...	...	193
Lál-mirchi	لال مرچی	...	...	87
Lál-zirki-ké-bínj	لال زرکی کے بیذج	...	...	277
Lassan	لسن	...	...	38

Lavang لونگ	...	...	...	91
Límú ليمو...	...	...	...	104
Límún ليمون	...	...	...	104
Lóbání-aúd لوباني عود	...	...	...	67
Lóhá لوها	...	...	...	141
Lóhah لوهه	...	...	...	141
Lóhé-ká-gú لوهيكا گو	...	...	...	141
Lóhé-ká-zang لوهيکازنگ	...	...	...	141

M, Mh.

Maajún معجون	86
Madan-mast مدن مست	...	...	31, 57, 58	
Madan-mast-ká-phúl مدن مست کا پھول	...	...	...	58
Mach-chhiká-tél مچھی کا تیل	...	...	...	187
Mach-chhi-ki-sirish مچھی کی سرش	...	...	...	160
Mach-chhi-ki-charbí مچھی کی چربی	...	...	...	97
Maghze-amaltás مغزا ملتا س	...	...	...	93
Maidá-lakrī میدا لکڑی	...	...	...	243
Mái-phal مائي پھل	...	...	...	145
Májú-phal ما جو پھل	...	...	...	145
Makhtúmi-shakkar مختومی شکر	...	...	...	219
Makkah-jári مکہ جاری	...	...	...	261
Málkangní-ká-jantar مال کنگنی کا جنتر	...	...	...	186
Málkangniká-tél مال کنگنی کا تیل	...	...	...	186
Málvi-afim مالوي افیم	...	...	...	190
Mandór مندور	...	...	...	141
Manjit منجیت	...	...	...	218
Mansal منسل	...	...	...	272
Mári-ká-gúr ماڑی کا گور	...	...	...	221
Mári-ká-jhar ماڑی کا جھاڑ	...	...	...	92
Mári-ki-dárú ماڑی کی دارو	...	...	...	276
Mári-ki-tári ماڑی کی تازی	...	...	...	246
Maryam-ká-jhar مریم کا جھاڑ	...	...	...	233
Matti-ká-tailam مٹی کا تیل	...	...	...	195
Matti-ká-tél مٹی کا تیل	...	...	...	195
Méd-phal مید پھل	...	...	...	212

Méhuñ-ká-pání	میہون کا پانی	...	...	53
Ménd-phal	مینڈ پھل	...	...	212, 356
Ménhdi	مینہدی	...	...	167
Méthi	میتھی	...	...	248
Mhéndi	مہیندی	...	...	167
Mhór-tuttah	مہور تہ	...	...	124
Mirchi'	مرچی	...	...	87
Misri	مصری	...	...	221
Miṭhā-indarjon	میٹھا اندرجو	...	...	259
Miṭhā-kaddá	میٹھا کدو	...	...	122
Miṭhā-niñbú	میٹھا نینبو	...	...	105
Miṭhé-bádám	میٹھ بادام	...	...	45
Miṭṭhā-tél	میٹھا تیل	...	...	227
Miṭṭhi-lakri	میٹھی لکڑی	...	...	148
Mócharas	موچرس	...	...	75
Mogbiré-ká-pattá	مگبیریکا پتا	...	...	52
Mógrá	موگرا	...	...	162
Mógré-ké-phúl	موگرے کے پھول	...	...	162
Móhá	موہا	...	...	66
Móhé-ki-dárú	موہے کی دارو	...	...	275
Mohé-ki-sharab	موہے کی شراب	...	...	275
Móhé-kí-sharab	موہے کی شراب	...	...	275
Móm	موم	...	...	97
Monaqqá	منقے	...	...	252
Moqattar-pání	مقطر پانی	...	...	53
Mór-tuttá	مورتا	...	...	124
Móss	موس	...	...	150
Móti-dar-chini	موٹی دارچینی	...	...	94
Mouz	موز	...	...	179
Mouz-ká-jhár	موز کا جھاڑ	...	...	178
Mulli	ملی	...	...	212
Muñdi	مونڈی	...	...	232
Mungé-ká-jhár	منگے کا جھاڑ	...	...	176
Murdár-sing	مردار سنگ	...	...	208
Musanbar	مصنبر	...	...	39
Mushk	مشک	...	...	177

Mushak-billi	مشک بلی	...	...	258
Mushaq-billi	مشق بلی	...	...	258
Mushk-blendi-ké-binj	مشک بھنڈی کے بیڈج	...	...	13

N.

Nágar-mótah	ناگرمو تہ	128
Nágésar	ناگیسر	...	...	121
Nágésar-ká-āṭar	ناگیسر کا عطر	...	...	174
Nágin-ká-pattá	ناگن کا پتا	...	...	118
Nái-ká-pattá	نائی کا پتا	...	...	33
Nallér	نلیر	...	...	257
Namak	نمک	...	...	231
Namake-angúr	نمک انگور	...	...	206
Namak-ká-tézáb	نمک کا تیزاب	...	...	25
Nammak	نمک	...	...	231
Nannári	نناری	...	...	152
Narangí	نارنگی	...	...	104
Narél	ناریل	...	...	112
Narél-ká-gúr	ناریل کا گوڑ	...	...	221
Narél-ká-jhár	ناریل کا جھاڑ	...	...	112
Narél-kí-tári	ناریل کی تازی	...	...	246
Narél-kí-séndi	ناریل کی سیندی	...	113, 246	246
Narél-kí-dáru	ناریل کی دارو	...	...	276
Náriyal-ká tél	ناریل کا تیل	...	...	113
Nát-ká-āushbah	ناٹ کا عشبہ	...	...	152
Nát-ká-bachhnág	ناٹ کا بچھنا گ	...	...	147
Nát-ká-turbud	ناٹ کا تر بد	...	346, 347	347
Nát-ká-dammul-akhvair	ناٹ کا دم الاخوین	...	...	208
Nát-kí-asgand-ké-bínj	ناٹ کی اسگند کے بیڈج	...	...	258
Nát-kí-révan-chini	ناٹ کی ریون چینی	...	...	213
Nát-kí-saná	ناٹ کی سنا	...	...	94
Nát-kí-saná-ká-pattá	ناٹ کی سنا کا پتا	...	...	94
Nát-kí-vajje-turki	ناٹ کی وج ترکی	...	...	28
Nibu	نیبو	...	...	104
Nil	نیل	...	...	161
Nil-ká-jhár	نیل کا جھاڑ	...	...	161

Ním نیم	...	...	...	63
Ním-ká-nirá نیم کا نیرا	...	...	...	246
Nimak نمک	...	...	...	281
Niñbú نینبو	...	...	...	104, 105
Nishastah نشسته	...	...	...	270
Nouságar نو ساگر	...	...	...	42

P, Ph.

Pachak پچک	...	...	...	271
Pádrá-nimak پاد را نمک	...	...	...	71, 72
Pahári-madan-mast-ká-jhár پہاڑی مدن مست کا جھاڑ	...	...	...	127
Pahári-madan-mast-ká-phúl پہاڑی مدن مست کا پھول	...	...	...	128
Paán-béd پکان بید	...	...	...	107, 146
Pakhán-béd پکھان بید	...	...	...	107, 148
Palás-ká-gónd پلاس کا گوند	...	...	...	79
Palás-ká-jhár پلاس کا جھاڑ	...	...	...	78
Pálas-páprah پلاس پا پڑ	...	...	...	78
Pán پان	...	...	...	97
Pandú پنڈو	...	...	...	2
Panduván پنڈوان	...	...	...	2
Pángará پانگرا	...	...	...	136
Páni پانی	...	...	...	53
Páni-kí-shanbáli پانی کی شنبالی	...	...	...	246
Páni-phal پانی پھل	...	...	...	247
Panjiri-ká-pattá پنجیری کا پتا	...	...	...	51
Papitah پپیتہ	...	...	...	160
Pára پارا	...	...	...	158
Páras-pippal پارس پپل	...	...	...	244
Parpatrah پڑپترہ	...	...	...	151
Patang پتنگ	...	...	...	81
Patang-kí-lakri پتنگ کی لکڑی	...	...	...	81
Pattá پتا	...	...	...	5
Patté پتے	...	...	...	5
Patté-kí-sharab پتے کی شراب	...	...	...	275
Patté-kí-kíkar پتے کی کیکر	...	...	...	22
Patti-niñbú پتی نینبو	...	...	...	105

Pāv-zahar	پاو زهر	...	...	68
Péṭṭah	پیتھہ	...	...	122
Phallī	پہلی	...	...	3
Phalliyān	پہلیاں	...	...	3
Phatakri	پتکڑی	...	...	41
Phattar-kā-phúl	پتھر کا پھول	...	...	194
Phiki-ki-jar-ká-jhār	پھیکے کی جڑ کا جھاڑ	...	...	108
Phiki-ki-jar-ké-bínj	پھیکے کی جڑ کے بیج	...	...	109
Phúl	پھول	...	...	4
Phúl-gérú	پھول گيرو	...	...	74
Phúlān	پھولان	...	...	4
Pilá-dhatūrā	پیلاد ہتورا	...	...	54
Pilá-harā	پیلا ہارا	...	...	242
Pilá-kanér	پیلا کنیر	...	...	244
Pilé-phúl-ká-kanér	پیلے پھول کا کنیر	...	...	244
Pili-kapās	پیلی کپاس	...	...	111
Pili-kapās-ká-jhār	پیلی کپاس کا جھاڑ	...	...	111
Pilú	پیلو	...	...	222
Pilú-ká-jhār	پیلو کا جھاڑ	...	...	222
Pindalam	پندلم	...	...	171
Pindálú	پندالو	...	...	171
Piplā-mól	پیلا مول	...	...	98
Pipli	پیپلی	...	...	98
Pipliyān	پیپلیاں	...	...	98
Pippal	پیپل	...	...	98
Pit-kārī	پت کاڑی	...	...	249
Piyáz	پیاز	...	...	37
Popái	پپائی	...	...	89
Púdínah	پودینہ	...	...	173

Q.

Qalami-dál-chinī	قلمی دال چینی	...	103
Qand-ki-shakkar	قند کی شکر	...	220

R.

Ráb-ki-shakkar	راب کی شکر	...	220
----------------	------------	-----	-----

Ráb-shakkar راب شکر ...	...	220
Rái رائی ...	...	229
Rakkas-gaddah رکس گڈہ ...	...	78
Rák-ká-namak راک کانمک ...	...	205
Rakkas-pattah رکس پٹہ ...	...	34
Rál رال ...	...	228
Rám-tulsí رام تلسی ...	...	185
Rangún-kí-bél رنگون کی بیل ...	...	211
Ras-kápúr رس کا پور ...	...	84, 157
Ratan-purus رتن پرس ...	...	255
Ráyāñ رایان ...	...	229
Ráyāñ-ká-tél رایان کا تیل ...	...	229
Révan-chíní ریون چینئی ...	...	213
Riṭhā ریٹھا ...	...	224
Riṭhah ریٹہ ...	...	224
Rousá-ká-aṭar روسا کا عطر ...	...	48
Rúi روئی ...	...	149
Rúmi-maṣṭakí رومی مصطکی ...	...	172
Rupérí-tagat روپیری تگت ...	...	45

S, S, S, Sh.

Ṣaḷlab-miṣri ثعلب معربی ...	...	221
Sabzah سبزہ ...	...	184
Sabzi سبزی ...	...	86, 87
Sadáf سدا ف ...	...	218
Safedah سفید د ...	...	203
Saféd-mušlī سفید موصلی ...	...	61
Ságván ساگووان ...	...	240
Sakhyá-sunbul سکھیا سنبُل ...	...	57
Salájit سلاجیت ...	...	107, 189
Samandar-ká-pattā سمند رکا پتا ...	...	55
Samandar-phal سمند رپیل ...	...	55
Ṣandal صندل ...	...	223
Ṣandal-ká-aṭar صندل کا عطر ...	...	224
Sandóle-ká-gūr سندولے کا گور ...	...	221
Sandólé-ká-jhar سندولے کا جھار ...	...	197
Saukhyá-sunbul سونکھیا سنبُل ...	...	57

Sarī-kasóndi سڙي کسوندي	...	...	95
Sénd سيند	...	...	137
Séndi سيندي	...	...	245
Séndi-ká-gúr سيندي کا گوڑ	...	...	221
Séndi-ká-sirkah سيندي کا سرکا	...	...	23
Séndi-kí-dárú سيندي کی دارو	...	...	276
Séñdúr سيندور	...	...	203
Séñdúr-ká-tanbákú سيندور کا تمباکو	...	...	182
Shahad شهد	...	...	172
Shahad-kí-makkhi شهد کی مکھی	...	...	271
Sháh-tút شاه توت	...	...	177
Sháh-zirá شاه زیر	...	...	90
Sháh-zirah شاه زیره	...	...	90
Shakkar شکر	...	...	219
Shamálú شما لو	...	...	256
Shambáli شمبالی	...	...	256
Shanbáli شنبالی	...	...	256
Shangraf شنگرف	...	...	156
Shaqáqul شقا قل	...	...	60, 61
Shaqáqule-hindi شقا قل ہندی	...	...	58, 59
Shaqáqule-misri شقا قل مصری	...	...	61
Shaqáqul-ká-murabbah شقا قل کا مربہ	...	...	60
Sharáb-kí-kíkar شراب کی کیکر	...	...	22
Shátrá شا ترا	...	...	373
Shavir شویر	...	...	156
Shaviram شویرم	...	...	156
Shikanjabín شکنجبین	...	...	172
Shir-khishht شیر خشت	...	...	171
Shish شیش	...	...	204
Shisham شیشم	...	...	129
Shisham-kí-lakri شیشم کی لکڑی	...	...	129
Shórá شور	...	...	206
Shorah شورہ	...	...	206
Shóré-ká-tézáb شورے کا تیزاب	...	...	25
Siddhi سدھی	...	...	86
Siké-kái سیکے کا ئی	...	...	21

Sikí-kái	سیمکی کا ٹی	...	...	21
Siláras	سلا رس	...	...	189
Singára	سنگاڑا	...	...	247
Singarah	سنگاڑہ	...	...	247
Sirij-ká-jhar	سرج کا جہاڑ	...	...	22
Sirish-ká-jhar	سرش کا جہاڑ	...	...	22
Sirká	سرکا	...	...	22
Sítal-chini	سیدل چینی	...	121, 136	...
Sohágah	سہاگہ	...	...	230
Sónda-namak	سوندا نمک	...	...	216
Sónf	سونف	...	...	199
Sónṭ	سونٹ	...	...	262
Sóyi	سوئی	...	...	50
Súféd-jám	سفید جام	...	...	206
Suféd-katthah	سفید کتھہ	...	...	96
Suféd-madh-ká-jhar	سفید مدھ کا جہاڑ	...	...	144
Suféd-madh	سفید مدھ	...	...	144
Suféd-múṣli	سفید موصلی	...	...	59
Suféd-pañ-kí-jar	سفید پان کی جڑ	...	...	40
Suféd-shorah-mach-chhi	سفید شورہ منچھی	...	...	233
Suféd-sunbul	سفید سنبل	...	...	57
Suféd-zirki	سفید زر کی	...	...	109
Suféd-tuttá	سفید تتا	...	...	261
Sufed-zirki-ké-binj	سفید زر کی کے بیج	...	109, 277	...
Sugandí-palá	سگندی پالا	...	...	152
Sunbul	سنبل	...	...	57
Sunbul-khar	سنبل کھار	...	...	57
Sunehri-tagat	سنہری تگت	...	...	62
Sunná-makhi	سنا مکھی	...	...	226
Supári	سپاری	...	...	54
Surfan	سرفن	...	...	81
Súrij-ké-jhar-ké-binj	سورج کے جہاڑ کے بیج	...	...	152
Súrinján	سورنجان	...	...	153
Surmah	سرمہ	...	...	53
Surmé-ká-patthar	سرے کا پتھر	...	...	53

T, Th, Th.

Taj-pát	تج پات	102, 143
Tál-makháné-ká-jhár	تال مکھانہ کا جہاڑ	...	...	62
Támákú	تما کو	...	...	182
Tamáqú	تما قو	...	...	182
Tañbá	تا نبا	...	...	123
Tañbah	تا نبہ	...	...	123
Tar	تا	...	...	76
Tar-kí-darú	تاڑکی دارو	...	...	276
Tarí	تاڑی	...	...	245, 246
Tarí-ká-nirá	تاڑی کا نیرا	...	...	246
Tarí-ká-sirkah	تاڑی کا سرک	...	...	23
Tar-ká-gúr	تاڑ کا گور	...	...	220
Tar-ká-jhár	تاڑ کا جہاڑ	...	...	76
Tarí-kí-darú	تاڑی کی دارو	...	...	276
Tar-kí-misri	تاڑکی مصری	...	...	221
Tarótá	تروٹا	...	...	95
Tarótah	تروٹہ	...	...	95
Tarvar	تڑوڑ	...	...	93
Téndú	تیندو	...	...	132
Tel	تیل	...	...	7
Thikri-ká-jhár	ٹھکری کا جہاڑ	...	...	273
Tidhári-sénd	تدھاری سینڈ	...	...	137
Tikrá	تکڑا	...	...	161, 346
Til	تل	...	...	227
Tíndhári-sénd	تیندھاری سینڈ	...	...	137
Tiryá-fárúq	تیریا فاروق	...	...	247
Tulsi	تلسی	...	...	185
Turanj	ترنج	...	...	106
Turbud	تربد	...	...	161, 346
Tuvvar	تور	...	...	81

U, Ú.

Údah-charáyatah	اودہ چرایتہ	...	...	138
Údah-chitarmúl	اودہ چترمول	...	...	202
Údah-chitarmulam	اودہ چترمولم	...	...	202

Údah-dhatúra	اود د د هتورا	...	130
Údi-kāmūni	اودي کا ءوني	...	280
Údī-kangói-ká-jhār	اود یم کنگوئی کا جہاڑ	...	19
Ujlá-dhatúrah	ا جلا د هتورہ	...	130
Ujli-kikar	ا جلی کیکر	...	22
Ujli-shanbáli	ا جلی شنبالی	...	256
Ujli-tulsi	ا جلی تلسی	...	184
Ustokhúdús	ا سٹو خود و س	...	167
Utran	ا ترن	...	129

V.

Vach	وچ	...	32
Vajje-turki	وچ ترکی	...	27, 28, 32
Vallári	ولاری	...	158
Villári-ká-pattá	ولاری کا پتا	...	158
Viláyati-agti	ولایتی اگتی	...	92
Viláyati-amli	ولایتی املی	...	68
Viláyati-áté-ké-gaddé	ولایتی آتے کے گڈے	...	124
Viláyati-bar-ká-jhār	ولایتی بڑ کا جہاڑ	...	142
Viláyati-chunná	ولایتی چنا	...	117
Viláyati-jangli-piyáz	ولایتی جنگلی پیاز	...	225
Viláyati-jhatámáñsi	ولایتی جھٹا مانسی	...	253
Viláyati-kandrá	ولایتی کندرا	...	225
Viláyati-kangói-ká-jhār	ولایتی کنگوئی کا جہاڑ	...	19, 170
Viláyati-kachúr	ولایتی کچور	...	274
Viláyati-múng	ولایتی مونگ	...	53
Viláyati-zirah	ولایتی زیرہ	...	90

Y

Yarandí	یرنڈی	...	214
Yarandí-ká-jhār	یرنڈی کا جہاڑ	...	214
Yarandí-ká-tél	یرنڈی کا تیل	...	187
Yarandí-ké-bínz	یرنڈی کے بیذج	...	215

Z.

Zaitún-ka-tél	زیتون کا نیل	...	186
---------------	--------------	-----	-----

Zakhm-hayát-ká-pattá	زخم حیات کا پتا	...	117
Zangál	زنگال	...	123
Zangi-halré	زنگی ہالڑے	...	242
Zarish	زرش	...	67
Zurangi	زیرنگی	...	179
Zirki-ké-binj	زیرکی کے بیذج	...	196

INDEX OF TAMIL SYNONYMES.

A, Á.

Abini அபினி	...	...	...	190
Ádátodai ஆடாதொடை	...	...	...	33
Aduppu-kari அடுப்புகரி	...	...	...	88
Ádu-tinná-pálai ஆடுதிண்ணாபாளே	...	...	...	55
Agatti அகத்து	...	...	...	266
Áivanam ஐவணம்	...	...	...	167
Ákásha-garudan ஆகாசகருடன்	...	...	...	78
Akkirá-káram அக்கிராகாரம்	...	...	...	210
Akróttu அக்ரோட்டு	...	...	...	163
Álam-pál ஆலம்பால்	...	...	...	142
Alari அலரி	...	...	...	182
Alishi-virai அலிசிவிரை	...	...	...	168
Alishi-virai-yenney அலிசிவிரை எண்ணெய்	...	...	...	168
Áli-virai ஆளிவிரை	...	...	...	168
Alli அல்லி	...	...	...	184
Alli-támarai அல்லிதாமரை	...	...	...	184
Álpogáda-pazham ஆல்பொகாடா பழம்	...	...	...	206
Álvallik-kizhangu ஆள்வள்ளிக் கிழங்கு	...	...	...	171
Ámanakkan-chedi ஆமணக்கஞ்செடி	...	...	...	214
Ámanakkan-kottai ஆமணக்கங் கொட்டை	...	...	...	215
Ámanak-kenney ஆமணக்கெண்ணெய்	...	...	...	187
Ámanakku-muttu ஆமணக்கு முத்து	...	...	...	215
Ámbal ஆம்பல்	...	...	...	184
Amukkurá-virai அமுக்குறவிரை	...	...	...	258
Ánai-katrázh-ai ஆனைக்கற்றழை	...	...	...	34
Ánai-nerutti ஆனைநெருஞ்சி	...	...	...	195
Ánai-puliya-maram ஆனை புளியமரம்	...	...	...	33
Ánait-tippili ஆனைத்திப்பிலி	...	...	...	226
Anáshap-pazham அனாசப்பழம்	...	...	...	47

Aṇṇanak-kallu அஞ்சனக்கல்லு	...	...	53
Annabédi அன்னபேதி	...	...	141
Annāṣṭup-pu அண்ணாசுப்பு	...	...	160
Ararūṭ-kizhaṅgu அரருட்கிழங்கு	...	...	125
Ariṣṭi அரிசி	...	...	191
Ariṣṭi-ṣṭhāṇyam அரிசி சாறாயம்	...	...	277
Aritāram அரிதாரம்	...	...	57
Arvadā அவதா	...	...	218
Aṣṭamtāgam அசம்தாகம்	...	...	91
Aṣṭamtā-ōmam அசம்தா ஒமம்	...	...	91
Atimaduram அதிமதூரம்	...	...	148
Ati-maduram-pāl அதிமதூரம் பால்	...	...	148
Atiparich-cham அதிபரிச்சம்	...	...	97
Ativadyam அதிவடயம்	...	...	27
Āṭru-pālai ஆற்றுபாலே	...	...	222
Āṭru-ṣṭhavukku-maram ஆற்று சவுக்குமரம்	...	238,	239
Attai அட்டை	...	...	154
Attik-kallu அத்திக்கள்ளு	...	...	246
Atti-pazham அத்திபழம்	...	...	143
Atti-tippili அத்திதிப்பிலி	...	...	226
Āvárāi ஆவாரை	...	...	93
Āvirai ஆவிரை	...	...	93
Aviri அவிரி	...	...	161
Ayach-chendūram அயச்செந்தூரம்	...	...	141
Ayap-panai அயப்பனை	...	...	136
Azhiṇṇi-maram அழிஞ்சிமரம்	...	...	35

B.

Bādam-piṣṭin பாதம்பிசின்	...	112,	247
Bāṇa-gandakam பாணகந்தகம்	...	...	236
Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தர் புதை இலை	...	...	182
Baṅgi-ilai பங்கி இலை	...	...	86
Bārāli-ariṣṭi பாரலி அரிசி...	...	...	155
Battāyi-karuppūram பத்தாயிகருப்பூரம்	...	...	84
Bédik-kizhaṅgu பேதிக்கிழங்கு	...	...	162
Biramma-daṇḍu பிரம்மதண்டு	...	...	54

Bilva-ilai பில்வ இலை	...	...	117
Búrā-ṣharukkarai பூராசருக்கரை	...	...	220

Ch.

Chakkai சக்கை	...	...	7
Chappátti-puchuru சப்பாத்தி புழுவு	...	...	111
Chāram சாரம்	...	...	42
Chedi செடி	...	...	1
Cheluppai-maram கெழுப்பைமரம்	...	...	134
Chempai செம்பை	...	...	227
Chendūram செந்தூரம்	...	...	203
Chikaṭimaram கைமமரம்	...	...	260
Chinā-ṣharukkarai சினாசருக்கரை	...	...	220
Chittāmanakkaṇ-chedi சிட்டாமணக்கஞ்செடி	...	...	215
Chittāmanakkaṇ-kottai சிட்டாமணக்கங் கொட்டை	...	...	216
Chittāmanak-kenney சிட்டாமணக்கெண்ணெய்	...	...	188
Chittāmanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்கு முத்து	...	...	216
Chittiramūlam சித்திரமூலம்	...	...	202
Chōlam சோலம்	...	...	232

D, Ḍ.

Dēvadāri-chedi தேவதாரிசெடி	...	...	200
Dikāmalli திகாமல்லி	...	...	146
Dirāksha-kēdi திராக்ஷகேடி	...	...	23
Dirāksha-pazham திராக்ஷபழம்	...	...	257
Dirāksha-ṣhārayam திராக்ஷசாராயம்	...	...	255
Dūpam டூபம்	...	...	66

E, É.

Élakā ஏலகா	...	...	88
Élakāy ஏலகாய்	...	...	88
Élakāy-virai ஏலகாய்விரை	...	...	88
Élak-kāy-virai ஏலக்காய்விரை	...	...	45
Élam ஏலம்	...	...	43
Elandap-pazham ஈலந்தப்பழம்	...	...	262
Elumich-chamtolaṣhi எலும்ச்சத்தொளசி	...	...	185
Elḷu எள்ளு	...	...	227

Elumbugal எலும்புகள் ...	...	...	191
Elumbu-kari எலும்பு கரி ...	...	...	88
Elumich-cham-pazham எலுமிச்சம்பழம் ...	...	...	104
Enney எண்ணெய் ...	...	...	7
Erukam எருக்கம் ...	...	...	82
Erukku எருக்கு ...	...	...	82
Ettik-kottai எட்டிக்கொட்டை ...	...	...	234
Ézhilaip-palai ஏழிலைப்பாலை ...	...	...	40

G.

Gamanāyakam கமநாயகம்	42
Gandakam கந்தகம் ...	...	...	235
Gaṇḍā கஞ்சா ...	...	...	85
Gaṇḍā-chedi கஞ்சாசெடி ...	...	...	85
Gaṇḍā-ilai கஞ்சா இலை ...	...	...	86
Gaṇḍā-pāl கஞ்சாபால் ...	...	...	86
Gaṇḍā-raṣṭham கஞ்சா ரசம் ...	...	...	86
Gaṇḍā-virai கஞ்சாவினா ...	...	...	86
Garudan கருடன் ...	...	...	78
Gaṣhagaṣhā கசகசா ...	...	...	193
Gaṣhagaṣhā-chedi கசகசாசெடி ...	...	...	193
Gaṣhagaṣhā-pāl கசகசாபால் ...	...	...	190
Gaṣhagaṣhā-tól கசகசாதோல் ...	...	...	193
Gech-chak-kāy கெச்சக்காய் ...	...	...	80
Gendaka-dirāvakam கெந்தகதிராவகம்...	...	...	25
Gendaka-vuppu கெந்தக வுப்பு ...	...	...	71, 72
Gódumai கோதுமை ...	...	...	249
Gollan-kóvaik-kizhaṅgu கொல்லன் கோவைக்கிழங்கு ...	...	...	78
Gópi கோபி ...	...	...	107
Gópuram-tāṅgi கோபுரம் தாங்கி ...	...	...	47
Górójanai கோரோசனை ...	...	...	71
Góṣṭam கோஷ்டம் ...	...	...	271
Gukkal குக்கல் ...	...	...	64
Gukkulu குக்குலு ...	...	...	64
Gulāb-attar குலாப் அத்தர் ...	...	...	217, 218
Gulāp-pū குலாப்பூ ...	...	...	217

Gulkandu குல்கந்து	...	...	217
Guṇḍumaṇi குண்டுமணி	...	...	16

I, í.

Ích-chay-cháráyam ஈச்சஞ்சாராயம்	...	...	276
Ích-chay-kallu ஈச்சங்கள்ளு	...	...	246
Ích-cha-vellam ஈச்சவெல்லம்	...	...	221
Ích-chura-múli ஈச்சரமூலி	...	...	56
Idik-kol இடிக்கொள்	...	...	92
Íech-chak-kírai ஈ எச்சக்கீரை	...	...	173
Ilaí இலை	...	...	5
Ilaik-kalli இலைக்கள்ளி	...	...	137
Ilámich-cham-vér இலாமிச்சம்வேர்	...	...	48
Ilava-maram இலவமரம்	...	...	135
Ilavangap-pú இலவங்கப்பூ	...	...	91
Iluppaí இலுப்பை	...	...	66
Iluppaí-śháráyam இலுப்பை ஈராயம்	...	...	275
Imbúral இம்பூறல்	...	...	186
Imburá-vér இம்புராவேர்	...	...	186
Indu-náṭṭuppu இந்து நாட்டுப்பு	...	...	216
Induppu இந்துப்பு	...	...	216
Iṇḍi இஞ்சி	...	...	262
Irakta-pólam இரக்தபோனம்	...	...	39
Iraṅgún-malli இரங்குன்மல்லி	...	...	211
Iráp-śharukkarai இராப்சருக்கரை	...	...	220
Iraśham இரசம்	...	...	158
Iraṭṭaga-tutti இரட்டகதுத்தி	...	...	15
Irattaí இரத்தை	...	...	266
Iraṭṭai-péy-maruṭṭi இரட்டைபேய்மருட்டி	...	...	52
Íra-veṅṅáyam ஈரவெங்காயம்	...	...	37
Iréval-chinni இரோவல்சின்னி	...	...	213
Iréval-chinip-pál இரோவல் சினிப்பால்..	...	...	83
Irójáp-pú இரோஜாப்பூ	...	...	217
Irójá-puśhpam இரோஜாபுஷ்பம்	...	...	217
Irójáp-pú-tittippu இரோஜாப்பூ தித்திப்பு	...	...	217
Írulli ஈருள்ளி	...	...	37

Irumbu இரும்பு	...	...	141
Irumbu-chittam இரும்புசிட்டம்	...	...	141
Irúmi-malaittaki இரூமி மலைத்தகி	...	...	172
Iruppai இருப்பை	...	...	66
Íshañ-chedi ஈசஞ்செடி	...	...	197
Íshañ-kádi ஈசங்காடி	...	...	23
Íshañ-kallu-kádi ஈசங்கள்ளு காடி	..	...	23
Íshappukól-virai ஈசப்புகோல் வினா	...	...	201
Iskólvirai இஸ்கோல் வினா	...	...	201
Íyam ஈயம்	...	...	204

J.

Jádik-káy ஜாதிக்காய்	180
Jádi-lingam சாதிலிங்கம்	...	...	156
Jádipattiri ஜாதிபத்திரி	...	...	180
Jaítú-nenney ஜைதுனெண்ணெய்	...	...	186
Jalam ஜலம்	...	...	53
Jaṭámáshi ஜடாமாசி	...	...	181
Jenappa-nár ஜெனப்பநார்...	...	...	119
Jenappa-virai ஜெனப்பவினா	...	...	119
Jiriki-virai ஜிரிகிவினா	...	...	196
Junnu சுன்னு	...	...	95

K.

Kaḍalai-kádi கடலைகாடி	100
Kaḍalai-pulippu கடலைபுளிப்பு	...	...	100
Kadali கதலி	...	...	178, 179
Kaḍal-pách-chi கடல்பாச்சி	...	...	150
Kaḍal-pálai கடல்பாலை	...	...	55
Kaḍat-réngáy கடற்றேங்காய்	...	...	169
Kádi காடி	...	...	22
Kádik-káram காடிக்காரம்...	...	...	271
Kadilikam கதிலிகம்	...	...	234
Kaḍugu கடுகு	...	...	229
Kaḍuk-káy கடுக்காய்	...	...	242
Kaḍuk-káy-piñji கடுக்காய்பிஞ்சி	...	...	242

Kaduk-káy-pú கடுக்காய்ப்பூ...	...	...	243
Kaikes̥hi கைகேசி	...	...	134
Kaivíṣhi-ilai கைவீசி இலை	...	...	134
Kaiyáp-puḍai-tailam கையாப்புடை தைலம்	...	...	81
Káka-valli காகவள்ளி	...	...	104
Kákkanaṇṇu காக்கணங்	...	...	109, 196
Kákkanaṇṇu-kodi காக்கணங்கொடி	...	...	108
Kákkanaṇṇu-kodi-virai காக்கணங்கொடி வினா	...	...	109
Kakkarik-káy-virai கக்கரிக்காய் வினா	...	...	122
Kákkatāṇṇu காக்கடாங்	...	...	109, 196
Kákkatā-ṣṭiṇṇi காக்கடசிங்கி	...	...	214
Kákkáy-kolli-virai காக்காய்கொல்லி வினா	...	...	46
Kalai-mán-kombu கலைமான் கொம்பு	...	...	116
Kalaiṇṇai-kizhaṇṇu கலைப்பைக் கிழங்கு	...	...	147
Kalambā-ver கலம்பா வேர்	...	...	82
Kalap-páḥ-chi கலப்பாச்சி	...	...	194
Kalāp-pú கலப்பூ	...	...	194
Kalarvā களர்வா	...	...	222
Kaliyāṇa-murukku கலியாணமுருக்கு	...	...	136
Kaliyāṇa-puṣṭinik-káy கலியாண பூசினிக்காய்	...	...	122
Kalli கள்ளி	...	...	138
Kalli-kombu கள்ளிகொம்பு...	...	...	138
Kallu கள்ளு	...	...	245
Kallurivi கல்லூரிவி	...	...	41
Kalpam கல்பம்	...	...	85
Kámākshi-pullu-yeṇṇey காமாட்சிபுல்லு யெண்ணெய்	...	...	49
Kāma maram காம மரம்	...	...	127
Kāmap-pú காமப்பூ	...	...	128
Kambili-páḥ-chi-chedi கம்பிளிபூச்சி செடி	...	...	177
Kāmbu-puḍai-ilai காம்பு புதைஇலை	...	...	182
Kamēla-māvu கமேலாமாவு	...	...	170
Kamugu கமுகு	...	...	54
Kāṇḍi-miruga-mirattam காண்டாமிருக மீரத்தம்	...	...	208, 209
Kāṇḍaṇkattiri கண்டங்கத்திரி	...	...	232
Kāṇḍaṇ-kórai கஞ்சாங்கொணா	...	...	184
Kan-ṣharukkarai கன்சருக்கரை	...	...	220
Kāpi-kottai காபிகொட்டை	...	...	113, 114

Karan-tutti கரன் துத்தி	...	...	19
Kari கரி	...	...	87
Kariṣhalāṅgaṇṇi கரிசலாங்கண்ணி	...	...	133
Kariya-pólam கரியபோளம்	...	...	39
Karkaṇḍu கற்கண்டு	...	...	221
Kár-karuṇai-kizhaṅgu கார் கருணைக்கிழங்கு	...	...	249
Karkāṭaka-ṣhingi கற்காடக சிங்கி	...	...	214
Kárkolmaram கர்கொள்மரம்	...	...	222, 223
Kárpókarishhi கார்போகரிசி	...	...	208
Karppúram கர்ப்பூரம்	...	...	83
Karppúrat-tayilam கர்ப்பூரதயிலம்	...	...	241
Karppúra-valli கர்ப்பூரவள்ளி	...	...	51
Karpúra-maṇi கர்பூரமணி	...	...	235
Karpúra-pullu-yenṇey கர்பூரபுல்லு யெண்ணெய்	...	...	50
Kárpuvá-arishhi கார்புவா அரிசி	...	...	208
Kar-ṣhuyyāmbu கற்கண்ணாம்பு	...	...	83
Kárttikai-k-kizhaṅgu கார்த்திகைக் கிழங்கு	...	...	147
Kárttu-kizhaṅgu கார்ட்டு கிழங்கு	...	...	131
Kárttu-kizhaṅgu-virai கார்ட்டுகிழங்கு விரை	...	...	131
Karumbu கரும்பு	...	...	219
Karuṇai-k-kizhaṅgu கருணைக் கிழங்கு	...	...	249
Karuṇ-ṣhíragam கருஞ்சீரகம்	...	...	183
Karuṇkāṇam கருங்காணம்	...	...	92
Karuṇkoḍi-vér கருங்கொடி வேர்	...	...	202
Karu-noch-chi கருநொச்சி	...	...	164
Karuṇ-ṣhíragam கருஞ்சீரகம்	...	...	183
Karuppu-azhiṇṇi-maram கருப்பு அழிஞ்சிமரம்	...	...	36
Karuppu-chittira-múlam கருப்பு சித்திராமூலம்	...	...	202
Karuppu-dāmar கருப்பு டாமர்	...	...	85, 254
Karuppu-manattak-kāli கருப்பு மணத்தக்காளி	...	...	281
Karuppu-maruta-maram கருப்பு மருதமரம்	...	...	243
Karuppu-noch-chi கருப்பு நொச்சி	...	...	164
Karuppu-pillāṇṇi கருப்பு பில்லாஞ்சி	...	...	198
Karup-púram கருப்பூரம்	...	...	83
Karup-puppu கருப்புப்பு	...	...	71
Karu-tutti கருதுத்தி	...	...	19

Karuváp-paṭṭai கருவாப்பட்டை	...	...	103
Karuváp-pū கருவாப்பூ	...	...	91
Karuvél கருவேல்	...	...	19
Karuvélam கருவேலம்	...	...	19
Karuvélam-piṣhin கருவேலம் பிசின்	...	...	150
Karuvémbu கருவேம்பு	...	...	178
Karuvéppilai கருவேப்பிலை	...	...	178
Karu-vámattai கருவாமத்தை	...	...	130
Kaṣhappu-vádam-kotṭai கசப்பு வாதம்கொட்டை	...	...	45
Kaṣhappu-vetpálarishī கசப்புவெட்பாலரிசி	...	...	155
Káṣhini-virai காசினிவிரை	...	...	99
Káṣhu காசு	...	...	96
Káṣhu-kattī காசுகட்டி	...	...	96
Kastúri கஸ்தூரி	...	...	177
Kastúri-maṇḍal kastúri மஞ்சள்	...	...	125
Kastúri-vendaik-káy-virai கஸ்தூரி வெண்டைக்காய்	...	...	13
விரை	...	...	38
Kaṭṭázh-ai சுற்றாழை	...	...	7
Kaṭṭai கட்டை	...	...	88
Kaṭṭai-karī கட்டை கரி	...	...	96
Katta-kámbu சுத்த கம்பு	...	...	120, 163
Káṭṭámanakku காட்டாமணக்கு	...	...	65, 66
Káṭṭu-iluppai காட்டு இலுப்பை	...	...	66
Káṭṭu-iruppai காட்டு இருப்பை	...	...	211
Káṭṭu-jádik-káy காட்டுஜாதுக்காய்	...	...	204
Káṭṭu-kadugu காட்டு கடுகு	...	...	102
Káṭṭu-karuváp-paṭṭai காட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை	...	...	14
Káṭṭuk-kastúri காட்டுக் கஸ்தூரி	...	...	110
Káṭṭuk-kodi காட்டுக்கொடி	...	...	92
Káṭṭuk-kol காட்டுக் கொள்	...	...	73, 74
Káṭṭu-mullāṅgi காட்டு முள்ளாங்கி	...	...	248
Káṭṭup-pé-pudal காட்டுப் பேபுடல்	...	...	254
Káṭṭu-ṣhíragam காட்டு சீரகம்	...	...	121
Káṭṭut-tumattī காட்டுத் துமட்டி	...	...	22
Káṭṭu-vāgai காட்டு வாகை	...	...	15
Káṭṭu-vendaik-káy காட்டு வெண்டைக்காய்	...	...

Kāṭṭu-yēlak-kāy காட்டு யேலக்காய்	...	...	42
Kaṭuku-rōgaṇi கடுகுரோகணி	...	...	278, 279
Kāvaṭṭam-pullu-yēṇṇey காவட்டம் புல்லு யெண்ணெய்	...	...	49
Kāvi காவி	...	...	75
Kāvi-kallu காவிகல்லு	...	...	75
Kāy காய்	...	...	3
Kāyam காயம்	...	...	61
Kayappaṇ-koṭṭai கயப்பங் கொட்டை	...	...	160
Kazhar-ṣhik-kāy கழர் சீக்காய்	...	...	80
Kazhudaip-pāl கழுதைப்பால்	...	...	166
Kēkku-virai கேக்கு வினா	...	...	90
Kich-chilik-kizhaṅgu கிச்சிலிக் கிழங்கு	...	...	127
Kich-chilip-pazham கிச்சிலிப்பழம்	...	...	104
Kil கீல்	...	...	201
Kilavari கிளவரி	...	...	61
Kirāmbu கிராம்பு	...	...	91
Kiripurandān கிரிபுரண்டான்	...	...	190
Kiru-miṇchi-puzhuvu கிருமிஞ்சி புழுவு	...	...	111
Kiru-miṇji-vōmam கிருமிஞ்சி வோமம்	...	...	110
Kizhānelli கீழாதெல்லி	...	...	198
Kizhaṅgu கிழங்கு	...	...	6
Kizhkāy-nelli கீழ்காய்தெல்லி	...	...	198
Kobbarait-tēṅṅāy கொப்பரைத் தேங்காய்	...	...	113
Kochchilittip-pulla கொச்சிலித்திப் புல்லு	...	...	260
Koch-chit-tamarttai கொச்சித் தமரத்தை	...	...	63
Koḍi கொடி	...	...	2
Koḍi-kāḱkaṭṭāṇ-virai கொடிகாக்கடாங்வினா	...	...	196
Koḍi-mūli கொடிமூலி	...	...	202
Koḍimundirip-pazham கொடிமுந்திரிப்பழம்	...	...	257
Koḍi-murukkam கொடிமுருக்கம்	...	...	79
Koḍi-palāṣham கொடிபலாசம்	...	...	79
Koḷluk-kāy-vēlai கொள்ளுக்காய் வேளை	...	...	240, 241
Komaṭṭi-virai கொமட்டி வினா	...	...	77
Kombu-puḍalai கொம்பு புடலை	...	...	248
Konṟaṭk-kāy கொன்றைக்காய்	...	...	93
Kórai கோரை	...	...	128

Kórai-kizhangu கோரைக்கிழங்கு	...	...	128
Koraṭṭai கொரட்டை	...	...	248
Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர் மூலி	...	...	85
Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோர்வை புகை இலை	...	...	182
Kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram கோட சவுக்குமரம்	...	...	239
Koṭṭai கொட்டை	...	...	4
Koṭṭai-mundiri கொட்டை முந்திரி	...	...	46
Koṭṭai-pákku கொட்டைபாக்கு	...	...	54
Koṭṭaip-panai கொட்டைப்பனை	...	...	116
Kóṭṭak-karandai கோட்டக்கரந்தை	...	...	232
Kottamalli கொத்தமல்லி	...	...	115
Kóvai கோவை	...	...	110
Kózhittalai-gandakam கோழித்தலை கந்தகம்	...	...	237
Kozhuppi-pazham கொழுஞ்சிப்பழம்	...	...	104
Kozhuppu கொழுப்பு	...	...	228
Kuḍa-malli குடமல்லி	...	...	162
Kuḷá-gandakam குளா கந்தகம்	...	...	236
Kuḷappaḷai-virai குளப்பாளை விரை	...	...	155
Kumari குமரி	...	...	38
Kumbai கும்பை	...	...	146
Kúndal-panai கூந்தல்பனை	...	...	92
Kúndal-panai-ṣharáyam கூந்தல்பனை சாராயம்	...	...	276
Kúndaṟ-panai-vellam கூந்தற் பனை வெல்லம்	...	...	221
Kúndaṟ-panaṇ-kallu கூந்தற் பனங்கள்	...	...	246
Kunduruk-kam-piṣhin குந்துருக்கம் பிசின்	...	76, 77	
Kuṇḡgiliyam குங்கிலியம்	...	...	228
Kuṇḡgum-pu குங்கும்பு	...	...	118
Kuṇṇi-maṇi குன்றிமணி	...	...	16
Kuppai-méni குப்பைமேணி	...	...	265
Kúráṣhāni-yómam கூராசானி யோமம்...	...	...	159
Kurindai குரிந்தை	...	...	154
Kurukkam-chedi குருக்கம் செடி	...	...	54
Kuṣhumbá-virai குசம்பா விரை	...	...	89
Kuṭṭi-vilám குட்டிவிளாம்...	...	...	140
Kúvá-mávu-kizhangu கூவாமாவு கிழங்கு	...	...	125

L.

Lavaṇa-dirávakam லவண திராவகம்	25
Lavaṇḡap-paṭṭai லவங்கப்படடை	...	...	103
Liṇḡgam லிங்கம்	...	...	156

M.

Máchi-pattiri மாசி பத்திரி...	58
Mádaḷaich-chedi மாதளைச்செடி	...	...	209
Mádaḷaip-pazham மாதளைப் பழம்	...	...	210
Madana-kámam-pú மதனகாமம்பூ	...	...	128
Madana-káméshurap-pú மதன காமேசுரப்பூ	...	...	128
Madḍipál மட்டி பால்	...	...	35
Maidálakṭi மைதாலக்டி	...	...	243
Mai-śhákshi மைசாக்ஷி	...	...	64
Makká-śhólam மக்காசோளம்	...	...	261
Makki மக்கி	...	...	83
Malai-táṇḡi மலைதாங்கி	...	...	228
Malait-támarai மலைத்தாமரை	...	...	230
Malait-tumattṭi மலைத்துமட்டி	...	...	121
Malai-vémbu மலைவேம்பு	...	...	172, 173
Malai-véppam மலைவேப்பம்	...	...	173
Malligaip-pú மல்லிகைப்பூ	...	...	162
Mallip-pú மல்லிப்பூ	...	...	162
Málvi-abini மால்வி அபினி	...	...	190
Má-maram மாமரம்	...	...	171
Mámúda மாமூதா	...	...	225
Maṇal-kirai மணல்கிரை	...	...	146
Maṇattak-káli மணத்தக்காளி	...	...	280, 281, 283
Mándap-pullu-yenṇey மாந்தப்புல்லு யெண்ணெய்	...	...	49
Máṇḡá-maram மாங்காமரம்	...	...	171
Maṇḡal மஞ்சள்...	...	...	126
Maṇḡal-muḷḷáṇḡi மஞ்சள் முள்ளாங்கி	...	...	131
Maṇḡaṭ-chínak-kizhaṇḡu மஞ்சட் சினக் கிழங்கு	...	...	213
Maṇḡiṭṭi மஞ்சிட்டி	...	...	218
Manóraṇḡitam மனோராஞ்சிதம்	...	...	57
Manóshilai மனோசிலை	...	...	272

Maṇ-tayilam மண் தயிலம்	...	...	195
Maṇyēṇṇey மண்யெண்ணெய்	...	...	195
Maram மரம்...	...	...	1
Maramajjal மரமஞ்சள்	...	...	116
Marāṭi-moggu மராடிமொக்கு	...	131, 135, 136	
Maravallik-kizhaṅgu மரவள்ளிக் கிழங்கு	...	...	171
Mara-vuppu மரவுப்பு	...	...	205
Marimāḷ-chedi மரிமாஞ்செடி	...	...	233
Marudam-paṭṭai மருதம் பட்டை	...	179, 180	
Maruk-kālam-kāy மருக்காளம் காய்	...	...	212
Marutónri மருதோன்றி	...	...	167
Māṣhik-kāy மாசிக்காய்	...	...	145
Mayil-tuttam மயில் துத்தம்	...	...	124
Mayirmāṇikkam மயிர்மாணிக்கம்	...	228, 229	
Mazh-aṭt-taṇṇi மழைத்தண்ணி	...	...	53
Ménā மேனா...	...	...	171
Mezhukku மெழுக்கு	...	...	97
Milagu மிளகு	...	...	201
Milakaranaṭi மிளகறனை	...	...	245
Milagāy மிளகாய்	...	...	87
Milagu மிளகு	...	...	201
Mīn-kozhuppu மீன் கொழுப்பு	...	...	97
Mīn-vajjaram மீன்வச்சரம்	...	...	160
Mīn-yēṇṇey மீன் யெண்ணெய்	...	...	187
Mogaḍam மொகடம்	...	...	175
Moggu மொக்கு	...	...	5
Mudārṣhingu முதார்சிங்கு...	...	...	203
Múkki-maram முக்கிமரம்...	...	...	145
Múkkurattai முக்குரட்டை...	...	...	273
Mulaip-pāl-virai முலைப்பால் விரை	...	...	92
Mulagāy முளகாய்	...	...	87
Mul-ilava-maram முள் இலவமரம்	...	...	75
Mul-ilavu முள் இலவு	...	...	75
Mullāṅgi முள்ளாங்கி	...	...	212
Mulli முள்ளி...	...	...	231
Mulluk-kirai முள்ளுக்கிரை	...	...	41

Mul-vellirik-káy-virai முள்வெள்ளிரிக்காய் வினை ...	122
Mundiri-kotṭai முந்திரிகொட்டை ...	46
Múṅga-luppu மூங்கலுப்பு... ...	65
Murukkan-maram முருக்கன்மரம் ...	78
Murukkan-piṣhin முருக்கன் பிசின் ...	79
Murukkam-virai முருக்கம் வினை ...	78
Murungai முருங்கை ...	176
Muṣhaip-pe-yetti முசைப்பே யெட்டி ...	243
Múṣhukattai-chedi முசுகட்டைசெடி ...	177
Muṭṭai முட்டை ...	192
Muttakách முத்தகாச் ...	128

N.

Nach-churuppán நச்சுருப்பான் ...	249
Nága-malli நாகமல்லி ...	213
Nágap-pazham நாகப்பழம் ...	237
Nágaṣháp-pú நாகசாப்பூ... ...	174
Nágadáli நாகதாளி ...	191
Nallenṇey நல்வெண்ணெய் ...	227
Námam நாமம் ...	107
Naija-murich-chán நஞ்சமுரிச்சான் ...	249
Naijuṇḍán நஞ்சுண்டான் ...	64
Nannāri நன்னூரி ...	152
Narak-karandai நாரக்கரந்தை ...	73
Nari-veṅḡayam நரிவெங்காயம் ...	250
Nárttam-pazham நாரத்தம்பழம் ...	106
Náttam-takarai நாரத்தம்தகரை ...	94
Nátṭu நாட்டு ...	12
Nátṭu-akróṭu-kotṭai நாட்டு அக்ரோடு கொட்டை ...	36
Nátṭu-ativaḍayam நாட்டு அதிவடயம் ...	28
Nátṭu-iréval-chinni நாட்டு இரோவல்சின்னி ...	213
Nátṭu-maijāṭ-chínak-kizhangu நாட்டுமஞ்சட்சீனக்கிழங்கு ...	213
Nátṭu-nilá-virai நாட்டுநிலாவினை ...	94
Nátṭu-ṣharukkarai நாட்டு சருக்கரை ...	219
Nátṭu-vádam-kottai நாட்டு வாதம்கொட்டை ...	242
Navácharam நவாசாரம் ...	42

Navách-cháram நவாச்சாரம்	...	...	42
Návi நாவி	...	...	26
Náy-kadugu நாய்கடுகு	...	...	204
Náy-pálai நாய்பாலே	...	...	249
Náy-tolashhi நாய்தொளசி	...	...	184
Náy-vélai நாயவேளை	...	...	204
Ná-yurivi நாயுருவி	...	...	24
Nelli-káy நெல்லிகாய்	...	...	197
Nellik-káy-gandakam நெல்லிக்காய் கந்தகம்	...	...	236
Neri-ariṣhip-pál நெரி அரிசிப்பால்	...	...	169
Nreuppi நெருஞ்சி	...	...	247
Nerválam நேர்வாளம்	...	...	120
Neṭṭávil-maram நெட்டாவில்மரம்	...	...	52
Nilak-kadalai நிலக்கடலை	...	...	53
Nilak-kumizh நிலக்குமிழ்	...	...	148
Nilam நிலம்	...	...	161
Nilap-panaik-kizhangu நிலப் பனைக்கிழங்கு	...	...	124
Nilavakai நிலாவாகை	...	...	94
Nilá-vémbu நிலவேம்பு	...	...	47, 189
Nilá-vilám நிலவிளாம்	...	...	140
Nilá-virai நிலாவிரை	...	...	94
Nili-maram நீலிமரம்	...	...	161
Nír நீர்	...	...	53
Niradi-muttu நீரடிமுத்து	...	...	156
Nír-brami நீர்பிரமி	...	...	153
Nirmulli நீர்முள்ளி	...	...	62
Nir-náy-virai நீர்நாய்விரை	...	...	95
Nir-noch-chi நீர் நொச்சி	...	...	256
Nirumél-neruppu நீருமேல் நெருப்பு	...	...	41, 42
Noch-chi நொச்சி	...	...	256
Núkkú-kattai நூக்குகட்டை	...	...	129

O, Ó.

Odiya-maram ஒடியமரம்	...	...	185
Ómam ஒமம்	...	...	90
Omattí-nir ஒமத்தீநீர்	...	...	91
Órilait-támarai ஒரிலைத் தாமரை	...	...	255

P.

Pach-ch-ai-alari பச்சை அலரி	244
Pach-ch-ai-gandakam பச்சை கந்தகம்...	...	...	236
Pach-ch-ai-karuppúram பச்சை கருப்பூரம்	...	...	84
Pákku பாக்கு ..	...	...	54
Pál பால் ...	...	...	8, 166
Pál-abini பால் அபினி	...	...	190
Paláṣham பலாசம்	...	...	78
Paláṣha-piṣhin பலாச பிசின்	...	...	79
Paṭṇṇi-ṣhāmbirāṇi பளிங்கி சாம்பிராணி	...	...	67
Pál-ṣhorá-mín பால் சொருமீன்	...	...	233
Pál-tuttam பால்துத்தம்	...	...	261
Panaṭi-karkandū பனை கற்கண்டி	...	...	221
Panaṭi-maram பனைமரம்	...	...	76
Panaṭi-vellam பனைவெல்லம்	...	...	220
Panaṭi-chāṛāyam பனஞ் சாறாயம்	...	...	276
Panaṭi-kāḍi பனங்காடி	...	...	23
Panaṭi-kallu பனங்கள்ளு	...	...	246
Panaṭi-kallu-kāḍi பனங்கள்ளு காடி	...	...	23
Panaṭi-móndān-kizhaṅgu பண்ணிமோந்தான் கிழங்கு	...	...	247
Panniru பண்ணீரு	...	...	217
Panri-mottai பன்றிமொத்தை	...	...	247
Pappāḷi-paṣham பப்பாளி பழம்	...	...	89
Pappara-mulli பப்பரமுள்ளி	...	...	231
Papparap-puḷi பப்பரப் புளி	...	...	33
Pappāyi பப்பாயி	...	...	89
Pappāyi-paṣham பப்பாயி பழம்	...	...	89
Paṇṇi-ṣhāmbirāṇi பறங்கி சாம்பிராணி	...	...	76, 77
Parpāṭakam பர்பாடகம்	...	...	176
Paruppu-gandakam பருப்பு கந்தகம்	...	...	236
Parutti பருத்தி	...	...	149
Parutti-chedi பருத்திசெடி...	...	...	149
Parutti-virai பருத்திவினா...	...	...	149
Paṣhum-pál பசும்பால்	...	...	166
Paṭi-kāram படி காரம்	...	...	41
Paṭṭai பட்டை	...	...	5

Paṭṭai-ṣhārāyam பட்டை சாராயம்	...	...	275
Pattarāṣhu பத்தரூசு	...	...	175
Pāvakkā-chēdi பாவக்காசெடி	...	...	175
Pazham பழம்	...	...	2
Pé-attip-pazham பேஅத்திப்பழம்	...	...	143
Pén-kottai பேன்கொட்டை	...	...	46
Pé-pirkkam பே பீர்க்கம்...	...	...	169
Péra-rattai பேரறத்தை	...	...	40
Peratti-kirai பெரட்டி கிரை	...	...	114
Perá-virai பெருவினா	...	...	95
Périch-chañ-káy பேரிச்சங்காய்	...	...	196
Periya-ākāṣha-tāmarai பெரிய ஆகாசதாமரை	...	...	254
Periya-elumich-cham-pazham பெரிய எலுமிச்சம்பழம்	...	...	105
Periya-karunāik-kizhaṅgu பெரிய கருணைச்சிழங்கு...	...	...	238
Periya-lavanga-paṭṭai பெரிய லவங்கபட்டை	...	...	94
Periya-naruvili பெரிய நறுவிளி	...	...	115
Periya-takarai பெரிய தகரை	...	...	95
Periya-yelak-káy பெரிய யேலக்காய்	...	...	42
Perukalarvā பெருகளர்வா	...	...	223
Perumarattup-paṭṭai பெருமரத்துப்பட்டை	...	...	35
Peru-marindu பெருமரிந்து...	...	...	56
Perum-kizhaṅgu பெரும்சிழங்கு	...	...	56
Peruṣṣhīragam பெருஞ் சீரகம்	...	...	199
Peru-neruṣṣi பெரு நெருஞ்சி	...	...	195
Peruṅgāyam பெருங்காயம்	...	...	61
Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி	...	...	18
Peru-véḷai பெருவேளை	...	...	204
Péya-verutti பேயவெருட்டி	...	...	52
Péy-komatti பேய்கொமட்டி	...	...	104
Péy-marutti பேய்மருட்டி	...	...	52
Péyp-pālai பேய்ப்பாலை	...	...	249
Péy-puḍal பேய்புடல்	...	...	248
Péyt-tumatti பேய்த்துமட்டி	...	...	104
Piḷappu-ṣhīragam பிளப்புசீரகம்	...	...	90
Pillāṅji பில்லாஞ்சி	...	...	198
Pināṣhēngam-kuppi பிளசெங்கம்குப்பி...	...	...	108

Pinsttarip-i பின்ஸ்ட்டரிங் ஈ	...	...	179
Pirandai பிரண்டை	...	...	257
Pishin பிசின்	...	...	7
Pishin-pattai பிசின்பட்டை	...	...	243
Piyvel பியவேல்	...	...	21
Piyvelam பியவேலம்	...	...	21
Pon-mushattai பொன்முசட்டை	...	...	228
Ponnāṭṭ-kottai பொன்னுங்கொட்டை	...	...	224
Ponnari-tarakam பொன்னரிதாரகம்	...	...	57
Ponnā-virai பொன்னுவிளை	...	...	95
Porpatakam பொர்பாடகம்	...	...	176
Póstakā-chedi போஸ்தகா செடி	...	...	193
Póstakā-tól போஸ்தகா தோல்	...	...	194
Potluppu பொட்லுப்பு	...	...	206
Potluppu-diravakam பொட்லுப்புதிராவகம்	...	...	25
Pottagat-tutti பொட்டகத்துத்தி	...	...	15
Pú பூ	...	...	4
Pudinā புதினா	...	...	173
Pugai-ilai புகை இலை	...	...	182
Púk-kāvi பூக்காவி	...	...	74
Púlāṇ-kizhangu பூலாங் கிழங்கு	...	...	127
Pulich-chak-kāy புளிச்சக்காய்	...	...	63
Puliyam-pazham புளியம்பழம்	...	...	238
Puliyārai புளியாளை	...	...	192
Pullu புல்லு	...	...	2
Pullūri புல்லூரி	...	...	255
Pullurivi புல்லுருவி	...	...	255
Pú-mādalai பூமாதளை	...	...	211
Púnai-k-kāli பூனைக்காளி	...	...	177
Púnai-k-kaṇ-kunḡilīkam பூனைக்கண் குங்கிலிகம்	...	...	172
Puṇḡam-maram புங்கம்மரம்	...	...	205
Punnai புன்னை	...	...	81
Punnai-maram புன்னைமரம்	...	...	81
Punnāḡam புன்னாகம்	...	...	81
Puraiṣhu புரைசு	...	...	78
Púram பூரம்	...	...	157

Púraṣha-maram பூரசமரம்	...	...	244
Puraṣhu புரசு	...	...	78
Púri-maram பூரிமரம்	...	...	33
Púṣhinik-káy பூசினிக்காய்	...	...	122

R.

Raṣha-karuppúram ரச கருப்பூரம்	84, 157
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---------

Sh.

Shabbu சப்பு	...	...	224
Shach-chikáram சச்சிகாரம்	...	...	231
Shadávai சதாவரி	...	...	61
Shadurak-kalli சதுரக்கள்ளி	...	...	137
Shakamúniyá சகமுனியா	...	...	225
Shalámiṣhiri சாலாம்சிரி	...	...	221
Shallát u-virai சல்லாத்துவினா	...	...	167
Shámak-kizhaṅgu சாமக்கிழங்கு	...	...	114
Shámantip-pú சாமந்திப்பூ	...	...	99
Shámbal-uppu சாம்பல் உப்பு	...	...	205
Shámbirāṇi சாம்பிராணி	...	...	66
Shámbirāṇip-pú சாம்பிராணிப்பூ	...	...	24
Shampaṅgi-puṣpam சம்பங்கிபூம்பம்	...	...	174
Shamuddirap-pach-ch-ai சமுத்திரப்பச்சை	...	...	55
Shandanak-katṭai சந்தனக்கட்டை	...	...	223
Shaṅgál-pach-ch-ai சங்கால்பச்சை	...	...	123
Shappáttup-pú சப்பாத்துப்பூ	...	...	154
Sharak-konṛai-káy சரக்கொன்றைக்காய்	...	...	93
Sharak--konṛai-puḷi சரக்கொன்றை புளி	...	...	93
Shāraṣha-vér சாரசவோர்	...	...	224
Shāṛṣyam சாருயம்	...	...	8, 56
Sharukkarai சருக்கரை	...	...	219
Shatakuppi-virai சதகுப்பிவினா	...	...	50
Shavari-pazham சவரிபழம்	...	...	248
Shavukku-maram சவுக்குமரம்	...	...	96
Shavvīram சவ்வீரம்	...	...	156
Shayindu-lavaṇam சயிந்து லவணம்	...	...	216

<i>Shembu</i> செம்பு ...	...	...	123
<i>Shém-maram</i> சேம்மரம் ...	...	...	232
<i>Shengankuppi</i> செங்கங்குப்பி ...	...	...	108
<i>Shéṅkottai</i> சேங்கொட்டை ...	...	...	226
<i>Sheṅṣhandanam</i> செஞ்சந்தனம் ...	...	...	209
<i>Shérāṅkottai</i> சேராங்கொட்டை ...	...	...	226
<i>Shéva-maram</i> சேவமரம் ...	...	...	223
<i>Shevvelli</i> செவ்வெல்லி ...	...	...	218
<i>Shevuru-mullāṅgi</i> செவரு முள்ளாங்கி...	...	...	73
<i>Shigappu-póstakā-chedi</i> சிவப்புபோஸ்தகாசெடி ...	...	...	193
<i>Shikāy</i> சிகாய் ...	...	...	21
<i>Shilā-jittu</i> சிலாசித்து ...	...	...	107
<i>Shimai-agatti</i> சீமை அகத்தி ...	...	...	92
<i>Shimai-ālai-maram</i> சீமை ஆலைமரம் ...	...	...	142
<i>Shimai-āmanakku</i> சீமை ஆமணக்கு ...	...	...	120
<i>Shimai-atti</i> சீமை அத்தி ...	...	...	142
<i>Shimai-azhavanai-virai</i> சீமை அழவனை விரை ...	...	...	195
<i>Shimai-chāmantippu</i> சீமை சாமந்திப்பூ ...	...	...	52
<i>Shimai-dévadāri</i> சீமை தேவதாரி ...	...	...	200
<i>Shimai-kāṇḍā-miruga-mirattam</i> சீமைகாண்டாமிருக மீரத்தம் ...	...	...	165
<i>Shimai-kāṣhুরু-kirai</i> சீமை காசுருக்கிரை ...	...	...	154
<i>Shimai-kāvi</i> சீமை காவி ...	...	...	74
<i>Shimai-kāvi-kallu</i> சீமை காவி கல்லு ...	...	...	74
<i>Shimai-kich-chilik-kizhaṅgu</i> சீமை கிச்சிலிக்கிழங்கு ...	...	...	274
<i>Shimai-mādalai-virai</i> சீமை மாதலை விரை ...	...	...	211
<i>Shimai-nannāri</i> சீமை நன்னூரி ...	...	...	224
<i>Shimai-nariveṅḡāyam</i> சீமை நரிவெங்காயம் ...	...	...	225
<i>Shimai-nilāvirai</i> சீமை நிலாவிரை ...	...	...	226
<i>Shimai-śhīrakam</i> சீமை சீரகம் ...	...	...	90
<i>Shimai-śhómbu</i> சீமை சோம்பு ...	...	...	89
<i>Shimai-śhunṇāmbu</i> சீமை சுண்ணாம்பு ...	...	...	117
<i>Shimai-velvél</i> சீமை வெள்வேல் ...	...	...	22
<i>Shimai-veṇḍaik-kāy</i> சீமை வெண்டைக்காய் ...	...	...	15
<i>Shinā-kāram</i> சீனாகாரம் ...	...	...	41
<i>Shinā-karuppūram</i> சீனா கருப்பூரம் ...	...	...	84

<i>Shíndal-ṣharukkarai</i> சீந்தல் சருக்கரை	...	245
<i>Shindil-kodi</i> சிந்தில்கொடி	...	244
<i>Shindudéṣha-uppu</i> சிந்துதேச உப்பு	...	216
<i>Shíragam</i> சீரகம்	...	123
<i>Shirat-kuch-chi</i> சிரட்டுச்சி	... 47	189
<i>Shiriyá-pé-atti</i> சிறிய பே அத்தி	...	143
<i>Shirukalarvā</i> சிறுகளர்வா	...	223
<i>Shirukaṭṭāzh-ai</i> சிரு கற்றாழை	...	39
<i>Shirukāṭṭu-venḡāyam</i> சிறு காட்டு வெங்காயம்	...	167
<i>Shirukurijjā</i> சிருகுரிஞ்சா...	...	154
<i>Shiru-nari-venḡāyam</i> சிறு நரிவெங்காயம்	...	167
<i>Shiru-naru-vili</i> சிறு நறுவிளி	...	114
<i>Shiru-noch-chi</i> சிறு நொச்சி	...	256
<i>Shiru-ṣhavukku-maram</i> சிறு சவுக்குமரம்	...	239
<i>Shiru-ték</i> சிருதேக்	...	108
<i>Shiruvér</i> சிறுவேர்	...	186
<i>Shittarattai</i> சித்தரத்தை	... 266,	267
<i>Shivadaí</i> சிவதை	...	162
<i>Shivadaivér</i> சிவதை வேர்...	...	162
<i>Shivappu-āṭru-ṣhavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு ஆற்றுசவுக்குமரம்	...	240
<i>Shivappu-chittira-múlam</i> சிவப்பு சித்திரமூலம்	...	202
<i>Shivappu-gaṣha-gaṣhā-chedi</i> சிவப்பு கசகசாசெடி	...	193
<i>Shivappu-goyyāp-pazham</i> சிவப்பு கொய்யாப்பழம்	...	204
<i>Shivappu-jiriki-virai</i> சிவப்பு ஜிரிகிவினா	...	277
<i>Shivappu-kāṣhuruk-kirai</i> சிவப்பு காசருக்கரை	...	154
<i>Shivappu-kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு கோடசவுக்குமரம்	...	210
<i>Shivappu-manattak-káli</i> சிவப்பு மணத்தக்காளி	...	283
<i>Shivappu-nelli</i> சிவப்பு நெல்லி	...	198
<i>Shivappu-ṣhiru ṣhavukku-maram</i> சிவப்பு சிறு சவுக்குமரம்	...	240
<i>Shóma-nuppu</i> சோமனுப்பு	...	216
<i>Shómbu</i> சோம்பு	...	199
<i>Shóttu-kaṭṭāzh-ai</i> சோத்து கற்றாழை	...	38
<i>Shóyikirai-virai</i> சோயி கரை வினா	...	50
<i>Shóḍan</i> சூடன்	...	84
<i>Shukkankáy-virai</i> சுக்கங்காய் வினா	...	77
<i>Shukkankirai</i> சுக்காங் கரை	...	218

<i>Shukku</i> சுக்கு	...	...	...	262
<i>Shúmak</i> சூமக்	...	...	...	80
<i>Shunṇāmbu</i> சுண்ணாம்பு	...	...	...	82
<i>Shunnárip-pullu-yenṇey</i> சுன்னாரிப்புல்லு எண்ணெய்	...	...	...	49
<i>Shurap-pattai</i> சுரப்பட்டை	...	...	...	101
<i>Shurap-pattai-shattu</i> சுரப்பட்டை சத்து	...	...	...	101
<i>Shúrattu-karuppúram</i> சூரத்து கருப்பூரம்	...	...	...	84
<i>Shúrattu-nilávirai</i> சூரத்து நிலாவினா	...	...	...	226
<i>Shuriṇṇán</i> சுரிஞ்சான்	...	...	...	153
<i>Shúriyakánti-virai</i> சூரியகாந்தி வினா	...	...	...	152
<i>Shurul-dévadári</i> சுருள் தேவதாரி	...	...	...	200

T.

<i>Taḷam</i> தைலம்	7
<i>Tagarai</i> தகரை	...	...	...	95
<i>Tálakam</i> தாளகம்	...	...	...	57
<i>Tálip-panai</i> தாளிப்பனை	...	...	...	116
<i>Táliṣha-pattiri</i> தாளிசபத்திரி	...	...	...	102, 143
<i>Tamál-chedi</i> தமால்செடி	...	...	...	260
<i>Tamarttam-káy</i> தமர்த்தம்காய்	...	...	...	63
<i>Tanaku</i> தனகு	...	...	...	111
<i>Taṇṇa-rékkú</i> தங்கரோக்கு	...	...	...	62
<i>Taṇṇi</i> தண்ணி	...	...	...	53
<i>Taṇṇi-muttán-kizhaṇṇu</i> தண்ணிமுட்டான் கிழங்கு	...	...	...	61
<i>Tannír-muttán-kizhaṇṇu</i> தண்ணீர்முட்டான் கிழங்கு	...	...	...	61
<i>Taṇṇir-vittán-kizhaṇṇu</i> தண்ணீர்வட்டான் கிழங்கு	...	...	...	61
<i>Tánrik-káy</i> தான்றிக்காய்	...	...	...	241
<i>Tár</i> தார்	...	...	...	201
<i>Táram</i> தாரம்	...	...	...	57
<i>Tázhay-chedi</i> தாழஞ்செடி	...	...	...	192
<i>Té-ilai</i> தே இலை	...	...	...	240
<i>Tékkú-maram</i> தேக்குமரம்	...	...	...	240
<i>Tén</i> தேன்	...	...	...	172
<i>Tén-atti</i> தேன் அத்தி	...	...	...	142
<i>Téṇṇá-kallu</i> தேங்கா கள்ளு	...	...	...	112, 246
<i>Téṇṇáy</i> தேங்காய்	...	...	...	112

Téni தேனீ	...	...	...	271
Tennay- <i>cháráyam</i> தென்னஞ் சாராயம்...	...	...	...	276
Tennay-kallu தென்னங் கள்ளு	...	...	...	246
Tenna-maram தென்னமரம்	..	...	...	112
Téngá-yenney தேங்காயெண்ணெய்	...	...	...	112
Tennay- <i>chedi</i> தென்னஞ்செடி	...	...	...	112
Tennay-kallu தென்னங் கள்ளு	...	...	...	113
Tenna-vellam தென்னவெல்லம்	...	...	...	221
Tét-kodukki தேட்கொடுக்கி	...	...	...	244
Tétray-kottai தேற்றங்கொட்டை	...	...	...	235
Ti-nir தீநீர்	...	...	...	53
Tippili திப்பிலி	...	...	...	98
Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்டை	...	...	...	98
Tippili-múlam திப்பிலி மூலம்	...	...	...	99
Tippili-ver திப்பிலி வேர்	...	...	...	98
Tirik-kalli திரிக்கள்ளி	...	...	...	137
Tirunítu-pach- <i>ch-ai</i> திருநிற்றுபச்சை...	...	...	...	184
Tirunítup-pattiri திருநிற்றுப்பத்திரி	...	...	...	184
Tiruvách- <i>chip-pú</i> திருவாச்சிப்பு	...	...	...	214
Tittippu-vádam-kottai தித்திப்பு வாதம்கொட்டை	...	...	...	45
Tóppi தோப்பி	...	...	...	197
Tulashí துளசி	...	...	...	185
Tumatti துமட்டி	...	...	...	104
Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய்	...	...	...	132
Tínu-maram தூனுமரம்	...	...	...	96
Turá துரா	...	...	...	273
Tuttam-turichi துத்தம்துரிசி	...	...	...	124
Tutta-nāgam துத்தநாகம்...	...	...	...	261
Tutti துத்தி	...	...	...	18
Tuvarai துவரை	...	...	...	81

U, උ.

Údalai ஊதளை	...	...	...	163
Ularnda-dirákshap-pazham உலர்ந்ததிராக்ஷப்பழம்...	252,	253	...	222
Umarி உமரி	...	...	...	130
Úmattai ஊமத்தை	...	...	...	...

Úmattai-pú ஊமத்தைபூ ...	...	...	131
Uppu உப்பு ...	...	...	231
Uppu-dirávakam உப்பு திராவகம்	...	...	25
Úrai ஊரை ...	...	...	127
Úṣhit-tagarai ஊசித்தகரா	...	...	95
Uttámanai உத்தாமணி ...	...	...	129

V.

Vádam-kottai வாதம்கொட்டை	...	...	45
Vallárai வல்லரை	...	...	158
Válmilaku வால் மிளகு	...	...	121
Váluluvai வாலுளுவை	...	...	97
Váluluvai-tailam வாலுளுவை தைலம்	...	..	186
Vaṇḍu-kolli வண்டுகொல்லி	...	...	92
Vanni வன்னி...	...	...	22
Vannik-káy வன்னிக்காய்	...	...	239
Varit-tumatti வரித்துமட்டி	...	...	104
Vartangi வர்தங்கி	...	...	81
Vaṣhambu வசம்பு	...	...	32
Váṣ'anap-pullu-yenney வாசனப்புல்லு எண்ணெய்	...	...	50
Vaṣhanávi வசநாவி	...	...	26, 266
Vattāngi வத்தாங்கி	...	...	81
Vatta-tirippi வட்ட திரிப்பி...	...	...	228
Vattat-tutti வட்டத்துத்தி	...	...	15
Vattékku வத்தேக்கு	...	...	81
Vayaṭ-rutti வயற்றுத்தி	...	...	15
Váyileṭṭu வாயிலெட்டு	...	...	255
Váyuvilaṅgam வாயுவிளங்கம்	...	...	134
Vázh-ai-ch-chedi வாழைச்செடி	...	...	178
Vázh-aip-pazham வாழைப்பழம்	...	...	179
Vélai வேளை	...	...	151
Vélam-piṣhin வேலம்பிசின்	...	...	150, 151
Vélip-parutti வேலிப்பருத்தி	...	...	129
Vella-ṣhárayam வெல்லசாராயம்	...	...	276
Vellai-dámar வெள்ளை டாமர்	...	...	253
Vellai-goyyá-pazham வெள்ளை கொய்யாபழம்	...	...	206

Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்ளை ஜிரிகிவிரை	...	277
Vellai-kunṛikam வெள்ளை குன்றிகம்	...	253
Vellai-maruda-maram வெள்ளை மருதமரம்	...	243
Vellai-noch-chi வெள்ளை நொச்சி	...	256
Vellai-páshāṇam வெள்ளை பாஷாணம்	...	57
Vellai-pillāṇṇi வெள்ளை பில்லாஞ்சி	...	144
Vellaip-pólam வெள்ளைப் போளம்	...	181
Vellaip-púṇḍu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு	...	38
Vellai-ṣharukkarai வெள்ளை சருக்கரை	...	220
Vellai-tuttam வெள்ளை துத்தம்	...	261
Vellai-venṅáyam வெள்ளை வெங்காயம்	...	37
Vellam வெல்லம்	...	220
Vellarugu வெள்ளறுகு	...	33
Vellāṭṭup-pál வெள்ளாட்டுப்பால்	...	166
Vellirekku வெள்ளி ரோக்கு	...	54
Velliyya-basvam வெள்ளிய்ய பஸ்வம்	...	203
Velliyyam வெள்ளிய்யம்	...	233
Velluḷi வெல்லுள்ளி	...	38
Velvél வெள்வேல்	...	22
Velvelam வெள்வேலம்	...	22
Vémbu வேம்பு	...	63
Ven-chittiramúḷam வெண் சித்திரமூலம்	...	202
Venḍaik-káy வெண்டைக்காய்	...	13
Vendayam வெந்தயம்	...	248
Venḍik-káy வெண்டிக்காய்	...	13
Véṅṅai-maram வேங்கைமரம்	...	208
Venṅáyam வெங்காயம்	...	37
Venḱáram வெண்காரம்	...	230
Véppam வேப்பம்	...	63
Veppa-maram வேப்பமரம்	...	63
Veppaṇ-kallu வேப்பங்கள் ளு	...	246
Vér வேர்	...	6
Vérk-kadalai வேர்க்கடலை	...	53
Vetpálarishai வெட்பாலரிசி	...	259
Vetpála-virai வெட்பால விரை	...	259
Vettilai வெத்திலை	...	97

Vet̥tivr̥ வெட்டிவேர்	...	...	...	48
Vilak-kenney விளக்குண்ணெய்	...	...	...	189
Vilām-pazham விளம்பழம்	...	...	...	138
Vilām-piṣṭin விளாம்பிசின்	...	...	...	151
Vilāri விலாரி...	...	...	...	159
Vilvap-pattiri விசுவப்பத்திரி	...	...	...	117
Vilva-pazham வில்வ பழம்	...	...	...	34
Virai வினா	...	...	...	3
Vīram வீரம்	...	...	...	156
Vīraṇam வீரணம்	...	...	...	48
Viṣhamūṅgil விஷ முங்கில்	...	...	...	118
Vizhalvér விழல் வேர்	...	...	...	48
Vodalai வொதலை	...	...	...	20
Vódaḷam வோதளம்	...	...	...	20

INDEX OF TELUGU SYNONYMES.

A, Á, Am.

Abhini అభిని	...	...	...	190
Ábuvva ఆబువ్వు...	...	...	...	248
Aḍavi-ámudam అడవి ఆముదం	...	...	...	120
Aḍavi-élakáya అడవి ఏలకాయ	...	...	...	43
Aḍavi-ippe- <i>chet</i> tu అడవి ఇప్పెచెట్టు	...	...	...	66
Aḍavi-jáji-káya అడవి జాజికాయ	...	...	...	211
Aḍavi-jilakara అడవి జిలకర...	...	...	...	254
Aḍavi-lavanga-paṭṭa అడవిలవంగపట్ట	...	...	...	102
Aḍavi-mullangi అడవి ముల్లంగి...	...	...	...	73, 74
Aḍavi-ná h hi అడవి నాభి...	...	...	...	147
Aḍavi-poṭla అడవిపొట్ల...	...	...	...	248
Aḍavi-pu ç h- <i>ç</i> ha అడవిపుచ్చ...	...	...	...	121
Aḍavi-yélakáya అడవి యేలకాయ	...	...	...	42
Aḍḍasaram అడ్డసరం...	...	...	...	33
Áḍéli ఆడేలి...	...	...	...	168
Áḍiyálu ఆడియాల...	...	...	...	168
Agnimáta అగ్నిమాత	...	...	...	202
Agni- <i>ṣ</i> hikha అగ్నిశిఖ	...	...	...	147
Agnivendā-páku అగ్నివెండపాకు	...	...	...	42
Ajumóda-vómam అజుమోదవోమం	...	...	...	91
Ákalakarra ఆకలకర్ర	...	...	...	210
Ákáṣha-garuḍa-gaḍḍalu ఆకాశగరుడ గడ్డలు	...	...	...	78
Akkára-káram అక్కరకారం	...	...	...	210
Akróṭu అక్రోటు...	...	...	...	163
Áku ఆకు	...	...	...	5
Áku-jemuḍu ఆకుజెముడు	...	...	...	137
Allam అల్లం	...	...	...	262
Allitámara అల్లితామర	...	...	...	184
Álpogáḍá-paṇḍlu ఆల్పొగాడాపండ్లు	...	...	...	206

<i>Ámalakamu</i> ఆమలకము	...	...	197
<i>Ambála-chettu</i> అంబాలచెట్టు	...	...	233
<i>Amkólam-chettu</i> అంకోలంచెట్టు	...	...	35
<i>Amkuḍu-vittulu</i> అంకుడువిత్తులు	...	...	155
<i>Amti-pandu</i> అంటిపండు	...	...	179
<i>Ámudam</i> ఆముదం...	...	...	187, 189
<i>Ámudapu-chettu</i> ఆముదపుచెట్టు	...	...	214
<i>Ámudapu-vittulu</i> ఆముదపువిత్తులు	...	...	215
<i>Ana-chandra</i> అనచంద్ర	...	...	22
<i>Anasandra</i> అనసంద్ర	...	...	22
<i>Anása-pandu</i> అనాసపండు...	...	...	47
<i>Anása-puvvu</i> అనాసపువ్వు...	...	...	160
<i>Anaṭi-chettu</i> అనటిచెట్టు	...	...	178
<i>Anaṭi-pandu</i> అనటిపండు	...	...	179
<i>Anduga-pisunu</i> అందుగపిసును	...	...	76, 77
<i>Anjana-ráyi</i> అంజనరాయి	...	...	53
<i>Anjúru</i> అంజూరు	...	...	142
<i>Ankuḍu-karra</i> అంకుడుకర్ర...	...	...	250
<i>Annabhédi</i> అన్నభేది	...	...	141
<i>Anṭi-chettu</i> అంటిచెట్టు	...	...	178
<i>Anṭiṣha</i> అంటిశ...	...	...	24
<i>Apámárgamu</i> అపామార్గము...	...	...	24
<i>Ararúṭ-gaḍḍalu</i> అరరాట్ గడ్డలు	...	...	125
<i>Araṭi-chettu</i> అరటిచెట్టు	...	...	178
<i>Araṭi-pandu</i> అరటిపండు	...	...	179
<i>Arudu</i> అరుడు...	...	...	218
<i>Árukamlaka-chóram</i> ఆరుకంఠకచోరం	...	...	124
<i>Árukanupula-kranuga</i> ఆరుకణపుల క్రానుగ	...	...	219
<i>Aṣhumadága-vómam</i> అశుమదాగవ్రామం...	...	...	91
<i>Atasí</i> అతనీ...	...	...	168
<i>Atasi-núne</i> అతనినూనె	...	...	168
<i>Aṭika-mámidi</i> అటికమామిడి...	...	...	273
<i>Atimadhuram</i> అతిమధురం	...	...	17
<i>Atimadhuramu</i> అతిమధురము	...	...	148
<i>Ativasa</i> అతివస...	...	...	27
<i>Aṭṭalu</i> అట్టలు...	...	...	154

Atti-kallu అత్తికల్లు	...	...	246
Atti-pandū అత్తిపండు	...	...	143
Áválu ఆవాలు...	...	...	229
Aviri అవిరి	...	...	161
Avisi అవిసి	...	...	266
Avva-gúda-pandū అవ్వగూదపండు	...	...	248
Ávvuru-gaḍḍi-véru ఆవురుగడ్డివేరు	...	...	48
Aya-ṣhindúramu ఆయశిందూరము	...	...	141

B, Bh.

Bádam-banka బాదంబంక	...	...	247
Bádam-pisunu బాదంపిసును...	...	...	112
Bádam-vittulu బాదంవిత్తులు...	...	...	45
Báḍhipa-chettu బాడ్చిపచెట్టు...	...	...	136
Baḍidapu-chettu బాడిదపుచెట్టు	...	...	136
Bakánu-chekka బకానుచెక్క	...	...	81
Bálimṭra-pólam బాలిమ్రపోలం...	...	...	181
Bāṇa-gandhakamu బాణగంధకము	...	...	236
Bandára-chettu బందారచెట్టు...	...	...	159
Bandaru-pogáku బందరుపొగాకు	...	...	182
Bangáru-réku బంగారురేకు...	...	...	62
Bangi బంగి...	...	...	85
Bangi-áku బంగిఆకు	...	...	86
Banka బంక...	...	...	7
Bárali-biyyam బారలిబియ్యం...	...	...	155
Barbúramu బర్బూరము	...	...	19
Battáyi-karpúramu బత్తాయికర్పూరము	...	...	84
Bedi-gaḍḍa బేడిగడ్డ	...	...	162
Bellamu బెల్లము...	...	...	220
Bellamu-sáráyi బెల్లముసారాయి	...	...	276
Benḍa-káya బెండకాయ	...	...	13
Bhadráksli భద్రాక్షి	...	...	175
Bhadra-muste భద్రముస్తే...	...	...	128
Bhadra-tungamuste భద్రతుగముస్తే	...	...	128
Bhallátaki భల్లాతకి	...	...	226
Bhallátamu భల్లాతము	...	...	226

<i>Bhārangi</i> భారంగి...	...	...	108
<i>Bhāvanchi-vittulu</i> భావంచి విత్తులు	...	...	208
<i>Bīja-pūra</i> బీజపూర	...	...	107
<i>Bilibili-kāyalu</i> బిలిబిలికాయలు	...	...	63
<i>Bilva-āku</i> బిల్వేకు	...	...	117
<i>Bilva-paṇḍu</i> బిల్వపండు	...	...	34
<i>Bimbikā</i> బింబికా...	...	...	110
<i>Bimkā</i> బింకా...	...	...	110
<i>Bīra</i> బీర...	...	...	134
<i>Biyyam</i> బియ్యం...	...	...	191
<i>Biyyamu-sārāyi</i> బియ్యముసారాయి	...	...	277
<i>Blisṭering-igelu</i> బ్లిష్టరీంగ్ ఈగెలు...	...	...	179
<i>Bōḍa-māmiḍi</i> బోడమామిడి...	...	...	143
<i>Bōḍa-tarapu</i> బోడతరపు	...	...	232
<i>Bodḍa-paṇḍu</i> బొడ్డపండు	...	...	143
<i>Boggu</i> బొగ్గు	...	...	87
<i>Bokkuḍu-chetṭu</i> బొక్కుడుచెట్టు	...	...	159
<i>Bomma-jemuḍu</i> బొమ్మజెముడు...	...	...	137
<i>Bonta-jemuḍu</i> బొంతజెముడు...	...	...	137
<i>Boppāyi-paṇḍu</i> బొప్పాయిపండు	...	...	89
<i>Bramhadandi-chetṭu</i> బ్రహ్మదండిచెట్టు	...	...	54
<i>Bramha-mēḍi</i> బ్రహ్మమేడి...	...	...	143
<i>Buḍamakāya-vittulu</i> బుడమకాయ విత్తులు	...	...	77
<i>Būḍide-gummaḍi</i> బూడిదెగుమ్మడి	...	...	122
<i>Būḍide-vuppu</i> బూడిదెపుష్ప...	...	...	205
<i>Bukkapu-čekka</i> బుక్కపుచెక్క	...	...	81
<i>Búraga-chetṭu</i> బూరగచెట్టు...	...	...	135
<i>Búra-ṣhakkara</i> బూరాశక్కర...	...	...	220
<i>Búrija</i> బూరిజ...	...	...	159
<i>Búrja</i> బూరజ...	...	...	159

Ch.

<i>Chalava-miriyālu</i> చలవమిరియాలు	...	121
<i>Chalava-purikāḍa</i> చలవపురికాడ	...	47
<i>Challa-gaḍḍalu</i> చల్లగడ్డలు...	...	61

<i>Challa-gummudu</i> చల్ల గుమ్మడు	...	...	148
<i>Chāma-gaḍḍa</i> చామగడ్డ	...	...	114
<i>Chāmanti</i> చామంతి	...	...	99
<i>Champakamu</i> చంపకము	...	...	174
<i>Chāmpéyamu</i> చాంపేయము	...	...	174
<i>Chadra-kānta</i> చంద్రకాంత	...	...	175
<i>Chandra-malli</i> చంద్రమల్లి...	...	...	175
<i>Chandra-poda</i> చంద్రపాడ...	...	...	55
<i>Chandru-duppu</i> చంద్రుడుప్ప	...	...	216
<i>Chanupāla-vittulu</i> చనుపాలవిత్తులు	...	...	92
<i>Chappāti-purugu</i> చప్పతిపురుగు	...	...	111
<i>Chāta-rāṣhi</i> చాతరాశి	...	...	273
<i>Chavuku-mānu</i> చవుకుమాను...	...	...	96
<i>Chédu-bādam-vittulu</i> చేదు బాదంవిత్తులు	...	...	45
<i>Chédu-bīra</i> చేదుబీర	...	...	169
<i>Chédu-kodiṣha-vittulu</i> చేదు కొడిశవిత్తులు	...	...	155
<i>Chedu-poṭla</i> చేదుపొట్ల	...	...	248
<i>Chekka</i> చెక్క...	...	...	7
<i>Chémanti</i> చేమంతి...	...	...	99
<i>Chendúramu</i> చెందూరము	...	...	203
<i>Chépa-kovvu</i> చేపకొవ్వ	...	...	97
<i>Chépa-núne</i> చేపనూనె	...	...	187
<i>Chépa-vajramu</i> చేపవజ్రము...	...	...	160
<i>Cheruku</i> చెరుకు...	...	...	219
<i>Chétippa</i> చేతిప్ప...	...	...	159
<i>Chetṭu</i> చెట్టు...	...	...	1
<i>Chēva-mānu</i> చేవమాను	...	...	223, 232
<i>Chevukurti-chetṭu</i> చెవుకు ర్తిచెట్టు	...	...	33
<i>Chīkaṭi-mānu</i> చీకటిమాను	...	...	260
<i>Chīkāya</i> చీకాయ	...	...	21
<i>Chilla-ginjal</i> చిల్ల గింజలు...	...	...	235
<i>Chinakā-ringuvu</i> చినకారింగువ...	...	...	146
<i>Chínā-karpúramu</i> చీనాకర్పూరము	...	...	84
<i>China-raṇa-bhéri</i> చినరూభేరి...	...	...	52
<i>Chínā-ṣhakkara</i> చీనాశక్కర...	...	...	220

<i>Chinna-boṭṭuku</i> చిన్నబొట్టుకు...	...	115
<i>Chinna-kalabanda</i> చిన్న కలబంద	...	39
<i>Chinna-nakkera-chettu</i> చిన్న నక్కెరచెట్టు	...	114, 115
<i>Chinna-rákúṣhi-matṭa</i> చిన్నరాకాశమట్ట...	...	39
<i>Chinna-varagógu</i> చిన్నవరగోగు	...	223
<i>Chinna-verri-atti-pandū</i> చిన్న వెర్రి అత్తిపండు	...	143
<i>Chinta-pandū</i> చింతపండు...	...	238
<i>Chippa-gaḍḍi-nūne</i> చిప్పగడ్డినూనె	...	50
<i>Chipurū-tige</i> చీపురుతిగె	...	110
<i>Chiru-pallēru</i> చిరుపల్లెరు	...	247
<i>Chiru-aḍavi-vulligaḍḍa</i> చిరు అడవి వుల్లిగడ్డ	...	167
<i>Chiru-veru</i> చిరువేరు	...	186
<i>Chiti-muṭi</i> చిటిముటి	...	228
<i>Chitramūlam</i> చిత్రమూలం	...	202
<i>Chittāṁudam-nūne</i> చిట్టాముదం నూనె	...	188
<i>Chittāṁudapu-chettu</i> చిట్టాముదపు చెట్టు	...	215
<i>Chittāṁudapu-vittulu</i> చిట్టాముదపు విత్తులు	...	216
<i>Chitti-papara</i> చిట్టిపాపర	...	104

D.

<i>Dabba</i> దబ్బ	...	107
<i>Daḍima-chettu</i> దాడిమచెట్టు...	...	209
<i>Daḍima-pandū</i> దాడిమపండు...	...	210
<i>Dālimba-chettu</i> దాళింబచెట్టు...	...	209
<i>Dālimba-pandū</i> దాళింబపండు...	...	210
<i>Dānimma-chettu</i> దానిమ్మచెట్టు...	...	209
<i>Dānimma-pandū</i> దానిమ్మపండు	...	210
<i>Daniyālu</i> దానియాల	...	115
<i>Dāsāni-puvvu</i> దాసానిపువ్వు...	...	154
<i>Dēva-dāri-chettu</i> దేవదారిచెట్టు...	...	200
<i>Dhūmra-patramu</i> ధూమ్రపత్రము	...	182
<i>Dintana</i> దింటన	...	108
<i>Dintana-vittulu</i> దింటన విత్తులు	...	109
<i>Dipa-drākṣha-pandū</i> దీపద్రాక్షపండు	...	253
<i>Dipamu-samuru</i> దీపము సమురు	...	189
<i>Dirisana-chettu</i> దిరిసనచెట్టు...	...	22

Donda దొండ...	...	...	110
Drāksha-pandū ద్రాక్షపండు...	...	...	257
Drāksha-pullu-niḷḷu ద్రాక్ష పుల్లనీళ్లు	...	...	23
Drāksha-rasam ద్రాక్షరసం...	...	...	255
Drāksha-sārāyi ద్రాక్షసారాయి	...	...	255
Drāksha-vuppu ద్రాక్షపువ్వు ..	...	...	206
Dúlagondi దూలగొండి	...	...	177
Dúla-góvula దూలగోవల	...	...	56
Dumpa-rāshṭrakam దంపరాష్ట్రకం	...	...	266
Dúpa-dāmaru దూపదామరు...	...	...	253
Duppi-kommu దుప్పికొము...	...	...	116
Durada-kanda-gaḍḍa దురదకంచగడ్డ	...	...	249
Dúsari-tíge దూసరితీగ	...	...	110
Duṣṭupu-chettu దుష్టుపుచెట్టు ..	...	...	129
Duttúramu దుత్తూరము	...	...	130

E, É.

Éḍákula-aritī ఏడాకుల అరిటి...	...	...	40, 41
Éḍákula-pāla ఏడాకుల పాల...	...	...	40
Éḍákula-ponna ఏడాకుల పొన్న	...	...	41
Égisa ఏగిశ	...	...	208
Éla-kāya ఏలకాయ	...	...	88
Élakāya-vittulu ఏలకాయ విత్తులు	...	...	45, 88
Élakulu ఏలకులు...	...	...	43
Eligāram ఎలిగారం	...	...	230
Emika-boggu ఎమిక బొగ్గు...	...	...	88
Emikalu ఎమికలు...	...	...	191
Endu-drāksha-pandū ఎండు ద్రాక్షపండు	...	...	253
Énuga-palléru-muḷḷu ఎనుగపల్లెరుముట్లు	...	...	195
Énuga-pippaḷḷu ఎనుగపిప్పళ్లు...	...	...	226
Erra-chitra-múlam ఎర్ర చిత్రమూలం	...	...	202
Erra-duṇḍiga-chettu ఎర్రదుండిగచెట్టు	...	...	120
Erra-éru-saru-mānu ఎర్రసరు శరుమాను...	...	...	240
Erra-gandhakamu ఎర్ర గంధకము	...	...	237
Erra-gandhapu-chekka ఎర్ర గంధపుచెక్క	...	...	209
Erra-gasa-gasāla-chettu ఎర్రగసగసాలచెట్టు	...	...	193

Erra-góm-gura ఎర్ర గోంజూర...	...	154
Erra-goyyá-pandū ఎర్ర గొయ్యపండు	...	207
Erra-jám-pandū ఎర్ర జాంపండు	...	207
Erra-jiriki-vittulu ఎర్ర జిరికివీట్లు	...	277
Erra-kámanchi-chettu ఎర్ర కామంచిచెట్టు	...	283
Erra-kánc̣hi-chettu ఎర్ర కాంచీచెట్టు	...	283
Erra-pósta-kāya-chettu ఎర్ర పోస్తకాయచెట్టు	...	193
Erra-puniki-chettu ఎర్ర పునికిచెట్టు	...	96
Erra-ṣhirisaru-mānu ఎర్ర శిరిసరుమాను	...	240
Erra-usirika ఎర్ర ఉసిరిక	...	198
Erra-vulli-gaḍḍalu ఎర్ర పుల్లిగడ్డలు	...	37
Érusaru-mānu ఏరుసరుమాను...	...	239
Éti-pāla ఏటిపాల	...	222
Éti-puṇḥ-ṇha ఏటిపుచ్చ	...	104

G.

Gaṇḥ-ṇha-kāya గచ్చకాయ	...	80
Gaḍḍa గడ్డ	...	6
Gaḍḍi గడ్డి	...	2
Gaḍide-gaḍapara-āku గాడిదె గడ్డపరతిమ...	...	55, 56
Gaḍide-pālu గాడిదెపాలు	...	166
Gaḍi-sugandhi గడిసుగంధి...	...	152
Gaḍúchi గడూచి...	...	245
Gaggera-chettu గగ్గరచెట్టు...	...	185
Gājāngi గాజంగి...	...	192
Gaja-pippallu గజపిప్పళ్లు	...	226
Gajjara-gaḍḍalu-vittulu గజ్జరగడ్డలు వీట్లు	...	132
Galagara-chettu గెగరచెట్టు...	...	134
Gama-nāyakam గమనాయకం...	...	42
Gāndā-mrugam-netturu గాండామృగం నెత్తురు	...	209
Gandhakam గంధకం	...	235
Gandha-phalī గంధఫలీ	...	174
Gandha-rasamu గంధరసము...	...	164
Gandhapu-cheḥka గంధపుచెక్క	...	223
Gandū-bhāraṅgi గండుభారంగి...	...	108
Ganga-régu-pandū గంగరేగుపండు	...	262

Ganga-rénu- <i>chettu</i> గంగారేనుచెట్టు...	...	...	244
Ganjá గంజా ...	...	...	85
Ganjá-áku గంజా ఆకు ...	...	...	86
Ganjá-pálu గంజా పాలు ...	...	...	86
Ganjá-rasam గంజా రసం ...	...	...	86
Ganjávi- <i>chettu</i> గంజావి చెట్టు ...	...	...	85
Ganjá-vittulu గంజా విత్తులు...	...	...	86
Gannóru గన్నేరు...	...	...	182
Gára- <i>chettu</i> గారచెట్టు ...	...	...	64
Gasa-gasála- <i>chettu</i> గసగసాలచెట్టు ...	...	...	193
Gasa-gasála-pálu గసగసాల పాలు ...	...	...	190
Gasa-gasála-tólu గసగసాల తోలు ...	...	...	194
Gasa-gasálu గసగసాలు ...	...	...	194
Godangi-mogali గోదంగి మొగలి...	...	...	192
Geja-pushpam గేజపుష్పం...	...	...	174
Gendhaka-drávakam గెంధక ద్రావకం ...	...	...	25
Gendhaka-uppu గెంధక ఉప్పు ...	...	...	71
Ginja గిజ...	...	...	3
Giri-karṇika గిరికర్ణిక...	...	...	37
Gobbi గొబ్బి...	...	...	62
Góḍa-mullangi గోడ ముల్లంగి ...	...	...	73
Gódumulu గోదములు ...	...	...	249
Gojjangi గొజ్జంగి...	...	...	192
Golimidi గొలిమిడి...	...	...	33
Gópi గోపి ...	...	...	107
Góranṭa గోరంట...	...	...	167
Górójanam గోరోజనం ...	...	...	71
Gorre- <i>chimidī</i> గొర్రె చీమిడి...	...	...	47
Góshṭamu గోష్ఠము ...	...	...	271
Góstini-pandū గోస్తనిపండు...	...	...	257
Góvila గోవిల...	...	...	56
Guddu గుడ్డు...	...	...	192
Guggilamu గుగ్గిలము ...	...	...	228
Gulábi-attaru గులాబి అత్తరు...	...	...	218
Gulá-puvvu గులాపువ్వు ...	...	...	217
Gulkandu గుల్కండు...	...	...	217

Gummaḍi-kāya గుమ్మడికాయ...	...	...	122
Gundu-malle గుండుమల్లె...	...	...	162
Gundu-medā గుండుమెడ ...	...	...	97
Gunṭa-gali-jeru గుంటగలిజేరు...	...	...	134
Gunṭa-kalagara గుంటకలగర...	...	...	134
Guri-ginja గురిగింజ...	...	...	16
Guruṭi- <i>chettur</i> గురుటిచెట్టు ...	...	...	129
Guru-venda గురువెండ ...	...	...	16

H.

Hari-dalam హరిదళం	57
Harita-manjari హరితమంజరీ...	...	...	265
Hemāngamu హేమాంగము...	...	...	174
Héma-puṣhpakamu హేమపుష్పకము ...	...	...	174

I, í.

Íga-engili-kúra ఈగ ఎంగిలికూర...	...	...	173
Inapa- <i>chittam</i> ఇనపచిట్టం...	...	...	141
Induppu ఇ-దుప్ప...	...	...	216
Ingiligamu ఇంగిలిగము ...	...	...	156
Inguva ఇంగువ...	...	...	61
Inumu ఇనుము...	...	...	141
Ippa- <i>chettu</i> ఇప్పచెట్టు ...	...	...	66
Ippa-sārāyi ఇప్పసారాయి ...	...	...	276
Ippe- <i>chettu</i> ఇప్పెచెట్టు ...	...	...	66
Iriki ఇరికి ...	...	...	115
Isaka-dāsari-kúra ఇసక దాసరికూర ...	...	...	146
Isapa-gāla-vittulu ఇసప గాలివెట్టులు ...	...	...	201
Íṣhvara- <i>véru</i> ఈశ్వరవేరు ...	...	...	56
Íta-bellamu ఈతబెల్లము...	...	...	221
Íta- <i>chettu</i> ఈతచెట్టు ...	...	...	197
Íta-kādi ఈతకాడి ...	...	...	23
Íta-kallu ఈతకల్లు ...	...	...	246
Íta-kallu-kādi ఈతకల్లు కాడి...	...	...	23
Íta-sārāyi ఈతసారాయి ...	...	...	276
Ivura-māmidi ఇవరమామిడి...	...	...	233

J.

<i>Jaitín-núne</i> జైతూన్నునె...	...	...	186
<i>Jáji-káya</i> జాజికాయ...	...	...	180
<i>Jalam</i> జలం ...	...	...	53
<i>Janumu</i> జనుము...	...	...	119
<i>Japá-pushpam</i> జపాపుష్పం...	...	...	154
<i>Jápatri</i> జాపత్రి...	...	...	180
<i>Jatá-mámshi</i> జటామాంశి ...	...	...	181
<i>Játí-phalamu</i> జాతీఫలము ...	...	...	180
<i>Java-pushpamu</i> జవపుష్పము	...	...	154
<i>Jelagalu</i> జెలగలు...	...	...	154
<i>Jemuḍu</i> జెముడు...	...	...	138
<i>Jemuḍu-káḍalu</i> జెముడుకాడలు	...	...	138
<i>Jenapa-nára</i> జెనపనార ...	...	...	119
<i>Jenapa-vittulu</i> జెనపవిత్తులు...	...	...	119
<i>Jengálu-paḥ-ḥa</i> జెంగాలుపచ్చ	...	...	123
<i>Jiḍi-mámiḍi-vittu</i> జీడిమామిడి విత్తు	...	...	46
<i>Jiḍi-vittulu</i> జీడి విత్తులు ...	...	...	226
<i>Jilakara</i> జిలకర ...	...	...	123
<i>Jilleḍu-ḥettu</i> జిల్లేడు చెట్టు...	...	...	82
<i>Jimmi-káya</i> జిమ్మికాయ ...	...	...	239
<i>Jiraka</i> జీరక ...	...	...	123
<i>Jirāṇa</i> జీరణ ...	...	...	123
<i>Jiriki-vittulu</i> జిరికి విత్తులు ...	...	...	196
<i>Jittu-paku</i> జిట్టుపాకు...	...	...	129
<i>Jvarap-paṭṭa</i> జ్వరప్పట్ట ...	...	...	101
<i>Jvarap-paṭṭa-sattu</i> జ్వరప్పట్ట సత్తు	...	..	101

K, Kh.

<i>Kachóram</i> కచోరం ...	...	...	127
<i>Káḍa-jemuḍu</i> కాడజెముడు...	...	...	138
<i>Kadalī</i> కదలి...	...	... 178,	179
<i>Kaḍapara</i> కడపర...	...	...	56
<i>Káḍa-pogáku</i> కాడపాగాకు...	...	...	182
<i>Kádi-káramu</i> కాడికారము ...	...	...	271

Kādi-nīllu కాదినిల్లు	...	...	...	22
Kaggera కగ్గెర...	...	...	...	205
Kaṇḍaryamu కైడర్యము	...	...	...	180
Kaivartaka-muste కైవర్తకము నై	...	...	...	128
Kāka-māchi కాకమాచి	...	...	...	231
Kāka-māri కాకమారి	...	...	...	46
Kākara-chettu కాకరచెట్టు...	...	...	...	175
Kākara-ṣhingi కాకరశింగి...	...	...	...	214
Kāki-champa కాకిచంప	...	...	...	46
Kāki-donda కాకిదొండ	...	...	...	110
Kala-banda కలబంద	...	...	...	39
Kāla-ginja కాలగింజ	...	...	...	208
Kalakanda కలకండ	...	...	...	221
Kalambā-veru కలంబావేరు	...	...	...	82
Kalappa-gaḍḍa కలప్పగడ్డ	...	...	...	147
Kaṇṇiṅga-vittulu కళింగవిత్తులు...	...	...	...	259
Kallu కల్లు	...	...	...	245
Kalpam-chettu కల్పంచెట్టు	...	...	...	85
Kālu-geṇḥ-cha-vittulu కాలు గెచ్చవిత్తులు...	...	...	...	208
Kāmākshi-kasuvu-nūne కామాక్షికసుపు నూనె	...	...	...	49
Kāmanchi-chettu కామంచిచెట్టు	...	...	...	281, 283
Kāmanchi-gaḍḍi-nūne కామంచి గడ్డినూనె...	...	...	...	49
Kambali-būchi-chettu కంబలిబూచిచెట్టు...	...	...	...	177
Kambali-chettu కంబలిచెట్టు...	...	...	...	177
Kampu-tumma కంపుతుమ్మ...	...	...	...	21
Kānchanamu కాంచనము	...	...	...	174
Kānchi-chettu కాంచిచెట్టు...	...	...	...	281, 283
Kānchi-méka-pālu కంచిమేకపాలు	...	...	...	166
Kānḍu కాంచు...	...	...	...	96
Kanda-gaḍḍa కండగడ్డ	...	...	...	249
Kāndulu కండులు...	...	...	...	81
Kan-ṣhakkara కన్ శక్కర	...	...	...	220
Kānuga-chettu కానుగచెట్టు...	...	...	...	205
Kaṇupula-cheruku కణపులచెరుకు	...	...	...	219
Kapidh-dhamu కపిద్ధము	...	...	...	139

Kápila-podī కాపిలపొడి	...	...	170
Kápi-vittulu కాపివిత్తులు	...	...	114
Karak-káya కరక్కాయ	...	...	242
Karak-káya-puvvulu కరక్కాయపువ్వులు...	...	...	243
Kari-vépa-chettu కరివేపచెట్టు...	...	...	178
Karjúru-káya కర్జూరుకాయ...	...	...	196
Karkandhuvu కర్కంధువు...	...	...	262
Kárpásamu కార్పాశము	...	...	149
Kárpása-vittulu కార్పాశవిత్తులు	...	...	149
Karpúra-benda కర్పూరబెండ...	...	...	15
Karpúram కర్పూరం	...	...	84
Karpúra-púsa కర్పూరపూస...	...	...	235
Karpúra-tayilam కర్పూరతయిలం	...	...	241
Karpúra-valli కర్పూరవల్లి...	...	...	51
Karra-pendalam కర్రపెండలం...	...	...	171
Káru-bógi-vittulu కారుబోగివిత్తులు	...	...	208
Káru-pógáku కారుపోగాకు...	...	...	73, 74
Kása-mardhakamu కాశమర్దకము	...	...	95
Kasindha కసింధ...	...	...	94
Kásini-vittulu కాసినివిత్తులు...	...	...	99
Kastúri కస్తూరి...	...	...	177
Kastúri-benda-vittulu కస్తూరి బెండవిత్తులు...	...	...	14
Kastúri-pasupu కస్తూరి పసుపు...	...	...	125
Kastúri-tumma కస్తూరి తుమ్మ...	...	...	21
Kasuvu కసువు...	...	...	2
Katle-tíge కట్లెతీగె...	...	...	110
Katṭa కట్ట	...	...	7
Katṭa-boggu కట్టబొగ్గు	...	...	88
Katti-mandu కత్తిమందు	...	...	137
Katuka-rógani కటుకరోగిని...	...	...	278
Katuku-róni కటుకరోని	...	...	278
Kávi కావి	...	...	75
Kávú-ráyi కాపురాయి	...	...	75
Kavile కవిలె	...	...	96
Kávu-vittulu కాపువిత్తులు	...	...	167
Kavva-gummudu కవ్వగుమ్మడు	...	...	148

Kāya కాయ ...	...	...	3
Kéku-vittulu కేకువిత్తులు ...	...	...	90
Kesara-chettu కేశరచెట్టు...	...	...	118
Kétaki కేతకీ ...	...	...	192
Khadiramam ఖదిరము ...	...	...	20
Kicha-virigi-chettu కీచవిరిగిచెట్టు	...	...	115
Kich-chili-gaddalu కిచ్చిలిగడ్డలు	...	...	127
Kich-chili-pandu కిచ్చిలిపండు	...	...	104
Kilu కీలు ...	...	...	201
Kimshukamu కింశుకము ...	...	...	78
Kiru-minchi-purugu కిరుమించిపురుగు	...	...	111
Kistapa-tāmara కిస్తపతామర	...	...	230
Kittali-pandu కిత్తలిపండు ...	...	...	104
Kobbera కొబ్బెర	...	...	113
Kobbera-tenkāya కొబ్బెరపెంకాయ	...	...	113
Kodisha-vittulu కొడిశవిత్తులు	...	...	259
Kokkita కొక్కిత	...	...	55
Kokkiti కొక్కిటి	...	...	55
Kōla-tunga-muste కోలతుంగముపై	...	...	129
Kolli-vittulu కొల్లివిత్తులు ...	...	...	196
Kommu-potla కొమ్ముపొట్ల ...	...	...	248
Konda-āmudam కొండఆముదం	...	...	120
Konda-dantena కొండదంతెన	...	...	230
Konda-gōgu కొండగోగు ...	...	...	111
Konda-guruva-tige కొండగురువతీగె	...	...	230
Konda-kasinda కొండకసింద	...	...	245
Konda-puṇḥ-cha కొండపుచ్చ	...	...	121
Konda-tāmara కొండతామర	...	...	230
Konda-vēpa కొండవేప ...	...	...	173
Kōrva-pogāku కోర్వపొగాకు...	...	...	182
Kotimiri కొతిమిరి...	...	...	115
Kovvu కొవ్వ...	...	...	228
Koyalu కొయలు...	...	...	222
Koyya-pippili కొయ్యపిప్పిలి...	...	...	222
Krānuga క్రానుగ...	...	...	205
Krus/ṇa-tulasī కృష్ణతులసి...	...	...	185

Kuchandanam కుచందనం...	...	...	209
Kukka-áválu కుక్కావాలు...	...	...	204
Kukka-pála కుక్కపాల ...	...	...	249
Kukkaṭṭulasi కుక్కతులసి...	...	...	184
Kukka-váminṭa కుక్కవామింట...	...	...	204
Kúkudu-káyalu కూకుడుకాయలు	..	...	224
Kulá-gaṇḍhakamu కులాగంధకము	...	...	236
Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమకేశరము	...	...	118
Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమపువ్వు ...	...	...	118
Kummara-baḍḍu కుమ్మరబడ్డు...	...	...	230
Kundanapu-réku కుందనపురేకు	...	...	62
Kunkudu-káyalu కుంకుడుకాయలు	...	...	224
Kuppentā-chettu కుప్పెంటచెట్టు	...	...	199
Kuppi-chettu కుప్పిచెట్టు ...	...	... 199,	265
Kúrāsāni-vāmam కూరాసానివామం	...	...	159
Kurinji-vāmam కురింజివామం	...	...	159
Kurinji-vómamu కురింజివోమము	...	...	110
Kusumba-vittulu కుసుంబవిత్తులు	...	...	89
Kusumbá-vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు	...	...	89

L.

Lakshmi-nárāyaṇa-chettu లక్ష్మీ నారాయణచెట్టు	...	...	118
Lámajjakam-véru లామజ్జకంవేరు	...	...	48
Lavaṇam లవణం	...	...	231
Lavaṇa-drāvakaṁ లవణద్రావకం	...	...	25
Lavangálu లవంగాలు	...	...	92
Lavanga-paṭṭa లవంగపట్ట...	...	...	103
Lavanga-pú లవంగపూ	...	...	92
Loṭa-sach-chi లోటశచ్చి	...	...	231
Lungamu లుంగము	...	...	107

M.

Mābhéri మాభేరి	...	...	52
Māchi-patri మాచిపత్రి	...	...	58
Maḍa-chettu మడచెట్టు	...	...	63
Madana-anapa-kaya మదనఅనపకాయ	...	...	89
Madana-ginjala-nūne మదనగింజలనూనె...	...	...	168

Madana-ginjalū మదనగింజలు	...	...	168
Madana-kāmākshi మదనకామాక్షి	...	...	128
Madana-mastu మదనమస్తు	...	...	128
Maddi-chettu మద్దిచెట్టు	...	...	243
Madḍi-pālu మడ్డిపాలు	...	...	35
Mādhavī-tige మాధవీతిగె	...	...	154
Mādhi-phala-pandū మాధీఫలపండు	...	...	107
Madhurnakam మధునకం	...	...	89
Maga-bira మగబీర	...	...	52
Mahi-sākshi మహిసాక్షి	...	...	64
Mainam మైనం	...	...	97
Maisākshi మైసాక్షి	...	...	64
Mākanḍamu మాకండము	...	...	171
Makkā-zonnalu మక్కజొన్నలు	...	...	261
Mālkanguni-tailamu మాల్ కంగునితైలము	...	...	186
Māl-kanguni-vittulu మాల్ కంగునివీతులు	...	...	97
Mallelu మల్లెలు	...	...	162
Malle-puvvulu మల్లె పువ్వులు	...	...	162
Mālva-mandū మాల్వమండు	...	...	190
Māmiḍi-allam మామిడిఅల్లం	...	...	124
Māmiḍi-chettu మామిడిచెట్టు	...	...	171
Māmúdā మామూదా	...	...	225
Manchi-nūne మంచినూనె	...	...	227
Mandā-kāyalu మందాకాయలు	...	...	212
Mandāramu మందారము	...	...	82
Mandūka-bramha-kūraku మందూకబ్రహ్మకూరాకు	...	...	158
Manga-kāyalu మంగకాయలు	...	...	212
Manjishṭa మంజిష్ఠ	...	...	218
Manóranjitam మనోరంజితం	...	...	175
Manti-nūne మంటినూనె	...	...	196
Manti-tayilam మంటితయిలం	...	...	196
Mānu మాను	...	...	1
Mānu-pasupu మానుపసుపు	...	...	116
Mānu-pendalam మానుపెండలం	...	...	171
Manú-śhala మనూశల	...	...	272
Mānu-vuppu మానుపువ్వు	...	...	205

Máredu-pandū మారేడుపండు	...	...	34
Marri-pālu మర్రీపాలు	...	...	142
Māṣhi-kāya మాశికాయ	...	...	145
Māvi మావీ	...	...	171
Mayilu-māṇikyam మయిలుమణిక్కం	...	...	229
Mayilu-tuttam మయిలుతుత్తం	...	...	124
Meda మెద	...	...	243
Mēdi-pandū మేడిపండు	...	...	143
Ménā మేనా	...	...	171
Mentulu మెంతులు	...	...	248, 249
Mirapa-kāndra మిరపకాండ్ర	...	...	245
Mirapa-kāya మిరపకాయ	...	...	87
Miriyālu మిరియాలు	...	...	201
Moddu-lavanga-patta మొద్దులవంగపట్ట	...	...	94
Mōdi మోడి	...	...	99
Móduga-banka మోదుగబంక	...	...	79
Móduga-chettu మోదుగచెట్టు	...	...	78
Móduga-vittulu మోదుగవీత్తులు	...	...	78
Moga-bira మొగబీర	...	...	52
Mogali-chettu మొగలిచెట్టు	...	...	192
Mogga మొగ్గ	...	...	5
Mranga-kāyalu మ్రంగకాయలు	...	...	212
Mudār-sing ముదార్సింగ్	...	...	203
Múdu-múla-jemuḍu మూడుమూలజెముడు	...	...	137
Mullangi మల్లంగి	...	...	212
Mullu-dósakāya-vittulu ముల్లదోసకాయవీత్తులు	...	...	122
Munaga మునగ	...	...	176, 177
Mundla-biraga-chettu ముండ్లబీరగచెట్టు	...	...	75
Mundla-tóta-kúra ముండ్లతోటహార	...	...	41
Munta-māmiḍi-vittu ముంతమామిడివీత్తు	...	...	46
Muru-donda మురుదొండ	...	...	78
Muru-konda-chettu మురుకొండచెట్టు	...	...	265
Muru-pindi మురుపిండి	...	...	265
Múshāmbaram మూషాంబరం	...	...	39
Muṣhiḍi ముశిడి	...	...	234
Muṣhi-vittulu ముష్టివీత్తులు	...	...	234

Mustakamu ముస్తకము	...	...	128
Muttava-pulagam ముత్తవపులగం	...	...	228

N.

Nábli నాబ్లి	26
Nága-dáli నాగదాలి	...	...	191
Nága-danti నాగదంత	...	...	214
Nága-donda నాగదండ	...	...	78
Nága-kesaram నాగకేశరం	...	...	174
Nága-malle నాగమలై	...	...	213
Nága-musadi నాగముసడి	...	...	234
Nága-tumma నాగతుమ్మ	...	...	21
Nága-valli నాగవల్లి	...	...	97
Nakka-dósakáya-vittulu నక్కదోసకాయవీరలు	...	...	77
Nakka-vulli-gadda నక్కపుల్లగడ్డ	...	...	250
Nakkera-chettu నక్కరచెట్టు	...	...	115
Nakkéru నక్కేరు	...	...	115
Nalla-amkólani-chettu నల్లఅంకోలచెట్టు	...	...	36
Nalla-chitra-múlam నల్లచిత్రమాలం	...	...	202
Nalla-dámaru నల్లదామరు	...	...	254
Nalla-doggali నల్లదొగ్గలి	...	...	41
Nalla-jilakara నల్లజీలకర	...	...	183
Nalla-kámanchi-chettu నల్లకామంచిచెట్టు	...	...	281
Nalla-káncchi-chettu నల్లకాంచిచెట్టు	...	...	281
Nalla-mada నల్లమడ	...	...	63
Nalla-maddi-chettu నల్లమద్దిచెట్టు	...	...	243
Nalla-noch-chi నల్లనుచ్చి	...	...	164
Nalla-núgu-benda నల్లనూగుబెండ	...	...	19
Nalla-purugudu నల్లపురుగుడు	...	...	198
Nalla-rójan నల్లరోజన్	...	...	85
Nalla-tumma నల్లతుమ్మ	...	...	19
Nalla-tumma-banka నల్లతుమ్మబంక	...	...	150
Nalla-tutti నల్లతుత్తి	...	...	19
Nalla-úduga-chettu నల్లఉడుగచెట్టు	...	...	36
Nalla-uppu నల్లఉప్పు	...	...	71
Nalla-vávili నల్లవావలి	...	...	164

Nalla-ummetta నల్ల ఉమ్మెత్త	...	...	130
Nalléru నల్లెరు	...	...	257
Námam నామం	...	...	107
Nandi-chettu నందిచెట్టు	...	...	96
Nára-dabba నారదబ్బ	...	...	106, 107
Nara-mámiḍi నరమామిడి	...	...	243
Nāranga-paṇḍu నారంగపండు	...	...	104
Nárija-paṇḍu నారీజపండు	...	...	104
Náṭṭu-akróṭu-vittu నాట్టుఅక్రోటువిత్తు	...	...	36
Náṭṭu-atimadhuram నాట్టుఅతిమధురం	...	...	17
Náṭṭu-ativasa నాట్టుఅతివసన...	...	...	28, 29
Náṭṭu-bádam-vittulu నాట్టుబాదవిత్తులు...	...	...	242
Náṭṭu-pasupu-chína-gaḍḍa నాట్టుపసుపుచీనగడ్డ	...	...	213
Náṭṭu-reval-chinni నాట్టురేవల్ చిన్ని	...	...	213
Náṭṭu-ṣhakkara నాట్టుశక్కర	...	...	219
Náṭṭu-yashti-maḍhukam నాట్టుయస్తిమధుకం	...	...	17
Navácháram నవాచారం	...	...	42
Navá-ságaram నవాసాగరం...	...	...	42
Néla-ámudamu నేలముదము	...	...	163
Néla-mulaka నేలములక	...	...	232
Néla-tangedu నేలతంజేడు	...	...	94
Néla-táti-gaḍḍalu నేలతాటిగడ్డలు	...	...	124
Néla-usirika నేలఉసిరిక	...	...	198
Néla-váminta నేలవామింట	...	...	204
Néla-vávili నేలవావిలి	...	...	164
Néla-velaga నేలవెలగ	...	...	140
Néla-vemu నేలవేము	...	...	47, 189
Nelli-chettu నెల్లి చెట్టు	...	...	197
Nelli-káya నెల్లి కాయ	...	...	197
Nelli-káya-gaṇḍhakaṁ నెల్లి కాయగంధకం	...	...	236
Népála-vittulu నేపాలవిత్తులు	...	...	120
Nerasi నెరసి	...	...	134
Nerédu-paṇḍu నేరేడుపండు	...	...	237
Nili-chettu నీలిచెట్టు	...	...	161
Nili-mandu నీలిమండు	...	...	161
Nillu నీళ్లు	...	...	53

Nimbamu నింబము	...	...	63
Nimma-gaddi-núne నిమ్మగడ్డి నూనె	...	...	50
Nimma-pandū నిమ్మ పండు...	...	...	105
Nimma-tulasi నిమ్మ తులసి...	...	...	185
Niradi-vittulu నీరడివీతులు...	...	...	156
Nirija నిరిజ	...	...	134
Niru-gobbi నీరుగొబ్బి	...	...	62
Niru-kukka-bijam నీరుకుక్కబీజం	...	...	95
Nirulli నీరుల్లి...	...	...	37
Niru-vávili నీరువావిలి	...	...	256
Núgu-benda నూగుబెండ	...	...	18
Núne నూనె	...	...	7
Núti-kaṣhīndha నూతికాశింధ	...	...	95
Nuvvulu నువ్వులు	...	...	227

O, Ó.

Oddi-mānu ఒద్దిమాను	185
Okānu-kattā ఒకానుకట్ట	...	...	81
Óma-drāvakaṁ ఓమద్రావకం	...	...	91
Ómamu ఓమము...	...	...	90, 91
Ómamu-āku ఓమముఆకు	...	...	51
Ouru-véru ఔరువేరు	...	...	48

P, Ph.

Paṇḥ-ṇha-gannēru పచ్చగన్నేరు...	244
Paṇḥ-ṇha-karpūramu పచ్చకర్పూరము...	...	...	84
Paṇḥ-ṇha-mullangi పచ్చముల్లంగి	...	...	131
Paṇḥ-ṇhi-gandhakam పచ్చిగంధకం	...	...	236
Pāda-rasam పాదరసం	...	...	158
Paṇḍi-pandū పైడిపండు	...	...	143
Paṇḍi-tangēdu పైడితంజేడు	...	...	95
Pāla-ṇhukkamderu పాలచుక్కండేరు	...	...	152
Pāla-garuda పాలగరుడ	...	...	40
Pāla-samudra పాలసముద్ర...	...	...	55
Palāṣha-banka పలాశబంక	...	...	79

Palāṣhamu పలాశము	...	...	78
Palāṣha-vittulu పలాశవిత్తులు	...	...	78
Pāla-sugandhi పాలసుగంధి	...	...	152
Palingu-sámbrāṇi పలింగుసాంబ్రాణి	...	...	67
Palléru-muḷlu పల్లెరుముల్లు	...	...	247
Pāl-mandu పాల్ మందు	...	...	190
Pālu పాలు	...	...	8, 166
Pālu-tuttam పాలుతుతం	...	...	261
Pandi-gaḍḍa పందిగడ్డ	...	...	247
Pandū పండు	...	...	2
Panniru పన్నీరు	...	...	217
Pappu-gandhakamu పప్పుగంధకము	...	...	236
Parangi-sámbrāṇi పరంగిసాంబ్రాణి	...	...	76, 77
Parike-gaḍḍa పరికెగడ్డ	...	...	247
Parinta పరింట	...	...	114
Pari-vellamu పరివెల్లము	...	...	128
Parpātakamu పరపాటకము	...	...	176
Pasupu పసుపు	...	...	126
Pasupu-chína-gaḍḍa పసుపుచీనగడ్డ	...	...	213
Pātala-gandhi పాటలగంధి	...	...	190
Patanga-katta పతంగకట్ట	...	...	81
Paṭikāram పాటికారం	...	...	41
Patólamu పాటోలము	...	...	248
Patta పట్ట	...	...	5
Patti పత్తి	...	...	149
Patti-chettu పత్తిచెట్టు	...	...	149
Patti-vittulu పత్తివిత్తులు	...	...	149
Pedda-ākāṣha-tāmara పెద్దఆకాశతామర	...	...	254
Pedda-antara-tāmara పెద్దఅంతరతామర	...	...	254
Pedda-botuku పెద్దబొటుకు	...	...	115
Pedda-dūla-gondī పెద్దదూలగొండి	...	...	177
Pedda-dumpa-rāśhtrakam పెద్దదుంపరాష్ట్రకం	...	...	40
Pedda-jilakara పెద్దజీలకర	...	...	199
Pedda-kanda-gaḍḍa పెద్దకండగడ్డ	...	...	238
Pedda-mānu-patta పెద్దమానుపట్ట	...	...	35
Pedda-nakkera-chettu పెద్దనక్కెరచెట్టు	...	...	115

Pedda-nimma-pandū పెద్దనిమ్మపండు	...	105
Pedda-palléru పెద్దపల్లెరు	...	195
Pedda-sadāpara-vittulu పెద్దసదాపరవిత్తులు	...	51
Pedda-vāmintā పెద్దవామింట	...	204
Pedda-varagógu పెద్దవరగోగు	...	223
Pedda-yéla-kāyalu పెద్దయేలకాయలు	...	42
Pendli-gummaḍi-kāya పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ	...	122
Pennéru-gaḍḍa-vittulu పెన్నేరుగడ్డవిత్తులు	...	258
Pépālam పేపాలం	...	163
Périnṭa-kúra పేరింటకూర	...	114
Petluppu పెట్లుప్ప	...	206
Phala-sampenga ఫలసంపెంక	...	58
Pilli-aḍugu పిల్లిఅడుగు	...	177
Pilli-kandla-guggilam పిల్లికండ్లగుడ్డిలం	...	172
Pilli-pīchāra పిల్లిపీచర	...	61
Pilli-téga పిల్లితేగ	...	61
Pinda-karak-kāya పిందకరక్కాయ	...	242
Pinna-élaki-chettu పిన్నఏలకిచెట్టు	...	158
Pinna-ippa పిన్నఇప్ప	...	66
Pinna-varagógu పిన్నవరగోగు	...	223
Pippallu పిప్పళ్లు	...	98
Pippili-kattā పిప్పిలికట్ట	...	99
Písangi పీసంగి	...	108
Pīṣhinika పీశినిక	...	108
Pisunu పిసును	...	7
Pīta-kanda పీతకండ	...	131
Pīta-vrukshamu పీతవృక్షము	...	233
Piyi-tumma పియితుమ్మ	...	21
Podali-mānu పొడలిమాను	...	20
Poddu-tirugudu-vittulu పొద్దుతిరుగుడువిత్తులు	...	152
Pogaḍamānu పొగడమాను	...	175
Pogáku పొగాకు	...	182
Póka-vakka పోకవక్క	...	54
Ponna-chettu పొన్నచెట్టు	...	81
Póstakāya-chettu పోస్తకాయచెట్టు	...	193
Póstakāya-tólu పోస్తకాయతోలు	...	194

Potluppu-drávakam పొట్లుప్పద్రావకం ...	...	25
Potti-dumpa పొత్తిదుంప ...	...	147
Pótu-vadla పోతువడ్ల ...	...	154
Pratti ప్రతి ...	...	149
Pratyuk-pushpi ప్రత్యుక్తుషి ...	...	24
Pú పూ ...	...	4
Pudíná పుదీనా ...	...	173
Púk-kávi పూక్కావి ...	...	74
Puli-chintáku పులిచింతాకు ...	...	192
Pulla-dabba పుల్లదబ్బ ...	...	107
Fullurivi పుల్లూరివి ...	...	255
Pulusu-káyalu పులుసుకాయలు ...	...	63
Punnágamu పున్నగము ...	...	81
Puppanti పుప్పంటి ...	...	265
Púramu పూరము ...	...	157
Purugudu పురుగుడు ...	...	198
Puvvu పువ్వు ...	...	4
Puvvu-dánimma పువ్వుదానిమ్మ ...	...	210

R.

Rági రాగి ...	...	123
Rákáshi-mattalu రాకాశిమట్టలు ...	...	34
Rakta-chandanam రక్తచందనం ...	...	209
Rakta-gandham రక్తగంధం ...	...	209
Rálla-sunnamu రాళ్ల సున్నము ...	...	83
Ráma-tulasi రామతులసి ...	...	185
Raṇa-guvva రణగువ్వ ...	...	127
Rangúnu-malle-chettu రంగూనుమల్లె చెట్టు ...	...	211
Ráp-ṣhakkara రాపశక్కర ...	...	220
Rasa-karpúramu రసకర్పూరము ...	...	84, 157
Rasam రసం ...	...	158
Ráti-púchi రాతిపూచి ...	...	194
Ráti-puvvu రాతిపువ్వు ...	...	194
Régu-pandū రేగుపండు ...	...	262
Réla-goṣṣu రేలగొజ్జ ...	...	93
Réla-káyalu రేలకాయలు ...	...	93

Réval-chini-pál రేవల్ చినిపాల్ ...	...	...	83
Réval-chinni రేవల్ చిన్ని ...	...	...	213
Róga-chettu రోగచెట్టు ...	...	...	51
Rójá-pushpam రోజా పుష్పం...	...	...	217
Rójá-puvvu రోజా పువ్వు ...	...	...	217
Rudra-jeda రుద్రజెడ ...	...	...	184
Rúmardhakamu రూమధకము...	...	...	172

S, Sh.

Sabbu సబ్బు...	224
Sadāpa సదాప...	...	...	218
Sakala-phala-sampenga సకలఫలసంపంగ	...	...	58
Salájittu సలాజిత్తు...	...	...	107
Sálá-misiri సాలామిసిరి ...	...	...	221
Saláras సలారస్ ...	...	...	189
Sámbrāṇi సాంబ్రాణి...	...	...	66
Sámbrāṇi-āku సాంబ్రాణిఆకు...	...	...	153
Sámbrāṇi-chettu సాంబ్రాణిచెట్టు ...	...	...	153
Sámbrāṇi-puvvu సాంబ్రాణిపువ్వు ...	...	...	24
Sampangi-puvvu సంపంగిపువ్వు...	...	...	174
Samudra-pāla సముద్రపాల...	...	...	55
Samudrapu-pāchi సముద్రపుపాచి ...	...	...	150
Samudrapu-tenkāya సముద్రపుటెంకాయ	...	...	169
Sanna-drāksha-paṇḍu సన్నద్రాక్షపండు	...	...	253
Sanna-dumpa-rāshṭrakam సన్నదుంపరాష్ట్రకం	...	...	266
Sanna-lavanga-patta సన్నలవంగపట్ట ...	...	...	103
Sārāsa-véru సారసవేరు ...	...	...	225
Sārāyi సారాయి...	...	...	8, 56
Sarpākshi-chettu సర్పాక్షిచెట్టు...	...	...	190
Shākha-tunga-véru శాఖతుంగవేరు ...	...	...	128
Shakkara శక్కర...	...	...	219
Shaku-muniyā శకుమునియా...	...	...	225
Shanaga-kāḍi శనగకాడి ...	...	...	100
Shanaga-pulusu శనగపులుసు...	...	...	100
Shata-kuppi-vittulu శతకుప్పిరత్తులు	...	...	50
Shatāvari శతావరి ...	...	...	61

<i>Shaviramu</i> శవిరము	156
<i>Shayindu-lavanam</i> శయిందులవణం... ..	216
<i>Shembára-valli</i> శంబారవల్లి... ..	257
<i>Shenku-páshānam</i> శంకుపాషణం... ..	57
<i>Shikáya</i> శీకాయ... ..	21
<i>Shikhá-múlamu</i> శిఖామూలము... ..	131
<i>Shilá-jatu</i> శిలాజతు... ..	189
<i>Shilá-rasam</i> శిలారసం	169
<i>Shíma-atti</i> శీమలతి	142
<i>Shíma-aviṣhi-chettu</i> శీమలవిశిచెట్టు	93
<i>Shíma-dálima-vittulu</i> శీమదాళిమవిత్తులు... ..	211
<i>Shíma-gándá-mrugam-netturu</i> శీమగాండామృగం నెత్తురు	165
<i>Shíma-góngúra</i> శీమగోంగూర... ..	154
<i>Shíma-karpúram-áku</i> శీమకర్పూరం ఆకు... ..	173
<i>Shíma-kávi</i> శీమకావి... ..	74
<i>Shíma-kávuráyi</i> శీమకావురాయి... ..	74
<i>Shíma-górantī-vittulu</i> శీమగోరంటివిత్తులు	195
<i>Shíma-marri-chettu</i> శీమమర్రిచెట్టు... ..	142
<i>Shíma-nakka-vulligadda</i> శీమనక్కచుల్లిగడ్డ	225
<i>Shíma-sópu</i> శీమసోపు	90
<i>Shíma-sunnam</i> శీమసున్నం... ..	117
<i>Shíma-tangédu</i> శీమతంగేడు	227
<i>Shindu-déśhā-uppu</i> శిందుదేశఉప్పు	216
<i>Shiri-saru-mānu</i> శిరిసరుమాను	239
<i>Shiru-vávili</i> శిరువావిల	256
<i>Shrítālam</i> శ్రీతాళం... ..	116
<i>Shukku-kúráku</i> శుక్కుకూరాకు... ..	218
<i>Shúra-kāram</i> శూరాకారం... ..	206
<i>Shúrattu-tangédu</i> శూరత్తుతంగేడు	227
<i>Shurinjān</i> శురింజాన్... ..	153
<i>Síma-chámanti-puṣhpamu</i> సీమచామంతిపుష్పము	52
<i>Síma-jilakara</i> సీమజిలకర... ..	90
<i>Síma-kich-chili-gaddalu</i> సీమకిచ్చిలిగడ్డలు	274
<i>Síma-sugandhi-pāla</i> సీమసుగంధిపాల	224, 225
<i>Sísa-bhāsmam</i> సీసభస్మం... ..	203
<i>Sísamu</i> సీసము... ..	204

Sissú-karra సిస్సుకర్ర	...	...	129
Sitapa-chettu సీతపచెట్టు	...	...	230
Síta-vrukshamu సీతవృక్షము...	...	...	233
Sómantí సోమంతి...	...	...	227
Sómida-mánu సోమిదమాను...	...	...	232
Sonti సోంటి...	...	...	262
Sópu సోపు	...	...	51, 199
Sóyikúra-vittulu సోయికూరవిత్తులు	...	...	51
Sugandhi-pála సుగంధిపాల...	...	...	152
Súmi సూమి...	...	...	232
Sunnam సున్నం	...	...	82
Súrá-kára-drávakam సూరాకారద్రావకం	...	...	25
Súratu-karpúramu సూరతుకర్పూరము...	...	...	84
Súrya-kánti-vittulu సూర్యకాంతివిత్తులు ..	...	...	152
Súryá-vartamu సూర్యవర్తము...	...	...	152
Suvarṇam సువర్ణం...	...	...	93

T.

Tabasi తాసి	96
Tagara-chettu తగరచెట్టు	...	...	95
Tagiriṣha-chettu తగిరిశచెట్టు	...	...	95
Tailamu తైలము	...	...	7
Takkólapu-chettu తక్కిలపుచెట్టు	...	...	108
Talakamu తాళకము	...	...	57
Taliṣha-patri తాలిశపత్ర...	...	...	102, 143
Tamála-chettu తమాలచెట్టు...	...	...	260
Tamala-páku తమలపాకు	...	...	97
Tamarta-káya తమర్తకాయ...	...	...	63
Támramu తామ్రము	...	...	123
Támra-valli తామ్రవల్లి	...	...	218
Tándra-káya తాండ్రకాయ	...	...	241
Tangédu తంగేడు...	...	...	93
Tanteṭṭu-chettu తంటెట్టుచెట్టు ..	...	...	95
Tanuku-mánu తానుకుమాను	...	...	96
Táru తారు	...	...	201
Táti-bellamu తాటిబెల్లము	...	...	220

Tāṭi-chettu తాటిచెట్టు	...	...	76
Tāṭi-kāḍi తాటికాడి	...	...	23
Tāṭi-kalakanda తాటికలకండ	...	...	221
Tāṭi-kallu తాటికల్లు	...	...	246
Tāṭi-kallu-kāḍi తాటికల్లుకాడి	...	...	23
Tāṭi-sārāyi కాడిసారాయి	...	...	276
Tegada తెగడ	...	...	162
Tegada-vēru తెగడవేరు	...	...	162
Tēku-mānu తేకుమాను	...	...	240
Tella-chitra-mūlam తెల్లచిత్రమూలం	...	...	202, 203
Tella-dāmaru తెల్లదామరు	...	...	253
Tella-dirisana-chettu తెల్లదిరిసనచెట్టు	...	...	22
Tella-gadda తెల్లగడ్డ	...	...	38
Tella-giniya-chettu తెల్లగినియచెట్టు	...	...	37
Tella-goyyā-paṇḍu తెల్లగొయ్యపండు	...	...	207
Tella-jāmpaṇḍu తెల్లజాంపండు	...	...	206, 207
Tella-jiriki-vittulu తెల్లజిరికివీవులు	...	...	277
Tella-kastūri-pasupu తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు	...	...	126
Tella-maddi-chettu తెల్లమద్దిచెట్టు	...	...	243
Tella-manga తెల్లమంగ	...	...	146
Tella-mulaka తెల్లములక	...	...	231
Tella-pāśāṇam తెల్లపాషాణం	...	...	57
Tella-puruguḍu తెల్లపురుగుడు	...	...	144
Tella-śhakkara తెల్లశక్కర	...	...	220
Tella-sorā-chēpa తెల్లసారాచేప	...	...	233
Tella-tulāsi తెల్లతులసి	...	...	184
Tella-tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ	...	...	22
Tella-vāvili తెల్లవావిలి	...	...	256
Tella-vulli-gaddalu తెల్లపుల్లిగడ్డలు	...	...	37
Tēlu-maṇi-chettu తేలుమణిచెట్టు	...	...	244
Tēne తేనె	...	...	172
Tēne-atti తేనెఅత్తి	...	...	142
Tēne-tīga తేనెటిగ	...	...	271
Tenkāya పెంకాయ	...	...	112
Tenkāya-bellamu పెంకాయబెల్లము	...	...	221
Tenkāya-chettu పెంకాయచెట్టు	...	...	112

Tenkāya-kallu టెంకాయకల్లు	...	... 113, 246
Tenkāya-nūne టెంకాయనూనె	...	... 113
Tenkāya-sārāyi టెంకాయసారాయి	...	... 276
Téyāku తేయాకు	...	... 240
Tíge తీగె	...	... 2
Tíge-móduga తీగెమోడుగ	...	... 79
Tíge-palāṣhamu తీగెపలాశము	...	... 79
Tinduki తిందుకి	...	... 132
Tippa-sattu తిప్పసత్తు	...	... 245
Tippa-tíge తిప్పతీగె	...	... 244
Tipu-bādam-vittulu తీపుబాదంవిత్తులు	...	... 45
Tóka-miriyālu తోకమిరియాలు	...	... 121
Tubiki తుబికి	...	... 132
Tulasi తులసి	...	... 185
Tumiki తుమికి	...	... 132
Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక	...	... 150
Tumma-chettu తుమ్మచేట్టు	...	... 19
Tummeda-māmidī తుమ్మెదమామిడి	...	... 226
Tunga-gaḍḍala-vēru తుంగగడ్డల వేరు	...	... 128, 129
Tunga-muste తుంగముస్తై	...	... 128
Turaka-vēpa తురకవేప	...	... 173
Tutti తుత్తి	...	... 18
Tuttiri-chettu తుత్తిరిచేట్టు	...	... 18
Tuttu-nāgam తుత్తునాగం	...	... 261, 262
Tutturu-benda తుత్తురుబెండ	...	... 18

U, Ū.

Ūḍuga-chettu ఉడుగచేట్టు	...	... 35
Ummetta ఉమ్మెత్త	...	... 130
Ummetta-puvvu ఉమ్మెత్తపువ్వు	...	... 131
Uppu ఉప్పు	...	... 231
Usirike ఉసిరికె	...	... 197
Usirike-kāya ఉసిరికెకాయ	...	... 197
Ūṭi-chettu ఉటిచేట్టు	...	... 108
Utta-rēṇi ఉత్తరేణి	...	... 24

V.

Vaḍaja వడజ ...	...	...	...	32
Vaḍla-yāṛāla వడ్లయారాల...	...	...	...	154
Vakka వక్క...	...	...	...	54
Vākudu వాకుడు	...	...	...	232
Vānamu వామము	...	...	...	91
Vāmintā వామింట	...	...	...	151
Vāna-nillu వాననీళ్లు	...	...	...	53
Varagūgu వరగోగు	...	...	...	222
Varaṅṅa వరణుణ	...	...	...	127
Vasa వస ...	...	...	...	27, 32
Vasa-nābhi వసనాభి	...	...	...	26, 266
Vaṭṭi-vēru వట్టివేరు	...	...	...	48
Vāvili వావిలి...	...	...	...	256
Vāyu-viṅgam-çhetṭu వాయువిఙ్గంఁచెట్టు	...	...	...	134
Veduruppu వెదురుప్పు	...	...	...	65
Végi వేగి ...	...	...	...	208
Végisa వేగిస ...	...	...	...	208
Velaga-banka వెలగబంక	...	...	...	151
Velaga-pandū వెలగపండు...	...	...	...	139
Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి	...	...	...	38
Vempali వెంపలి	...	...	...	241
Vendi-rēku వెండిరేకు	...	...	...	55
Vendi-sísam వెండిసీసం	...	...	...	233
Vépa-çhetṭu వేపచెట్టు	...	...	...	63
Vépa-kallu వేపకల్లు	...	...	...	246
Vépuḍu-paḥ-çha వేపుడుపచ్చ	...	...	...	184
Verri-atti-pandū వెరిఅత్తిపండ్లు	...	...	...	143
Verri-bīra వెరిబీర	...	...	...	169
Verri-pāla వెరిపాల	...	...	...	249
Verri-puḥ-çha వెరిపుచ్చ	...	...	...	104
Vēru వేరు ...	...	...	...	6
Vēru-ṣhanaga వేరుశనగ	...	...	...	54
Vēru-ṣhanaga-kāya వేరుశనగకాయ	...	...	...	54
Vibādi-patri విబాదిపత్రి ...	...	...	...	184

Vidavali-veru విడవలివేరు ...	...	...	48
Vilva-patri విల్వపత్రం ...	...	...	117
Víramu వీరము ...	...	...	156
Visha-kanta-kálu విషకంటకాలు ...	...	...	254
Visha-mungali విషముంగలి... ..	...	...	118
Vittu విత్తు ... ..	...	...	3
Vulli-gaddalu వుల్లిగడ్డలు ..	...	...	37
Vuni వుని ... ..	...	...	22
Vúra-nakkéru వూరనక్కేరు ...	...	...	115

Y.

Yashti-madhukam యష్టిమధుకం	17, 148
Yashti-madhuram-pálu యష్టిమధురంపాలు ..	..	148

Z.

Zonnalu జొన్నలు	232
Zunnu జొన్ను ..	...	95

INDEX OF MALYALIM SYNONYMES.

A, A.

Agatti അകുരതി	...	...	266
Akkikarukā അക്കികരുകാ	...	...	210
Akkilākāram അക്കിലാകാരം	...	...	210
Alari അലരി	...	...	182
Allit-tāmara അല്ലിത്താമര	...	...	184
Alpam അൽപം	...	...	273
Āmalakam ആമലകം	...	...	197
Amari അമരി	...	...	161
Amruta അമൃത	...	...	245
Ānakúva ആനകൂവ	...	...	125
Āna-nerippil ആനനെരിപ്പിൽ	...	...	195
Annbhédi അന്നഭേദി	...	...	141
Aṇṇanak-kalla അഞ്ഞനക്കല്ല	...	...	53
Anpala ആമ്പല	...	...	184
Anpāzham അമ്പാഴം	...	...	233
Anṭi അണ്ടി	...	...	4
Antimalari അന്തിമലരി	...	...	175
Antimantāram അന്തിമന്താരം	...	...	175
Āpappāya-pazham ആപപ്പായപഴം	...	...	89
Araṇamaram അരണമരം	...	...	96
Ari അരി	...	...	191
Ari-chūrāyam അരിചാരായം	...	...	271
Ariya-véppa അരിയവെപ്പ	...	...	63
Asti അസ്തി...	...	...	191
Asti-kari അസ്തികരി	...	...	88
Aṭakka അടക്ക	...	...	54
Aṭakkāmaṇi അടക്കാമണി	...	...	232
Atimadhuram അതിമധുരം	...	17,	148
Ātrapāla ആററപാല	...	...	222

Aṭṭa അട്ട ...	...	...	154
Attitippili അത്തിതിപ്പിലി	...	...	226
Attiyáalum അത്തിയാലും.	...	...	143
Aṭuppakari അട്ടപ്പകരി ...	...	...	88
Ātutintāp-pāla ആട്ടതിണ്ടാപ്പാള	...	...	56
Āvanakku ആവണക്കു ...	...	...	214
Āvanakkinkuru ആവണക്കിൻകുരു...	...	...	215
Āvāra ആവാര ...	...	...	93
Ayamódakam അയമോദകം	...	...	91
Ayangólam അയ്ക്കോലം ...	...	...	35
Ayimparatti അയിമ്പരത്തി	...	...	154
Azhiṇṇa-maram അഴിഞ്ഞമരം	...	...	35

B.

Bādam ബാദം	45
Belluren ബെല്ലുരെൻ	...	...	19
Bijam ബിജം	...	...	3
Brahma-danti ബ്രഹ്മദന്തി	...	...	54

Ch.

Chāliyam ചാലിയം	57	156
Chanam ചണം	...	...		119
Chanavitta ചണവിത്ത...	...	...		119
Chandana-muṭṭi ചന്ദനമുട്ടി	...	...		223
Chane-kizhanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങു	...	...		238
Chappannam ചപ്പങ്ങം	...	...		81
Chārāyam ചരായം	...	...	8,	56
Chatirak-kalli ചതിരക്കളളി	...	...		137
Chavaka-maram ചവകമരം	...	...		96
Chāyilyam ചായില്യം	...	...		156
Chempa ചെമ്പ	...	...		227
Chempakap-pú ചെമ്പകപ്പ	...	...		174
Chempa-kizhanna ചെമ്പകിഴങ്ങു	...	...		114
Chempāra-valli ചെമ്പാരവളളി	...	...		257
Chemparattip-púva ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പുവ	...	...		154
Champera ചെമ്പേര	...	...		207

<i>Chempérakka</i> ചെമ്പേരക്ക	...	...	207
<i>Chena</i> ചേന...	...	...	249
<i>Chengalapach-cha</i> ചെങ്കലപ്പച്ച	...	...	123
<i>Chenna-náyakam</i> ചെന്നനായകം	...	...	39
<i>Chentíkoṭuvēli</i> ചെണ്ടികൊട്ടുവേലി	...	...	202
<i>Chentúram</i> ചെന്തുരം	...	...	203
<i>Cheríya-elavanna-toli</i> ചെറിയഎലവങ്ങത്തൊലി	...	...	103
<i>Cheríya-kát-ṭatti</i> ചെറിയകാട്ടത്തി	...	...	143
<i>Cheruchánattinté-vitta</i> ചെറുചാണത്തിൻതേവിത്ത.	...	...	168
<i>Cheruchánavittinté-enṇá</i> ചെരുചാണത്തിൻതേഎണ്ണ	...	...	168
<i>Cheruchunṭa</i> ചെരുചുണ്ട	...	...	231
<i>Cheru-katru-vázha</i> ചെരുകറുവാഴ	...	...	39
<i>Cherukottá</i> ചെരുകൊട്ടാ	...	...	215
<i>Cherukottēṇṇá</i> ചെരുകൊട്ടെണ്ണ	...	...	188
<i>Cherunáranṇá</i> ചെരുന്നാരങ്ങ	...	...	105
<i>Chérunkuru</i> ചെരുങ്കുരു	...	...	226
<i>Cherupáraya-pazham</i> ചെറുപാറകപ്പഴം	...	...	143
<i>Cheraparuva</i> ചെറുപരുവ.	...	...	228
<i>Cherutekka</i> ചെരുതെക്ക	...	...	108
<i>Cheruvanichchi</i> ചെറുവനിച്ചി	...	...	115
<i>Cheruviri</i> ചെറുപിരി	...	...	115
<i>Chietí</i> ചെടി	...	...	1
<i>Chínik-káram</i> ചീനിക്കാരം	...	...	41
<i>Chinik-káya</i> ചീനിക്കായ	...	...	21
<i>Chirukízhuká-nelli</i> ചിറുകിഴുകാനെല്ലി	...	...	198
<i>Chitrallu</i> ചിരരളു	...	...	227
<i>Chitrámruta</i> ചിരരാമൃത	...	...	245
<i>Chitrávanakka-enṇá</i> ചിരറാവണക്കെഎണ്ണ	...	...	188
<i>Chitrávanakkam-cheti</i> ചിരറാവണക്കുംചെടി	...	...	215
<i>Chitrá-vanakkin-kuru</i> ചിരറാവണക്കിൻകുരു	...	...	216
<i>Chittalatti</i> ചിത്തലത്തി	...	266	267
<i>Chivákavéra</i> ചിവാകവേര	...	...	162
<i>Chokanna-ulḷi</i> ചൊക്കന്നുള്ളി	...	...	37
<i>Chólam</i> ചോളം	...	...	261
<i>Chórapulla-enṇa</i> ചോരപ്പുല്ലുഎണ്ണ	...	...	49
<i>Chovanna-gantakam</i> ചൊവന്നക്കത്തകം	...	...	237

<i>Chovanna-kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheṭi</i> ചൊവന്നകശകശച്ചെടി	193
<i>Chovanna-manattakāḷi</i> ചൊവന്നമണത്തകാളി ...	283
<i>Chovanna-malāk-kappéra</i> ചൊവന്നമലാക്കപ്പേര	207
<i>Chukanna-kizhānelli</i> ചുക്കന്നകീഴാനെല്ലി ...	198
<i>Chukanna-koṭuvēli</i> ചുക്കന്നകൊട്ടുവേലി ...	202
<i>Chukka</i> ചുക്ക ...	262
<i>Chūntappana</i> ചൂണ്ടപ്പന ...	92
<i>Chuvanna-avilpori</i> ചുവന്ന അവിൽപൊരി ...	190

D.

<i>Dēvatīram</i> ദേവതാരം ...	200
------------------------------	-----

E, É.

<i>Ela</i> എല ...	5
<i>Elakkallī</i> എലക്കളളി ...	137
<i>Elamarunna</i> എലമരുങ്ങ ...	117
<i>Elangi</i> എലങ്കി ...	175
<i>Elantap-pazham</i> എലന്തപ്പഴം ...	262
<i>Elavannap-pattā</i> എലവങ്ങപ്പട്ടാ ...	94
<i>Élattari</i> ഏലത്തരി ...	88
<i>Ella</i> എല്ല ...	191
<i>Elḷu</i> എളള ...	227
<i>Eṇṇa</i> എണ്ണ ...	7
<i>Erukka</i> എരുക്ക ...	82

G.

<i>Gandhaka-drāvakaṁ</i> ഗന്ധകദ്രാവകം ...	25
<i>Gantakam</i> ഗന്തകം ...	235
<i>Gaṇapati-nārannā</i> ഗണപതിനാരങ്ങ ...	107
<i>Góróchanam</i> ഗോരോചനം ...	71
<i>Gulkanta</i> ഗുൽകന്ത ...	217

II.

<i>IIómam</i> ഹോമം ...	91
------------------------	----

I.

<i>Inchi</i> ഇഞ്ചി ...	262
------------------------	-----

<i>Ínte-cháráyam</i> ഓരന്തെചാരായം	...	...	270
<i>Ínte-cheti</i> ഓരന്തെചെടി	...	...	197
<i>Ínte-káñi</i> ഓരന്തെകാടി	...	...	23
<i>Inturpa</i> ഇന്തുപ്പ	...	...	216
<i>Ínte-ṣharkkara</i> ഓരന്തെശക്കര	...	...	221
<i>Ínte-vella</i> ഓരന്തെവെല്ല	...	...	221
<i>Íranpana</i> ഓരന്തമ്പന	...	...	92
<i>Iraṭṭi-madhuram</i> ഇരട്ടിമധുരം	...	...	148
<i>Iraṭṭi-madhuram-pál</i> ഇരട്ടിമധുരംപാൽ	...	...	148
<i>Íravengáyam</i> ഓരന്തവെങ്കായം	...	...	37
<i>Irippa</i> ഇരിപ്പ	...	...	66
<i>Irippa-cháráyam</i> ഇരിപ്പചാരായം	...	...	270
<i>Irumba</i> ഇരുമ്പ	...	...	141
<i>Irumbuk-kítam</i> ഇരുമ്പുകുടീടം	...	...	141
<i>Íṣhvará-múri</i> ഇശ്വരമൂരി	...	...	56
<i>Íyam</i> ഓരം	...	...	204

J.

<i>Janapa-vera</i> ജനപവെര	...	...	119
<i>Játikká</i> ജാതിക്കാ	...	...	180
<i>Játi-lingam</i> ജാതിലിംഗം	...	...	155
<i>Játipattiri</i> ജാതിപത്തിരി	...	...	180
<i>Janapanára</i> ജനപനാര	...	...	119
<i>Jeṭámánc̣hi</i> ജെടാമാഞ്ചി	...	...	181
<i>Jévantipúva</i> ജെവന്തിപൂവ	...	...	99
<i>Jirakam</i> ജിരകം	...	...	123
<i>Jonakam-náran̄ṇá</i> ജൊനകംനാരങ്ങ	...	...	105

K.

<i>Kach-chólam</i> കച്ചാലം	...	...	127
<i>Kach-chúri-kizhaṇṇa</i> കച്ചരികിഴങ്ങ	...	...	127
<i>Kaḍale-káñi</i> കടലകാടി	...	...	100
<i>Kadara</i> കദര	...	...	36
<i>Kadaram</i> കദരം	...	...	20, 36
<i>Kaipa-bádam</i> കൈപബാദം	...	...	45
<i>Kaipa-koṭakap-pála-vitta</i> കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത	...	...	155

<i>Kaipa-vátam̄-koṭṭa</i> കൈവവാതംകൊട്ട	...	45
<i>Kaippam-paṭólam</i> കൈപ്പംപടൊലം	...	248
<i>Kaippa-vallī</i> കൈപ്പവളളി	...	175
<i>Kaṭa</i> കൈത	...	192
<i>Kaitachakka</i> കൈതചക്ക	...	47
<i>Kákavallī</i> കാകവളളി	...	109
<i>Káka-vitta</i> കാക്കവിത്ത	...	110
<i>Kákka-muḷḷu</i> കാക്കമുളളു	...	195
<i>Kákkanamkoṭi</i> കാക്കന്നംകൊടി	...	109
<i>Kákkanam-vitta</i> കാക്കന്നംവിത്ത	...	109, 110
<i>Kákka-toṭali</i> കാക്കതൊടലി	...	248
<i>Kakkarikka-vitta</i> കക്കാരിക്കവിത്ത	...	122
<i>Kalanchik-kuru</i> കളനചിക്കുരു	...	80
<i>Kaleṇṇiyam</i> കലഞ്ഞിയം	...	134
<i>Kaleyan-konpa</i> കലയൻകൊമ്പ	...	116
<i>Kalkanṭu</i> കൽകണ്ടു	...	221
<i>Kallī</i> കളളി	...	138
<i>Kallúr-vanchi</i> കല്ലൂർവഞ്ചി	...	42
<i>Kal-támara</i> കൽതാമര	...	230
<i>Kalyāṇa-murukku-maram</i> കല്യാണമുരുകുമാരം	...	136
<i>Kámākshi-pulla-eṇṇa</i> കാമാക്ഷിപ്പുല്ല എണ്ണ	...	49
<i>Kanchá</i> കഞ്ച	...	85
<i>Kanchách-chetip-paṣhá</i> കഞ്ചാച്ചെടിപ്പാശ	...	86
<i>Kancháva-cheti</i> കഞ്ചാവചെടി	...	85
<i>Kancháva-ela</i> കഞ്ചാവ എല	...	86
<i>Kancháva-pála</i> കഞ്ചാവപാല	...	86
<i>Kancháva-vitta</i> കഞ്ചാവവിത്ത	...	86
<i>Kāṇṇirak-kuru</i> കാഞ്ഞിരക്കുരു	...	234
<i>Kaṇṇunṇi</i> കഞ്ഞുണ്ണി	...	134
<i>Kanṭabhāraṇṇi</i> കണ്ടഭാരാണി	...	108
<i>Kanṭam-kattiri</i> കണ്ടംകത്തിരി	...	232
<i>Kántēṇṇa</i> കാഞ്ഞെങ്ങ	...	118
<i>Kappakka</i> കപ്പക്ക	...	176
<i>Kappal-chérunkuru</i> കപ്പൽചെറുകുരു	...	46
<i>Kappal-melaka</i> കപ്പൽമെളക	...	87
<i>Kappa-máva-kuru</i> കപ്പമാവകുരു	...	46

Kappikuru കപ്പികുരു	...	...	114
Karaka-niram കരകനിരം	...	...	47
Karakāṣṣīram കരകാഞ്ഞിരം	...	...	47
Karakundurukkam കരകണ്ടുരുക്കം	...	...	254
Karalekam കരളേകം	...	...	56
Karalik-kāya കരളിക്കായ	...	...	212
Karalvékam കരൾവേകം	...	...	56
Kāram കാരം	...	...	205
Karāmpu കരാമ്പു	...	...	92
Karaṇṭakattin-kāya കരണ്ടകത്തിൻകായ	...	...	46
Karavēḷā കരവെളാ	...	...	151
Kāreḷḷu കാരെളു	...	...	227
Kari കരി	...	...	87
Karichakka കരിചക്ക	...	...	63
Karimpa കരിമ്പ	...	...	219
Karin-kollā കരിൻകൊളള	...	...	92
Karin-takaraḷi കരിൻതകരൈ	...	...	208
Karin-tumba കരിൻതുമ്പ	...	...	52
Kariṣṭhāṅgaṇṇi കരിശാങ്കണി	...	...	134
Kari-vilānti കരിവിലാന്തി	...	...	230
Karppūram കപ്പരം	...	...	84
Karppūra-tailam കപ്പരതൈലം	...	...	241
Karukap-pulla കരുക്പുല്ല	...	...	56
Karu-maruta കരുമരുത	...	...	243
Karumaṭṭan-vitta കരുമത്തൻവിത്ത	...	...	77
Karu-mulaka കരുമുളക	...	...	201
Karu-murukkin-maram കരുമുരുക്കിൻമരം	...	...	136
Karun-chīrakam കരുണുരകം	...	...	183
Karun-nochchi കരുണൊച്ചി	...	...	164
Karun-toṭṭi കരുന്തൊട്ടി	...	...	229
Karuppu-manattakāḷi കറുപ്പമണത്തകാളി	...	...	281
Karutta-ayangólam കരുതരുതയോലം	...	...	36
Karutta-kotivēli കരുതകൊടിവേലി	...	...	202
Karutta-uppa കരുത്തപ്പ	...	...	71
Karu-ummatta കരുമുമാരത	...	...	130
Karu-vēlakam കരുവേലകം	...	...	19, 20

Karu-vélakam-paṣṭha കരുവെലകംപശ	...	150
Karu-veppa കരുവെപ്പ	...	178
Kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheṭi കശകശച്ചെടി	...	193
Kaṣha-kaṣhakarappa കശകശകരപ്പ...	...	190
Kaṣha-kaṣhak-kuru കശകശക്കുരു	...	194
Kaṣha-kaṣhap-paṣṭha കശകശപ്പശ	...	190
Kaṣha-kaṣhat-tól കശകശത്തൊൽ	...	194
Kāṣhikaṭṭi കാശികട്ടി	...	96
Kastúri കസ്തൂരി	...	177
Kastúri-maṣṣaḷ കസ്തൂരിമഞ്ഞൾ	...	125
Kastúri-venṭa-vitta കസ്തൂരിവെണ്ടവിത്ത	...	14
Katak-kallī കടക്കളളി	...	137
Kaṭalāṭi കടലാടി	...	24
Kaṭalāvaṇakku കടലാവണക്ക	...	120
Kaṭal-ténṇā കടൽതെങ്ങ	...	169
Kāṭi കാടി	...	23
Kāṭi-kāram കാടികാരം	...	271
Kaṭru-vāyḷa കറുവാഴ	...	39
Kāṭta കാത്ത	...	96
Kāṭṭāvaṇakka കാട്ടാവണക്ക	...	163
Kāṭṭinta കാട്ടിത്ത	...	197
Kāṭṭirippa കാട്ടിരിപ്പ	...	66
Kāṭṭujāṭikkā കാട്ടുജാതിക്കാ	...	211
Kāṭṭu-jīrakam കാട്ടുജീരകം	...	254
Kāṭṭu-karuvā-toli കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി	...	102
Kāṭṭukastúri കാട്ടുകസ്തൂരി	...	14
Kāṭṭu-kaṭuka കാട്ടുകടുക	...	204
Kāṭṭu-kūrkkā കാട്ടുകൂക്കാ	...	51
Kāṭṭulli കാട്ടുളളി	...	250
Kāṭṭumaṣṣaḷ കാട്ടുമഞ്ഞൾ	...	125
Kāṭṭu-neriṣṣil കാട്ടുനെരിഞ്ഞിൽ	...	195
Kāṭṭu-tuttuvā കാട്ടുതുത്തുവാ	...	185
Kaṭuka കടുക	...	229
Kaṭukkā കടുക്കാ	...	242
Kaṭukkā-pinji കടുക്കാപിഞ്ചി	...	242
Kāṭukka-pū കടുക്കാപൂ	...	243

Kāṭu-tippili കാടുതിപ്പിലി	...	...	99
Kazhutap-pāl കഴുതപ്പാൽ	...	...	661
Kāya കായ ...	...	...	2, 3
Kāyam കായം	...	...	62
Kāzhanchik-kuru കഴമ്പിക്കുരു	...	...	80
Kiriyāttu കിരിയാത്തു	...	...	47
Kizhānelli കിഴാണെല്ലി	...	...	198
Kizhanna കിഴങ്ങ	...	...	6
Kizhkkāyi-nelli കിഴക്കായിനെല്ലി	...	...	198
Koch-chilach-chi-pulla കൊച്ചിളച്ചിപ്പുല്ല	...	...	260
Kōlānji-nāarakam കൊളാഞ്ചിനാരകം...	...	...	104
Kōl-kalli കൊൽകളളി	...	...	138
Kollam-kóva-kizhanna കൊല്ലംകോവകിഴങ്ങ	...	...	78
Konnakkāya കൊന്നക്കായ	...	...	93
Kóppara കൊപ്പര	...	...	113
Kóra-kizhanna കോരകിഴങ്ങ	...	...	129
Koṭakappāla-vitta കൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത	...	...	259
Koṭanpam കൊടമ്പം	...	...	249
Koṭappana കൊടപ്പന	...	...	116
Koṭṭā കൊട്ടാ	...	...	115
Koṭṭa-kuru കൊട്ടകുരു	...	...	242
Kottamalli കൊത്തമല്ലി...	...	...	115
Kottam-pālarī കൊത്തമ്പാലരി	...	...	115
Koṭṭennā കൊട്ടെണ്ണ	...	...	187
Koṭuvēli കൊടുവേലി	...	...	203
Kóva കോവ	...	...	110
Kozhiṇṇila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില...	...	...	241
Kshīram ക്ഷീരം	...	...	8, 166
Kumpalannā കുമ്പളങ്ങ	...	...	122
Kungiliyam കുങ്കിലിയം...	...	...	228
Kumkuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പൂവ്	...	...	118
Kunni-kuru കുന്നികുരു	...	...	16
Kunpalam കുമ്പളം	...	...	122
Kuppa-manī കുപ്പമണി	...	...	265
Kūrkkā കൂർക്കാ	...	...	51

Kuru കരു ...	...	...	4
Kuru-mulaka കരുമുളക ...	...	...	201
Kutakan കുടകൻ ...	...	...	158
Kúva കൂവ ...	...	...	124, 125
Kúva-kizhanna കൂവകിഴങ്ങു	...	...	125
Kúvalap-pazham കൂവളപ്പഴം	...	...	34

L.

Lavanam ലവണം	231
Lavanga-patta ലവങ്കപട്ട...	...	...	103

M.

Madhura-bádam മധുരബാദം	45
Madhura-káméshvari മധുരകാമേശ്വരി	...	...	58
Madhura-náranña മധുരനാരങ്ങ	...	...	104
Madhura-vátam-koṭṭa മധുരവാതംകൊട്ട	...	...	45
Mala-kulukki മലകുലുക്കി	...	...	47
Malatánni മലതാങ്ങി ...	...	...	228
Malsyam-nai മൽസ്യംനൈ	...	...	187
Maṇatta-káli മണത്തകാളി	...	...	281, 283
Manchetṭi മഞ്ചെട്ടി ...	...	...	218
Manná മന്നാ	...	...	171
Maṇṇa-kungiliyam മഞ്ഞകുങ്കിലിയം	...	...	76
Maṇṇal മഞ്ഞൾ	...	...	126
Maṇ-taṭilam മൺതൈലം	...	...	196
Manóranjitam മനോരഞ്ജിതം	...	...	58
Mansóla മന്സാല	...	...	272
Mara-kizhanna മരകിഴങ്ങു	...	...	171
Maram മരം	...	...	1
Maramaṇṇal മരമഞ്ഞൽ	...	...	116
Maram-chinikizhanna മരഞ്ചിനികിഴങ്ങു	...	...	171
Mara-uppa മരച്ചുപ്പ	...	...	205
Mara-vallikizhanna മരവളളികിഴങ്ങു	...	...	171
Marippala മരിങ്ങള	...	...	126
Marutam-toli മരുതംതൊലി	...	...	180
Marutónni മരുതൊന്നി...	...	...	167

<i>Máshik-káya</i> മാശിക്കായ	...	...	145
<i>Mátalam-cheti</i> മാതളംചെടി	...	...	209
<i>Mátalam-pazham</i> മാതളംപഴം	...	...	210
<i>Matṭip-pál</i> മട്ടിപ്പാൽ	...	...	35
<i>Mávva</i> മാവ്	...	...	171
<i>Mayilánc̣hi</i> മയിലാഞ്ചി...	...	...	167
<i>Mayir-mánikkam</i> മയിർമാണിക്കം	...	...	229
<i>Mayil-tutta</i> മയിൽതുത്ത	...	...	124
<i>Mazha-vellam</i> മഴവെളം	...	...	53
<i>Mezhuka</i> മെഴുക	...	...	97
<i>Mínāngaṇṇi</i> മീനാങ്കണി...	...	...	232
<i>Mín-naí</i> മീൻനൈ	...	...	187
<i>Mole-uppa</i> മൊളെപ്പ	...	...	65
<i>Mótira-káṇṇīram</i> മോതിരകാഞ്ഞിരം	...	...	234
<i>Mótira-vallī</i> മോതിരവളളി	...	...	58
<i>Motta</i> മൊട്ട...	...	...	5
<i>Múch-chi-maram</i> മുച്ചിമരം	...	...	171
<i>Mudársinka</i> മുദാർസിങ്ക്...	...	...	203
<i>Mukkan-pála</i> മുക്കൻപാല	...	...	41
<i>Mukuṭṭri</i> മുക്കുറി	...	...	134
<i>Mulaka-tāṇi</i> മുളകതാണി	...	...	245
<i>Múlam</i> മൂലം...	...	...	6
<i>Mullách-cha-pú</i> മൂലാച്ച	...	...	162
<i>Mullānc̣hira</i> മൂലാഞ്ചിര...	...	...	41
<i>Mullappú</i> മൂലപ്പ	...	...	162
<i>Mullilava</i> മൂലിലവ	...	...	75
<i>Mullillápúla</i> മൂലിലൂപ്പുള	...	...	135
<i>Muntiriṇṇa-káṭi</i> മുന്തിരിങ്ങകാടി	...	...	23
<i>Muntiriṇṇap-pazham</i> മുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം	...	...	253, 257
<i>Muntiriṇṇap-pazham-cháráyam</i> മുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം ചാരായം...	...	...	255
<i>Murikúṭi</i> മുരികുടി	...	...	117
<i>Muriṇṇa</i> മുരിങ്ങ	...	...	176
<i>Murukka</i> മുരുക്ക	...	...	136
<i>Murukka-maram</i> മുരുക്കമരം	...	...	78

Murukka-vitta മുരുകുവിത്ത	...	...	78
Murukkin-paṣṣa മുരുകിൻപശ	...	...	79
Muṭṭa മുട്ട ...	...	...	192
Muttann മുത്തങ്ങ	...	...	122
Muṭṭi മുട്ടി ...	...	...	7
Muṭṭi-kari മുട്ടികരി	...	...	88

N.

Nāgam നാഗം	262
Nāga-mallich-cheṭi നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി...	...	213, 214	
Nāga-muḷla നാഗമുളള	...	...	191
Naiyतालānpal നൈയുലാമ്പൽ	...	...	254
Nākkayyi നാക്കഞ്ഞി	...	...	184
Nalla-tirttā നല്ലതിർത്താ...	...	...	185
Nalla-tuttuvā നല്ലതുത്തുവാ	...	...	185
Nallennā നല്ലെണ്ണ	...	...	227
Nanchunṭa നമ്പുണ്ട	...	...	1
Nannārikizhaṇṇa നന്നാരികിഴങ്ങ	...	...	152
Nāpālu നാപാലു	...	...	108
Naru-niṇṭi നരുന്നീണ്ടി	...	...	152
Naru-tiṇṭi നരുന്നീണ്ടി	...	...	225
Nāṭṭatimadhuram നാട്ടതിമധുരം	...	...	17
Nāṭṭiratti-madhukam നാട്ടിരട്ടിമധുരം	...	...	17
Nāṭṭam-takara നാറ്ററത്തകര	...	...	94
Nāṭṭu നാട്ടു ...	...	...	12
Nāṭṭu-bādām നാട്ടുബാദാം	...	...	242
Nāṭṭu-panjasāra നാട്ടുപമ്പസാര	...	...	220
Nāṭṭu-sharkkara നാട്ടുശർക്കര	...	...	220
Nāṭṭu-yashṭi-madhukam നാട്ടുയഷ്ടിമധുരം	...	...	17
Nāvalin-pazham ഞ്ഞാവളിൻപഴം...	...	...	237
Nāval-pazham ഞ്ഞാവൾപഴം	...	...	237
Navasāram നവസാരം	...	...	42
Nāyik-koraṇa നായിക്കൊറണ	...	...	178
Nāy-katuka നായുക	...	...	204
Nāy-vēla നായെള	...	...	204
Nelak-katalā നെലക്കടലാ	...	...	54

Nelappana-kizhanna നെല്പുനകിഴങ്ങു	...	124
Nellikáya നെല്ലികായ	...	197
Nerippila നെരിഞ്ഞില...	...	247
Nettávil നെട്ടാവിൽ	...	52
Nilak-kumazh നിലക്കുമഴ	...	148
Nílam നീലം	...	161
Níla-váka നീലവാക	...	94
Nilavéppa നീലവേപ്പ	... 47,	189
Nírámpal നീരാമ്പൽ	...	254
Nírnock-chi നീർനൊച്ചി...	...	256
Nírválam നീർവാളം	...	120
Noch-chi നൊച്ചി	...	256
Núra നൂര	...	83

P.

Pach-cha-arali ചച്ച അരലി	...	244
Pach-cha-gantakam പച്ചഗന്തകം	...	236
Pach-cha-muntirinnap-pazham പച്ചമുന്തിരിങ്ങപ്പഴം	...	257
Pach-cha-nílam പച്ചനീലം	...	123
Pach-cha-pushpam പച്ചപൂപ്പം	... 184,	185
Pál പാൽ	... 8,	166
Pála പാല	...	41
Paná പനാ	...	76
Paná-cháráyam പനാചാരായം	...	275
Paná-káti പനാകാടി	...	23
Pana-kalkantu പനകൽകണ്ടു	...	221
Panam-katrāzha പനംകററാഴ	...	34
Pana-ṣharkkara പനശക്കര	...	220
Pana-vella പനവെല്ല	...	220
Pani-ch-chi പനിച്ചി	...	132
Pani-nir പനിനീർ	...	217
Pani-nírat tar പനിനീരത്തർ	...	218
Pani-nírpushpam പനിനീർപ്പൂപ്പം	...	217
Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര	...	219
Pannu-maram പഞ്ഞിമരം	...	135
Pantipável പാണ്ടിപാവേൽ	...	176

Pappatak-káram പപ്പടക്കാരം	...	...	205
Pappáya-pazham വപ്പായപഴം	...	...	89
Páraka-pazham പാരകപഴം	...	...	143
Paranki-máva പരങ്കിമാവ	...	...	46
Parangichakka പരങ്കിചക്ക	...	...	47
Paritti പരിത്തി	...	...	149
Parittich-cheti പരിത്തിച്ചെടി	...	...	149
Paritti-vitta പരിത്തിവിത്ത	...	...	149
Paruppu-gantakam പരുപ്പുഗന്തകം...	...	...	236
Paśha പശ	...	...	7
Paşuvin-pál പശുവിൻപാൽ	...	...	166
Paṭavalam പടവളം	...	...	248
Paṭik-káram പടിക്കാരം...	...	...	41
Paṭólam പടോലം	...	...	248
Paṭṭa-chárayam പട്ടചാരായം	...	...	275
Paṭukúrkka പട്ടുകൂർക്കാ	...	...	51
Pávakká-cheti പാവക്കാമെടി	...	...	176
Payana പയന	...	...	254
Pazham പഴം	...	...	2
Pépaṭólam പെപടോലം...	...	...	248
Pérálin-pála പെരാലിൻപാല	...	...	142
Péra-ratta പെരരത്ത	...	...	40
Pérelam പെരേലം	...	...	42
Perin-chírakam പെരിഞ്ചീരകം	...	...	199
Periya-élattari പെരിയ ഏലത്തരി...	...	...	42
Periya-viri പെരിയവിരി	...	...	115
Peru-marattoli പെരുമരത്തൊലി	...	...	35
Perungáyam പെരുങ്കായം	...	...	61, 62
Perun-tumba പെരുന്തുമ്പ	...	...	52
Pettaka-putti പെട്ടകപ്പുട്ടി	...	...	18
Péyatti പെയത്തി	...	...	143
Péyi-meratti പെയിമെരട്ടി	...	...	52
Piranṭa പിരണ്ട	...	...	257
Pí-vélam പീവേലം	...	...	21
Pláçh-cha പാച്ച	...	...	78
Pláçh-cham-kuru പാച്ചംകുരു	...	...	74

Plach-cha-paṣha പാച്ചപശ	...	...	79
Plaṣhu പാശു	...	...	78
Pokala പൊകല	...	...	182
Pólattá!i പൊതുത്താളി	...	..	118
Polḷa-kāya പൊതുക്കായ	...	...	46
Ponkáram പൊങ്കാരം	...	...	230
Ponṇalyam പൊങ്ങല്യം	...	...	35
Ponnām-takara പൊന്നാത്തകര	...	...	95
Ponnari-tāram പൊന്നരിതാരം	...	...	57
Ponnávīram പൊന്നാവിരം	...	...	93
Pú പൂ	...	...	4
Pukayilá പുകയില	...	...	182
Púlá-kizhanna പൂലാകിഴങ്ങ	...	...	127
Púla-maram പൂമരം	...	...	75
Pulivanji-nara പൂമുഖമ്പിനാര	...	...	119
Pulivanji-vitta രപൂമുഖമ്പിവിത്ത	...	...	119
Puliyam-pazham പൂമുളിയമ്പഴം	...	...	238
Puliyārāla പൂമുളിയാരല	...	...	192
Pulla-maruta പൂലുമാരുത	...	...	243
Pullu പൂലു	...	...	2
Pú-mátalam പൂമാതളം	...	...	211
Punna പുന	...	...	81
Punṇam പൂങ്ങം	...	...	205
Punnankottā പുനങ്കൊട്ട	...	...	224
Putiyina പുതിയിന	...	...	173
Pushpakédal പൂപ്പകെടൽ	...	...	213
Pushpam പൂപ്പ	...	...	4
Puzhuk-kolli പൂഴുകൊല്ലി	...	...	213
Púvvaraṣha പൂവ്വരശ	...	...	244

R.

Rakta-channanam രക്തചന്നനം	...	...	209
Rāmach-cham രാമച്ചം	...	...	50
Rāmach-cham-vér രാമച്ചംവേർ	...	...	48
Raza-karppúram രസകുപ്പരം	...	...	157
Rassam രസം	...	...	158

Rinpadam രിമ്പദം ... 128

S, Sh.

Salámiṣhri സലാമിശ്രി	221
Sambhārapulla-enṇa സംഭാരപുല്ല എണ്ണ	...	...	50
Sámbrāṇi സാമ്പ്രാണി	...	...	66
Samudrapach-cha സമുദ്രപച്ച	...	...	55
Samudrap-pāla സമുദ്രപ്പാല	...	...	55
Samudra-yógam സമുദ്രയോഗം	...	...	55
Shangam-kuppi ശങ്കംകുപ്പി	...	...	108
Shanga-pushpam ശങ്കപുഷ്പം	...	...	108
Sharkkara ശർക്കര	...	...	219, 220
Shatakuppa ശതകുപ്പ	...	...	51
Shatávali ശതാവലി	...	...	61
Shatávari-kizhanna ശതാവരികിഴങ്ങ	...	...	61
Shenba ശബ	...	...	123
Shima-akatti ശിമ അകത്തി	...	...	93
Shima-āmanakku ശിമ ആമണക്ക	...	...	120
Shima-atti ശിമ അത്തി...	...	...	142
Shima-jevanti-pushpam ശിമജെവന്തിപുഷ്പം	...	...	52
Shima-jirakam ശിമ ജീരകം	...	...	90
Shima-káttuḷli ശിമ കാട്ടുളളി	...	...	225
Shima-núra ശിമന്തര	...	...	117
Shima paṇṇimaram ശിമ പഞ്ഞിമരം	...	...	111
Shima-véṇṇap-paṣha ശിമ വെങ്ങപ്പശ	...	...	165
Sorṇṇa-takata സൊണ്ണതകട	...	...	62
Súryyakántam-vitta സൂര്യകാന്തംവിത്ത	...	...	152

T.

Tailam തൈലം	7
Taivélā തൈവേളാ	...	...	151
Takara തകര	...	...	95
Tākaram താകരം	...	...	8, 56
Tamarat-túka താമരത്തുക	...	...	63
Tanga-rékhā തങ്കരേഖാ...	...	...	62

Tápi താണി...	...	...	...	241
Tati തടി ...	...	...	...	7
Tázhá താഴാ ...	...	...	...	192
Tékka-maram തേക്കമരം...	...	...	...	240
Teliyanñi തെളിയണി ...	...	...	...	244
Tél-kotukka തേക്കൊട്ടക്ക	...	...	...	244
Tén തേൻ ...	...	...	...	172
Téni തേനി...	...	...	...	271
Ténich-chan-káya തേനിച്ചൻകായ	...	...	...	196
Ténna തേങ്ങ	...	...	...	112
Ténna-cháráyam തേങ്ങചാരായം	...	...	...	270
Ténna-enna തേങ്ങാ എണ്ണ	...	...	...	113
Ténna-maram തേങ്ങമരം	...	...	...	112
Ténna-sharkkara തേങ്ങാശക്കര	...	...	...	221
Ténna-vella തേങ്ങാവെല്ല	...	...	...	221
Tén-prákka തെന്ദ്രക്ക	...	...	...	226
Tétrán-kotṭa തെറൊൻകൊട്ട	...	...	...	235
Tétrán-parala തെറൊൻപരല	...	...	...	235
Tippili തിപ്പിലി	...	...	...	98
Tippili-vér തിപ്പിലിവേർ	...	...	...	99
Tiruk-kalli തിരുക്കളളി...	...	...	...	138
Tiru-niṭṭripach-cha തിരുനിററിപച്ച...	...	...	...	58
Tiru-niṭṭrupach-cha തിരുനിറുപ്പച്ച...	...	...	...	184
Tóla തോല	...	...	...	5
Toli തൊലി...	...	...	...	5
Totali തൊടലി	...	...	...	245
Tulasi തുളസി	...	...	...	185
Tumpa-kotu-vóli തുമ്പകൊട്ടുവേലി	...	...	...	203
Turiṣha തുരിശ	...	...	...	124
Tutta തുത്ത...	...	...	...	18
Tuttam തുത്തം	...	...	...	261
Tuvara തുവര	...	...	...	81

U Ū

Udi-maram ഉദിമരം	...	...	...	185
Uluva ഉലുവ	...	...	...	249

Ummam ഉമ്മം	...	...	...	130
Ummatta ഉമ്മത്ത	...	...	...	130
Unanniya-muntirip-pazham ഉണങ്ങിയമുന്തിരിപ്പഴം				253
Unna-maram ഉങ്ങമരം	...	...	...	205
Uppa ഉപ്പ	...	...	...	231
Uppa-drāvakam ഉപ്പദ്രാവകം	...	...	...	25
Upputti ഉപത്തി	...	...	...	63
Úram ഉരൾ...	...	...	...	18
Úránpu ഉരാനൂ	...	...	...	127
Urvanjik-káya ഉവഞ്ചിക്കായ	...	...	...	224

V.

Vakka-vanji വക്കവഞ്ചി	119
Vakka-vitta വക്കവിത്ത...	...	...	...	119
Valankuchāmbraṇi പട്ടങ്കുചാമ്പ്രാണി	...	...	...	76
Valiya-cheru-náranṇā വലിയചെരുന്നാരങ്ങ	...	...	...	105
Valiya-vanich-chi വലിയവനിച്ചി...	...	...	...	115
Vallāri വല്ലാരി	...	...	...	159
Valli വള്ളി...	...	...	...	2
Valli-murukka വള്ളിമുരുക	...	...	...	79
Valli-pāla വള്ളിപാല	...	...	...	249
Valli-plāch-cha വള്ളിപാച്ച	...	...	...	79
Vāl-mulaka വാൽമുളക	...	...	...	121
Valsa-nābhi വൽസനാഭി	...	...	...	26
Váluzhuvā വാലുഴവാ	...	...	...	97
Vananchikkā-maram വനഞ്ചിക്കാമരം	...	...	...	132
Varik-kumatti വരിക്കുമട്ടി	...	...	...	121
Vāsanap-pulla-enṇa വാസനപ്പൂ എണ്ണ	...	...	...	50
Vaṣhanpa വശമ്പ	...	...	...	32
Vātak-koti വാതക്കൊടി	...	...	...	164
Vātamkoṭṭa വാതംകൊട്ട	...	...	...	45
Vātangolli വാതക്കൊല്ലി...	...	...	...	164
Vayalchulli വയൽച്ചള്ളി	...	...	...	62
Vāyivalaṇṇam വായിവളങ്ങ	...	...	...	134
Vāzha-maram വാഴമരം...	...	...	...	178
Vāzhap-pazham വാഴപ്പഴം	...	...	...	179

Vēḷá Vēḷā...	...	...	151
Vēlakam-paṣha Vēlakam-paṣa	...	...	150
Vēlīpparitti വെളിപ്പരിതി	...	...	129
Vella വെല്ല...	...	...	220
Vēḷa-kāram വെള്ളകാരം	...	...	230
Vēḷa-kundirukkam വെള്ളകുന്തിരുകക്കം	...	...	77
Vēḷa-kunturukkam വെള്ളകുന്തുരുകക്കം	...	...	254
Vellam-chārāyam വെല്ലംചാരായം ...	...	...	276
Vēḷa-malāk-kappēra വെള്ളമലാക്കപ്പേര	...	...	207
Vēḷa-maruta വെള്ളമരുത	...	...	243
Vēḷa-noch-chi വെള്ളനൊച്ചി	...	...	256
Vēḷap-pāśhānam വെള്ളപ്പാഷാണം	...	...	57
Vēḷarēn വെള്ളരേൻ ...	...	...	19
Vēḷa-toḷasi വെള്ളതൊടി	...	...	184
Vēḷāttup-pāl വെള്ളാട്ടപ്പാൽ	...	...	166
Vēḷit-takiṭa വെള്ളിത്തകിട	...	...	55
Vēḷiyam വെള്ളിയം ...	...	...	233
Vēḷulli വെള്ളുളി ...	...	...	38
Vēḷ-noch-chi വെള്ളനൊച്ചി	...	...	256
Vēḷutta-chenpakam വെള്ളത്തചമ്പകം	...	...	174
Vēḷu-vāke വെളുവാകെ ...	...	...	22
Vēḷvēlam വെളവേലം ...	...	...	22
Vēṇ-panjasāra വെൺപഞ്ചസാര	...	...	220
Vēṇ-sharkkara വെൺശർക്കര	...	...	220
Vengāyam വെങ്കായം ...	...	...	37
Vēṇ-pēra വെൺപേര ...	...	...	207
Vēṇ-pérakka വെൺപെരക്ക	...	...	207
Vēṇṇa വേങ്ങ	...	...	208
Vēṇṇa-maram വേങ്ങമരം	...	...	208
Vēṇṇap-paṣha വേങ്ങപ്പശ	...	...	209
Vēṇṭak-kāya വെണ്ടക്കായ	...	...	13
Ventayam വെന്തായം ...	...	...	249
Ventōni വെന്തൊണി ...	...	...	147
Vēppa വെപ്പ	...	...	63
Vēra വേര ...	...	...	6
Vērannā വേരന്നാ	...	...	207

Verantá വേരണ്ടാ	...	...	...	257
Vérk-katalá വേക്കടലാ	...	...	...	54
Veti-uppa വെടി ഉപ്പ	...	...	...	206
Veti-uppa-drávakam വെടിഉപ്പുദ്രാവകം	...	...	...	25
Vetřila വെററില	...	...	...	97
Vetřila-koti വെററിലകൊടി	...	...	...	97
Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവേർ	...	...	...	48
Vilám-pařha വിളാമ്പശ	...	...	...	151
Vilámpařham വിളാമ്പഴം	...	...	...	139
Vilinbi വിലമ്പി	...	...	...	63
Vilva-patram വിൽവപത്രം	...	...	...	117
Vilunbikká വിലുമ്പിക്കാ	...	...	...	63
Viska-múla വിഷകൂള	...	...	...	118
Vitta വിത്ത	...	...	...	3

Y.

Yashti-madhukam യഷ്ടിമധുകം	148
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----



INDEX OF CANARESE SYNONYMES.

A, A.

Ádasóge-sappu	ವಾದ ಸೊಗೆ ಸಪ್ಪು	...	...	33
Adavi-atti	ಅದವಿ ಅತ್ತಿ	...	...	143
Adavi-irulli	ಅದವಿ ಇರುಲ್ಲಿ	...	...	250
Adavi-lavanga-patte	ಅದವಿ ಲವಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟೆ	...	...	102
Adike	ಅದಿಕೆ	...	...	54
Agashi	ಅಗಶಿ	...	...	266
Ájamodávómá	ಅಜಮೊದಾವೊಮಾ	...	...	91
Ákalu-hálu	ಅಕಾಲು ಹಾಲು	...	...	166
Ákásha-garuda-gadde	ಅಕಾಶ ಗರುಡ ಗಡ್ಡೆ	...	...	78
Akkalákaré	ಅಕ್ಕಲಾಕರೆ	...	...	210
Akkí	ಅಕ್ಕಿ	...	...	191
Akkí-sáráyi	ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ	...	...	277
Akródu	ಅಕ್ರೊಡು	...	...	163
Áladahálu	ಅಲಾದಾಹಾಲು	...	...	141
Alale-huvvu	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಹುವ್ವು	...	...	243
Alalekáyi	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ	...	...	242
Alale-pinda	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಪಿಂಡ	...	...	242
Alashí	ಅಲಾಶಿ	...	...	168
Alashi-yanne	ಅಲಾಶಿ ಯನ್ನೆ	...	...	168
Amkóle	ಅಂಕೊಲೆ	...	...	35
Amruta-balli	ಅಮೃತ ಬಲ್ಲಿ	...	...	245
Amaté-mará	ಅಮತೇ ಮರಾ	...	...	233
Anánasu-hannu	ಅನಾನಸು ಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	47
Anjená	ಅಂಜಿನಾ	...	...	53
Annábhédi	ಅನ್ನಾ ಭೇದಿ	...	...	141
Ánnegalugidá	ಅನ್ನೆಗಲುಗಿದಾ	...	...	195
Antaragange	ಅಂತರಗಂಗೆ	...	...	254
Antu	ಅಂತು	...	...	7

<i>Aphimu</i> ಅಫಿಮು	...	...	...	190
<i>Aridalá</i> ಅರಿದಲಾ	...	...	...	57
<i>Arishiná</i> ಅರಿಶಿನಾ	...	...	...	126
<i>Atimadhurá</i> ಅತಿಮಧುರಾ	...	...	17, 148	148
<i>Atti-hannu</i> ಅತ್ತಿಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	...	143
<i>Avagude-hannu</i> ಅವಗುದೆಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	...	248
<i>Ávara-gidá</i> ಆವಾರಗಿದಾ	...	...	...	93

B.

<i>Bámidá</i> ಬಾದಾಮಿ	45
<i>Bajé</i> ಬಜೇ	...	...	...	32
<i>Bálamenasu</i> ಬಾಲಮೆನಸು	...	...	...	121
<i>Bále-gidá</i> ಬಾಳೆಗಿದಾ	...	...	...	178
<i>Bále-hannu</i> ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	...	179
<i>Balli</i> ಬಲ್ಲಿ	...	...	...	2
<i>Balli-muttaga</i> ಬಲ್ಲಿಮುತ್ತಗ	...	...	...	79
<i>Bangárada-rékhu</i> ಬಂಗಾರಕರೇಖು	...	...	...	62
<i>Baragaragada-gidá</i> ಬರಗರಗದಗಿದಾ	...	...	...	134
<i>Bella</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲ	...	...	...	220
<i>Bella-saráyi</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲಸಾರಾಯಿ	...	...	...	276
<i>Belli-rékhu</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲರೇಖು	...	...	...	55
<i>Belluli</i> ಬೆಲ್ಲುಲಿ	...	...	...	38
<i>Bendékáyi</i> ಬೆಂದಿಕಾಯಿ	...	...	...	13
<i>Béru</i> ಬೇರು	...	...	...	6
<i>Bettadá-bévina</i> ಬೆತ್ತದಾಬೇವಿನ	...	...	...	173
<i>Bettada-haralu</i> ಬೆತ್ತದಹರಲು	...	...	...	163
<i>Bettada-paḍavalá</i> ಬೆತ್ತದಪಡವಲಾ	...	...	...	248
<i>Bévinámará</i> ಬೇವಿನಾಮರಾ	...	...	...	63
<i>Bhangi</i> ಭಂಗಿ	...	...	85, 86	86
<i>Bhangibijá</i> ಭಂಗಿಬೀಜ	...	...	...	86
<i>Bhangi-gidá</i> ಭಂಗಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	...	85
<i>Bhuttáli</i> ಭುತ್ತಾಲಿ	...	...	...	34
<i>Bidaruppu</i> ಬಿದರುಪ್ಪು	...	...	...	65
<i>Bíjā</i> ಬೀಜ	...	...	...	3
<i>Bilapatri</i> ಬಿಲಪತ್ರಿ	...	...	...	117
<i>Bilaptri-hannu</i> ಬಿಲಪತ್ರಿಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	...	34

Biletutyá ಬಿಲೆತುತ್ಯಾ	...	...	261
Biligára ಬಿಲಿಗಾರಾ	...	...	230
Bilijáli-mará ಬಿಲಿಜಾಲಿಮರಾ	...	...	22
Bili-sakkare ಬಿಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ	...	...	220
Bilishibé-hannu ಬಿಲಿಶಿಬೆ; ಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	207
Bóla ಮೊಳಾ	...	...	181
Bóndabíjā ಮೊಂದಬಿ; ಜಾ	...	...	114
Bontakalli ಮೆಂತಕಳ್ಳಿ	...	...	138
Boppáyi-hannu ಮೆಪ್ಪಾಯಿಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	89
Búdekumbala-káyi ಬೂದೆಕುಂಬಳೆ ಕಾಯಿ	...	...	122
Budamakáyi-bíjā ಬುಡಮಕಾಯಿಬೀಜಾ	...	...	77
Búra-mará ಬೂರಮರಾ	...	...	135
Byálada-góndú ಬ್ಯಾಲಡಗೊಂದೂ	...	...	151
Byálada-hannu ಬ್ಯಾಲಡಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	139

Ch.

Chandra-mallige ಚಂದ್ರಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ	...	...	175
Chendrá ಚಂದ್ರಾ	...	...	203
Chetnimaragu ಚೆಟ್ನಿಮರಗು	...	...	173
Chilli-bíjā ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಬೀ; ಜಾ	...	...	235
Chitramúlā ಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ	...	...	203
Chittā-harala-gidā ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಗಿದಾ	...	...	215
Chittāharalenne ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳಣ್ಣಿ	...	...	188
Chittāharalu ಚಿಟ್ಟಹರಳು	...	...	216

D, ಡ.

Dálachinni ದಾಳೆ ಚಿನ್ನಿ	...	...	103
Dálimbe-gidā ದಾಳಿಂಬೆಗಿದಾ	...	...	209
Dálimbe-káyi ದಾಳಿಂಬೆಕಾಯಿ	...	...	210
Dásválada-huvvu ದಾಸವಾಳದ ಹುವ್ವು	...	...	154
Datturí ದತ್ತರಿ	...	...	54
Datturígíḍā ದತ್ತರಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	54
Dévadári-marā ದೇವದಾರಿಮರಾ	...	...	200
Dhrati ಧರಿ	...	...	8
Dikkemalli ದಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲಿ	...	...	146
Dipa-dráksli ದೀಪದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ	...	...	253

Dipa-yanne ದೀಪಯಣ್ಣೆ ...	...	...	189
Dodda-hipalli ದೊಡ್ಡಹಿಪಲ್ಲಿ...	...	...	226
Dodda-jirage ದೊಡ್ಡಜೀರಗೆ ...	...	...	199
Dodda-limbe-hannu ದೊಡ್ಡಲಿಂಬೆದಣ್ಣು ...	...	...	105
Dodda-patri ದೊಡ್ಡಪತ್ರಿ ...	...	...	51
Dodda-yalakki ದೊಡ್ಡಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ	...	...	42
Drákshíkádi ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಕಾದಿ ...	...	...	23
Drákshíhannu ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀದಣ್ಣು ...	...	...	257
Drákshíuppu ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಉಪ್ಪು ...	...	...	206
Dumparásmi ದುಂಪರಾಸ್ತೀ...	...	...	40
Duppikombu ದುಪ್ಪಿಕೆಂಬು ...	...	...	116

E.

Eluvu ಎಲುವು	191
Eluvu-iddallu ಎಲುವುಇದ್ದಲ್ಲು ...	...	...	88

G.

Gadde ಗಡ್ಡೆ	6
Gajagakáyí ಗಜಗಕಾಯಿ ...	...	...	80
Gajjari ಗಜ್ಜರಿ...	...	...	131
Ganda-hanchi-khaddi-yanne ಗಂದದಂಚಿಖದ್ದಿಯಣ್ಣೆ ...	...	...	49
Gandhadá-chekke ಗಂಧದಾಚಿಕ್ಕೆ	...	...	223
Gandhaká ಗಂಧಕಾ ...	...	...	235
Ganiké ಗಣಿಕೇ ...	...	...	281, 283
Garagadasappu ಗರಗದಸಪ್ಪು ...	...	...	134
Gérapoppu ಗೇರಪೆಪ್ಪು ...	...	...	46
Géru ಗೇರು ...	...	...	226
Gidá ಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	1
Góbbali-góndu ಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಗೊಂದು	...	...	150
Gódhi ಗೊಧಿ ...	...	...	249
Góndu ಗೊಂದು	...	...	7
Góranṭe ಗೊರಂಟೆ	...	...	167
Gotṭi ಗೊಟ್ಟಿ ...	...	...	4
Góróchaná ಗೊರೊಚನಾ ...	...	...	71
Guggalá ಗುಗ್ಗಲಾ ...	...	...	64, 228
Gulábi-attar ಗುಲಾಬಿಅತ್ತರ...	...	...	218

Gulábi-huvvu ಗುಲಾಬಿಹುವ್ವು	...	...	217
Gulamáji ಗುಲಮಾಜಿ	...	...	175
Gulganji ಗುಲ್‌ಗಂಜಿ	...	...	16

II.

Hágala-káyi-gidá ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	176
Hala-kóra-tigé ಹಾಲಕೊರತಿಗೇ	...	...	129
Hálu ಹಾಲು...	...	...	8, 166
Hambu ಹಂಬು	...	...	2
Hannu ಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	3
Harala-gidá ಹರಳಗಿದಾ	...	...	214
Hara-lenne ಹರಳೆಣ್ಣೆ	...	...	187
Haralu ಹರಳು	...	...	215
Hasísuntáhi ಹಸೀಸುಂತಿ	...	...	262
Hatti ಹತ್ತಿ	...	...	149
Hatti-bijá ಹತ್ತಿಬೀಜಾ	...	...	149
Hatti-gidá ಹತ್ತಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	149
Háva-mekke-káyi ಹಾವಮೆಕ್ಕಕಾಯಿ	...	...	104
Henda ಹೆಂಡ	...	...	245
Hippalnerali-gidá ಹಿನ್ನಲ್‌ನಿರಲಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	177
Hóge-sappu ಹೊಗೆಸಪ್ಪು	...	...	182
Hónge-gidá ಹೊಂಗೆಗಿದಾ	...	...	205
Huchasásavi ಹುಚಸಾಸವಿ	...	...	204
Hulirasa ಹುಲಿರಸ	...	...	23
Hullu ಹುಲ್ಲು	...	...	2
Huṇaṣhé-hannu ಹುಣಾಶೇಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	238
Huṣhi-dálimbe ಹುಶಿದಾಳಿಂಬೆ	...	...	210
Huvvu ಹುವ್ವು	...	...	4

I, í.

Iddallu ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲು	...	...	87
Ingaliká ಇಂಗಲಿಕಾ	...	...	156
Ingu ಇಂಗು	...	...	62
Ippe-gidá ಇಪ್ಪಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	66
Ippe-sáráyi ಇಪ್ಪಿಸಾರಾಯಿ	...	...	276
Iruḷli ಇರುಳ್ಳಿ	...	...	37

Isabakólu ಇಸಬಕೋಲು ...	...	...	201
Ishvari-bérú ಈಶ್ವರೀಬೇರು ...	...	...	56

J.

Jájikáyi ಜಾಜಿಕಾಯಿ	180
Jápálada-bijá ಜಾಪಾಳ ದಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	120
Jápatrí ಜಾಪತ್ರಿ ...	...	...	180
Jengála-pach-che ಜೆಂಗಾಲಪಚ್ಚೆ ...	...	...	123
Jénu ಜೇನು ...	...	...	172
Jénu-nona ಜೇನುನೆಣ ...	...	...	271
Jetámávaṣhí ಜೆಟಾಮಾವಶೀ ...	...	...	181
Jigani ಜಿಗಣಿ ...	...	...	154
Jírage ಜೀರಗೆ ...	...	...	123

K, Kh.

Kabbiṇa ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ	141
Kachóra ಕಚೊರಾ ...	...	...	127
Káchu ಕಾಚು...	...	...	96
Kaḍalekáḍi ಕಡಲೆಕಾಡಿ ...	...	...	100
Káḍaharaḷu ಕಾಡಾರುಳು ...	...	...	120
Káḍi ಕಾಡಿ ...	...	...	23
Káḍiggagaragá ಕಾಡಿಗ್ಗರಗಾ ...	...	...	134
Káḍi-káram ಕಾಡಿಕಾರಂ ...	...	...	271
Káḍu-ippe-giḍá ಕಾಡುಇಪ್ಪಿಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	66
Káḍu-jirage ಕಾಡುಜಿರಗೆ ...	...	...	254
Kákamāri-bíjā ಕಾಕಮಾರಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	46
Kakké-káyi ಕಕ್ಕೇಕಾಯಿ ...	...	...	93
Kalkanda ಕಲ್ಲಂದ ...	...	...	221
Kallu-huvu ಕಲ್ಲುರುವು ...	...	...	194
Kálu ಕಾಳು ...	...	...	3
Kamarak ಕಮರಕ ...	...	...	63
Kám-kastúri ಕಾಂಕಸ್ತುರಿ ...	...	...	185
Kaṇagale ಕಣಗಲೆ ...	...	...	182
Kangina-káyi-bella ಕಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿಬೆಲ್ಲ ...	...	...	221
Kápi-bíjā ಕಾಪಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	114
Kánc̣hi ಕಾಂಚಿ ...	...	...	281, 283

Karapúrada-tailá	ಕರಪುರದತೈಲಾ	...	...	241
Karé-amkóle-gidá	ಕರೇಂಕೊಲೆಗಿದಾ	...	...	36
Karégaṇike	ಕರೇಗಣಿಕೆ	...	...	281
Karégoḇḇali-góndu	ಕರೇಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಗೊಂದು	...	...	150
Karégoḇḇali-mará	ಕರೇಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಮರಾ	...	...	20
Karéjáli-mará	ಕರೇಜಾಲಿಮರಾ	...	...	20
Karé-jirage	ಕರೇಜೀರಗೆ	...	...	183
Karé-kánc̥hi	ಕರೇಕಾಂಚಿ	...	...	281
Karelakki-gidá	ಕರೇಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	164
Karé-uppu	ಕರೇಉಪ್ಪು	...	...	71
Kare-vummatte	ಕರೇವುಮ್ಮತ್ತೆ	...	...	130
Karibéviná-gidá	ಕರಿಬೇವಿನಾಗಿದಾ	...	...	178
Karpúra	ಕರ್ಪೂರ	...	...	84
Kastúri	ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ	...	...	177
Kastúri-ariṣhíná	ಕಸ್ತೂರಿಋಷಿನಾ	...	...	125
Kattáli	ಕತ್ತಾಳಿ	...	...	39
Katte-hálu	ಕತ್ತೆಹಾಲು	...	...	166
Katṭige	ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	...	...	7
Katṭige-iddallu	ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಇದ್ದಲ್ಲು	...	...	88
Káyi	ಕಾಯಿ	...	...	3
Kempu-chitramúlá	ಕೆಂಪುಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ	...	...	202
Kempu-gandha-chekke	ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಚೆಕ್ಕೆ	...	...	209
Kempu-gandhaká	ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಕಾ	...	...	237
Kempu-gaṇiké	ಕೆಂಪುಗಣಿಕೆ	...	...	283
Kempu-kánc̥hi	ಕೆಂಪುಕಾಂಚಿ	...	...	283
Kempu-khasa-khasi-gidá	ಕೆಂಪುಖಸಖಸಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	193
Kempu-kiranelli	ಕೆಂಪುಕಿರನೆಲ್ಲಿ	...	...	195
Kempu-mullangi-bíjā	ಕೆಂಪುಮುಲ್ಲಂಗಿಬೀಜಾ	...	...	132
Kempu-ṣhibé-haṇṇu	ಕೆಂಪುಶಿಬೇಹಣ್ಣು	...	...	207
Késari	ಕೇಸರಿ	...	...	118
Keṣhavaná-gaḍḍe	ಕೇಶವನಾಗಡ್ಡೆ	...	...	114
Khabbaṇadakittá	ಖಬ್ಬಣದಕಿಟ್ಟಾ	...	...	141
Khabbu	ಖಬ್ಬು	...	...	219
Kharjúra	ಖರ್ಜೂರ	...	...	196
Khasa-khasi	ಖಸಖಸಿ	...	...	194
Khasa-khasi-gidá	ಖಸಖಸಿಗಿದಾ	...	...	193

<i>Khurásáni-vádakki</i> ಖುರಾಸಾನಿವಾದಕ್ಕಿ ...	...	159
<i>Khurásáni-vova</i> ಖುರಾಸಾನವೊವಾ ...	...	159
<i>Késari</i> ಕೇಸರಿ ...	...	18
<i>Kílú</i> ಕಿಲು ...	...	101
<i>Kiranelli-gidá</i> ಕಿರ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಗಿದಾ ...	...	108
<i>Kittale-hannu</i> ಕಿತ್ತಳೆಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	101
<i>Kobari</i> ಕೊಬರಿ ...	...	11
<i>Kobbari</i> ಕುಬ್ಬರಿ ...	...	113
<i>Kobbu</i> ಕೊಬ್ಬು ...	...	228
<i>Kolavalike</i> ಕೊಲವಲಿಕೆ ...	...	62
<i>Konnári-gadde</i> ಕೊನ್ನಾರಿಗಡ್ಡೆ ...	...	129
<i>Kottamari-bíjá</i> ಕೊತ್ತಮರಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	115
<i>Kúkatekáyí</i> ಕುಕಟೆಕಾಯಿ ...	...	224
<i>Kumbala-hannu</i> ಕುಂಬಳೆಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	122
<i>Kumbala-káyí</i> ಕುಂಬಳೆಕಾಯಿ ...	...	122
<i>Kunkumada-huvú</i> ಕುಂಕುಮದರುವೂ ...	...	118
<i>Kunkuma-késari</i> ಕುಂಕುಮಕೇಸರಿ ...	...	118
<i>Kusambi-bíjá</i> ಕುಸಂಬಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	89
<i>Kyadage-gidá</i> ಕ್ಯಾದಗೆಗಿದಾ ...	...	192

L.

<i>Lakki-gidá</i> ಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ	256
<i>Lávanchá</i> ಲಾವಂಚಾ ...	...	48
<i>Lavangá</i> ಲವಂಗಾ ...	...	92
<i>Lavanga-patṭe</i> ಲವಂಗಪಟ್ಟೆ ...	...	103
<i>Lólasará</i> ಲೋಲಸರಾ ...	...	39

M.

<i>Máchikáyí</i> ಮಾಚಿಕಾಯಿ	145
<i>Máchipatri</i> ಮಾಚಿಪತ್ರಿ ...	...	58
<i>Mádalada-hannu</i> ಮಾದಲಡಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	107
<i>Magge</i> ಮಗ್ಗೆ ...	...	5
<i>Maitutyá</i> ಮೈತುತ್ಯಾ ...	...	124
<i>Májjige-gadde</i> ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಗಡ್ಡೆ ...	...	61
<i>Malí-níru</i> ಮಲ್ಲಿನೀರು ...	...	53
<i>Mallige-huvvu</i> ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆರುವ್ವು ...	...	162

Mancha-patri ಮಂಚ ಪತ್ರಿ...	...	...	58
Mangaruli ಮಂಗರುಳಿ ...	...	...	257
Manjushā ಮಂಜುಷ್ಠಾ ...	...	...	218
Manṇu-yaṇṇe ಮಣ್ಣುಯಣ್ಣೆ ...	...	...	196
Marā ಮರಾ ...	...	...	1
Marada-aṛiṣhina ಮರದ ಅರಿಶಿನಾ ...	...	...	116, 117
Marada-uppu ಮರದ ಉಪ್ಪು ...	...	...	205
Māvinā-marā ಮಾವಿನಾಮರಾ ..	...	...	171
Mēṇa ಮೇಣಾ...	...	...	97
Mēṇa-shinā-kāyi ಮೇಣಶಿನಾಕಾಯಿ ...	...	...	87
Meṇasu ಮೇಣಸು ...	...	...	201
Mēnthya ಮೇಂಠ್ಯಾ ...	...	...	249
Mininā-yaṇṇe ಮಿನಿನಾಯಣ್ಣೆ ...	...	...	187
Moggū ಮೊಗ್ಗು ...	...	...	5
Motte ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ...	...	...	192
Mudadārṣhingi ಮುದದಾರ್ಶಂಗಿ ...	...	...	203
Mūle ಮೂಳೆ ...	...	...	191
Mulḷa-danṭu ಮುಳ್ಳದಂಟು ...	...	...	41
Mullangi ಮುಲ್ಲಂಗಿ ...	...	...	212
Mulḷu-búraga-marā ಮುಳ್ಳುಬುರಗಮರಾ ...	...	...	75
Mulḷu-savate-bijā ಮುಳ್ಳುಸವತಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	122
Muṣhṭi-bijā ಮುಷ್ಟಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	234
Muttaga-bijā ಮುತ್ತಗ ಬೀಜಾ ...	...	...	78, 79
Muttaga-gidā ಮುತ್ತಗ ಗಿಡಾ ...	...	...	78
Muttaga-marā ಮುತ್ತಗಮರಾ ...	...	...	78
Muttaga-góndu ಮುತ್ತಗಗೊಂಡು ...	...	...	79

N.

Nāgamallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ...	...	...	214
Nāma ನಾಮ ...	...	...	107
Nasaguni-gidā ನಸಗುನಿಗಿಡಾ ...	...	...	178
Nāṭ-akródu ನಾಟ ಅಕ್ರೋಡು...	...	...	36
Nāṭ-atimadhura ನಾಟ ಅತಿಮಧುರಾ ...	...	...	17
Nāṭ-bādāmi ನಾಟ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ...	...	...	242
Nāṭ-réva-chinni ನಾಟ ರೇವಾಚಿನ್ನಿ ...	...	...	213
Nāṭ-yashṭimadhukā ನಾಟ ಯಶ್ವಿಮಧುಕಾ ...	...	...	17

Nāváságará ನವಾಸಾಗರಾ...	...	...	42
Nát-sakkare ನಾಟಸಕ್ಕರೆ ...	...	...	220
Negalugidá ನೆಗಲುಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	247
Néla-ávarke-gidá ನೆಲಾಅವರ್ಕೆಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	227
Nela-beviná-gidá ನೆಲಬೆವಿನಾಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	47
Nela-bóvu ನೆಲಬೊವು ...	...	...	189
Nelagale-káyi ನೆಲಗಲೆಕಾಯಿ ...	...	...	54
Nelagullá ನೆಲಗುಲ್ಲಾ ...	...	...	232
Nelatáti-gadde ನೆಲತಾಟಗಡ್ಡೆ ...	...	...	124
Nelávarike ನೆಲಾವರಿಕೆ ...	...	...	94
Nelli-gandhaká ನೆಲ್ಲಿಗಂಧಕಾ ...	...	...	236
Nelli-káyi ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ ...	...	...	197
Nelachitramúlá ನೆಲಚಿತ್ರಮೂಲಾ ...	...	...	202
Nérale-hañnu ನೆರಳೆಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	...	237
Nili ನೀಲಿ ...	...	...	161
Nili-gidá ನಿಲಿಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	161
Nimbe-hañnu ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	...	105
Níralakki-gidá ನಿರಲಕ್ಕಿಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	256
Níru ನಿರು ...	...	...	53
Nugge-gidá ನುಗ್ಗೆಗಿದಾ ...	...	...	176
Nyadale-huvu ನ್ಯದಲೆರುವು ...	...	...	184

P, Ph.

Pádarasá ಪಾದರಸಾ	158
Pané-kádi ಪಾನೆಕಾದಿ ...	...	...	23
Pané-mará ಪಾನೆಮರಾ ...	...	...	76
Pané-sáráyi ಪಾನೆಸಾರಾಯಿ ...	...	...	276
Panníru ಪನ್ನೀರು ...	...	...	217
Páraválada-mará ಪಾರವಾಳದಮರಾ ...	...	...	136
Parpáshṭaká ಪರ್ಪಾಷ್ಠಕಾ ...	...	...	176
Patanga-chekke ಪತಂಗಚೆಕ್ಕೆ ...	...	...	81
Paṭikára ಪಟಿಕಾರಾ ...	...	...	41
Paṭṭe ಪಟ್ಟೆ ...	...	...	5
Paṭṭe-sáráyi ಪಟ್ಟೆಸಾರಾಯಿ ...	...	...	275
Petluppu ಪೆಟ್ಟುಪ್ಪು ...	...	...	206
Pharangí-hañnu ಫರಂಗಿಹಣ್ಣು ...	...	...	89

<i>Phásháná</i> ಫಾಷಾಣಾ ...	...	57
<i>Pullam-purachí-sappu</i> ಪುಲ್ಲಂಪುರ ಚಿ ಸಪ್ಪು ...	...	192
<i>Pundi-bíjā</i> ಪುಂದಿಬೀಜಾ ...	...	119
<i>Pundi-náru</i> ಪುಂದಿನಾರು ...	...	119
<i>Púrvali-hullú-yanne</i> ಪೂರ್ವ-ಳಿದುಲ್ಲಾಯಣ್ಣೆ ...	...	50

R.

<i>Ráma-tulaṣhí</i> ರಾಮತುಳಶೀ ...	...	185
<i>Révá-chinni</i> ರೇವಾಚಿನ್ನಿ ...	...	213

S, Sh.

<i>Sabbasagi</i> ಸಬ್ಬಸಗಿ ...	...	51
<i>Sadávu</i> ಸದಾವು ...	...	218
<i>Sakkare</i> ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ...	...	219
<i>Sámbráñi</i> ಸಾಂಬ್ರಾಣಿ ...	...	66
<i>Sampage-huvvu</i> ಸಂಪಗೆಯುವು ...	...	174
<i>Sanja-mallige</i> ಸಂಜಮಲ್ಲಗೆ ...	...	175
<i>Saṇṇa-rasmi</i> ಸಣ್ಣರಾಸ್ತಿ ...	...	267
<i>Sáráyi</i> ಸಾರಾಯಿ ...	...	8, 56
<i>Sásave</i> ಸಾಸವೆ ...	...	229
<i>Sháme-gadde</i> ಶಾಮೆಗಡೆ ...	...	114
<i>Shana-biná-bíjā</i> ಶಣಬಿನಾಬೀಜಾ ...	...	119
<i>Shana-biná-náru</i> ಶಣಬಿನಾನಾರು ...	...	119
<i>Shige-káyi</i> ಶಿಗೇಕಾಯಿ ...	...	21
<i>Shime-agase</i> ಶಿಮೇಗಸೆ ...	...	93
<i>Shime-álada-mará</i> ಶಿಮೇಲಾಲದಮರಾ ...	...	142
<i>Shime-atti</i> ಶಿಮೇತಿ ...	...	142
<i>Shime-dálimbe-bíjā</i> ಶಿಮೆದಾಳಿಂಬೆಬೀಜಾ ...	...	211
<i>Shime-jirage</i> ಶಿಮೇಜಿರಗೆ ...	...	90
<i>Shime-kattáli</i> ಶಿಮೆಕತ್ತಾಳಿ ...	...	39
<i>Shime-shyámantigé</i> ಶಿಮೆಶ್ಯಾಮಂತಿಗೈ ...	...	52
<i>Shime-suṇṇá</i> ಶಿಮೆಸುಣ್ಣಾ ...	...	117
<i>Shindhúra</i> ಶಿಂಧುರಾ ...	...	203
<i>Shísa</i> ಶೀಸ ...	...	204
<i>Shíyáda-bádami</i> ಶೀಯಾದಬಾದಮಿ ...	...	45
<i>Shrimudri-gidde</i> ಶ್ರೀಮುದ್ರಿಗಿದಾ ...	...	18

<i>Śhrítāḷe-mará</i> ಶ್ರೀತಾಳೆಮರಾ	...	...	116
<i>Śhyávantige-huvu</i> ಶ್ಯಾಮಂತಿಗೇರುವು	...	...	99
<i>Sime-aḍavi-irulli</i> ಸೀಮೇದವಿಇರುಳ್ಳಿ	...	...	225
<i>Sisa-bhasma</i> ಸೀಸಭಸ್ಮ	...	...	203
<i>Sómpu</i> ಸೆಂಪು	...	...	190
<i>Sugandha-pálada-giḍá</i> ಸುಗಂಧಪಾಲದಗಿಡಾ	...	152, 153	
<i>Sunṇá</i> ಸುಣ್ಣಾ	...	...	83
<i>Suragonne-mará</i> ಸುರಗಿನೆಮ್ಮರಾ	...	...	82
<i>Súryakanti-bijá</i> ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿಬಿಜಾ	...	...	152

T.

<i>Táḷe-bella</i> ತಾಳೆಬೆಲ್ಲ	220
<i>Táḷe-kalkanda</i> ತಾಳೆಕಲ್ಲಂಡ	...	...	221
<i>Táḷe-mará</i> ತಾಳೆಮರಾ	...	...	192
<i>Tálisa-patri</i> ತಾಳಿಸವತ್ರಿ	...	144, 145	
<i>Támбра</i> ತಾಂಬ್ರ	...	...	123
<i>Tangáḍi-giḍá</i> ತಂಗಾಡಿಗಿಡಾ	...	...	93
<i>Taravaḍa-giḍá</i> ತರವಡಗಿಡಾ	...	...	93
<i>Tári-káyi</i> ತಾರೀಕಾಯಿ	...	...	241
<i>Tavakshírá</i> ತವಕ್ಷೀರಾ	...	...	65
<i>Tenginá-giḍá</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಗಿಡಾ	...	...	112
<i>Tenginá-káyi</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಕಾಯಿ	...	...	112
<i>Tenginá-sáráyi</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾನಾರಾಯಿ	...	...	276
<i>Tenginá-yanne</i> ತೆಂಗಿನಾಯಣ್ಣ	...	...	113
<i>Tikta-bádámi</i> ತಿಕ್ತಬಾದಾಮಿ	...	...	46
<i>Togari</i> ತೆಗರಿ	...	...	81
<i>Tónde-balli</i> ತೊಂದೆಬಳ್ಳಿ	...	...	110
<i>Tonná-haḍakana-giḍá</i> ತೆನ್ನಾರಡಕನಗಿಡಾ	...	...	117
<i>Tuḷaṣhi-giḍá</i> ತುಳಾಶಿಗಿಡಾ	...	...	185
<i>Turachi-giḍá</i> ತುರಾಚಿಗಿಡಾ	...	...	178

U.

<i>Ummatte-giḍá</i> ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೆಗಿಡಾ	130
<i>Uppu</i> ಉಪ್ಪು	...	...	231
<i>Utrāṇi-giḍá</i> ಉತ್ತರಾಣಿಗಿಡಾ	...	...	24

V.

Vaksa-nábhi ವಕ್ಕನಾಭಿ	...	...	...	26
Valle-yanne ವಳ್ಳೆಯಣ್ಣೆ	...	...	...	227
Vana ವಣ	...	...	...	11
Vana-sunthi ವಣಸುಂಠಿ	...	...	...	262
Vasa-nábhi ವಸನಾಭಿ	...	...	...	26
Vásane-hullú-yanne ವಾಸನೆಹುಲ್ಲುಯಣ್ಣೆ	...	...	...	50
Váte ವಾಟೆ	...	...	...	4
Váyivulanga ವಾಯಿವುಲ್ಗ	...	...	...	134
Viledele ವಿಲೆಡೆಲೆ	...	...	...	98
Vóma ವೊಮ	...	...	...	91
Vondelga ಘೊಂದೆಲ್‌ಗಾ	...	...	...	153

Y.

Yakkeda-gidá ಯಕ್ಕದಗಿದಾ	...	...	...	82
Yalachí-hanṇu ಯಲಚ್ಚಿದಣ್ಣು	...	...	...	262
Yálakkir ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ	...	...	...	88
Yalé ಯಲೈ	...	...	...	5
Yale-kallí ಯಲೆಕಳ್ಳಿ	...	...	...	137
Yallu ಯಲ್ಲು	...	...	...	227
Yanne ಯಣ್ಣೆ	...	...	...	7, 8
Yashṭi-madhuká ಯಶ್ತಿಮಧುಕಾ	...	...	...	148
Yippali ಯಿಪ್ಪಲಿ	...	...	...	98

INDEX OF BENGALI SYNONYMES.

A, A, A.

Adha-birni ...	...	...	...	153
Adrok ...	...	...	...	262
Agya-ghāṅs-tail ...	...	...	...	50
Ájvain ...	...	...	...	91
Ajván ...	...	...	...	91
Ájmúd ...	...	...	...	91
Ák ...	...	...	...	82
Ákar-kará ...	...	...	...	210
Akhrót ...	...	...	...	163
Ákondo ...	...	...	...	82
Álkoṣhí ...	...	...	...	178
Álu-bhókhára ...	...	...	...	206
Ámbé-holodi ...	...	...	...	125
Ám-gáchh ...	...	...	...	171
Amlasa-gondrok ...	...	...	...	236
Ámlá ...	...	...	...	197
Ámli ...	...	...	...	238
Ámoluká ...	...	...	...	257
Ámrá-gáchh ...	...	...	...	233
Ámrul ...	...	...	...	192
Ananás ...	...	...	...	47
Ánanásh ...	...	...	...	47
Ananto ...	...	...	...	153
Ananto-múl ...	...	...	...	153
Anár ...	...	...	...	210
Ángur ...	...	...	...	257
Angurér-sirká ...	...	...	...	23
Áṇlá ...	...	...	...	197
An-to-múl ...	...	...	...	219

<i>Áphim</i>	...	...	...	...	190
<i>Áphín</i>	...	...	...	...	190
<i>Aprájitá</i>	...	...	...	...	109
<i>Aprájitár-bíj</i>	...	...	...	...	110
<i>Ároruter-múl</i>	...	...	...	...	125
<i>Arusá /</i>	...	...	...	...	33
<i>Áshán</i>	...	...	...	...	243
<i>Asti</i>	...	...	...	...	191
<i>Ashva-ganda-bic hi</i>	...	...	...	...	258

B, *Bh.*

<i>Bábrang</i>	134
<i>Bábul</i>	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Bábulér-gachh</i>	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Bábulér-gun</i>	...	...	...	...	150
<i>Babúl-suráp</i>	...	...	...	...	275
<i>Bábu-tulshí</i>	...	...	...	...	185
<i>Bach</i>	...	...	...	...	32
<i>Bájh-ankará</i>	...	...	...	...	35
<i>Bagh-bheranda</i>	...	...	...	...	163
<i>Bajar-battuler-gachh</i>	...	...	...	...	116
<i>Bákal</i>	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Bakal</i>	...	...	...	...	175
<i>Bákas</i>	...	...	...	...	33
<i>Bálá</i>	...	...	...	...	48
<i>Ban-chi-changa</i>	...	...	...	...	218
<i>Ban-ajvain</i>	...	...	...	...	110
<i>Ban-bheranda</i>	...	...	...	...	163
<i>Ban-jac phal</i>	...	...	...	...	211
<i>Banglá-chini</i>	...	...	...	...	220
<i>Ban-piaáj</i>	...	...	...	...	250
<i>Banglá-ákrót</i>	...	...	...	...	36
<i>Banglá-revan-chini</i>	...	...	...	...	213
<i>Banglá-bádám</i>	...	...	...	...	212
<i>Ban-holodi</i>	...	...	...	...	125
<i>Banor-latí</i>	...	...	...	...	93

Ban-hurihuriyā	...	...	...	204
Bāns-kápūr ...	...	...	...	65
Bara-alāchi ...	...	...	...	43
Bará-bherandá-tail	...	...	...	189
Bara-bohuaári	...	...	...	115.
Bará-kalanján	...	...	...	40
Bara-kañvár...	...	...	...	118
Bara-ghókru...	...	...	...	195
Bará-nebu ...	...	...	...	105
Barsungá ...	...	...	...	178
Barápan-chuli	...	...	...	254
Batár-khír ...	...	...	...	142
Bayá-kur ...	...	...	...	231
Bávachi ...	...	...	...	208
Bél ...	...	...	...	34
Ber ...	...	...	...	262
Bháng ...	...	...	...	86
Bhelá ...	...	...	...	226
Bhélva ...	...	...	...	226
Bhúra ...	...	...	...	219
Bherand ...	...	...	...	215
Bhérandá ...	...	...	... 214,	215
Bhérandá-tail ...	...	...	...	187
Bhérandá-gáchh	...	...	...	214
Bhú-champa...	...	...	...	165
Bhut-kas ...	...	...	...	116
Bhuta ...	...	...	...	261
Bichhoti ...	...	...	...	178
Bichi ...	...	...	...	4
Bicho-tarok ...	...	...	...	55
Bij ...	...	...	...	4
Bilati-badām ...	...	...	...	45
Bilati-jirá ...	...	...	...	90
Bilati-jangli-piaáj	...	...	...	225
Biliti-mung ...	...	...	...	54
Biláti-pát ...	...	...	...	35

Bina	...	...	...	...	63
Bish	...	...	...	...	26, 266
Elimbi	...	...	...	...	63
Bohorá	...	...	...	...	241
Bokom	...	...	...	...	81
Ból	...	...	...	...	181
Bon-bhírandá	...	...	...	...	163
Bon-chi-changá	...	...	...	...	248
Bon-holodi	...	...	...	...	125
Bon-huri-huríyá	...	...	...	...	204
Bon-joi	...	...	...	...	108
Bon-méthi	...	...	...	...	229
Bon-mohuvá	...	...	...	...	66
Bon-níl-gáchh	...	...	...	...	241
Bonosá	...	...	...	...	255
Bór	...	...	...	...	262
Boro-ajwain	...	...	...	...	91
Bosanti	...	...	...	...	154
Bri-khya	...	...	...	...	1
Brishti-jal	...	...	...	...	53
Brishti-paní	...	...	...	...	53

Ch, Chh.

Chál	191
Chál-kumrá	...	...	...	...	122
Chámpá	...	...	...	...	174
Chandrá	...	...	...	...	190
Chandra-múlá	...	...	...	...	165
Chandú-múlá	...	...	...	...	165
Chaner-sirka	...	...	...	...	100
Chañval	...	...	...	...	191
Chápátá	...	...	...	...	240
Cherota	...	...	...	...	47, 189
Cháúhá-pátá	...	...	...	...	240
Chhágul-báñi	...	...	...	...	129
Chhál	...	...	...	...	5

<i>Chhálchhá</i>	...	...	...	225
<i>Chhálé-michhri</i>	...	...	...	221
<i>Chhátin</i>	...	...	...	41
<i>Chhobjí-máti</i>	...	...	...	231
<i>Chhóta-bhérand</i>	...	...	...	216
<i>Chhóta-bhérandá-gáchh...</i>	...	...	...	215
<i>Chhóta-bhérandá-tail</i>	...	...	...	188
<i>Chhóta-dúdhí-lata</i>	...	...	...	151
<i>Chhóta-jangli-ánanásh</i>	...	...	...	39
<i>Chhóta-kirótá</i>	...	...	...	33
<i>Chhóta-bohuaári</i>	...	...	...	115
<i>Chhóta-chánd</i>	...	...	...	189
<i>Chhóta-chárd</i>	...	...	...	189
<i>Chikná</i>	...	...	...	228
<i>Chíná-bádám</i>	...	...	...	54
<i>Chíní</i>	...	...	...	219
<i>Chirchiri</i>	...	...	...	24
<i>Chirótá</i>	...	...	...	189
<i>Chítá</i>	...	...	...	203
<i>Chób-chini</i>	...	...	...	212
<i>Chakondá</i>	...	...	...	95
<i>Chondon</i>	...	...	...	223
<i>Chorbhí</i>	...	...	...	228
<i>Choros</i>	...	...	...	86
<i>Chukár-sák</i>	...	...	...	218
<i>Chúná</i>	...	...	...	83

D, Dh.

<i>Dábí-dúbí</i>	260
<i>Dád-mári</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Dád-murdan</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Dál-chinni</i>	...	...	...	103
<i>Dálim</i>	...	...	...	210
<i>Dálim-gáchh...</i>	...	...	...	209
<i>Danti</i>	...	...	...	120
<i>Dastá</i>	...	...	...	262

Déb-dáru	...	...	...	200
<i>Dhanya-á</i>	...	...	...	115
<i>Dheñras</i>	...	...	...	13
<i>Dhéras</i>	...	...	...	13
<i>Dhóp-góṇáchhi-phal</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Dhóp-chamni</i>	...	...	...	153
<i>Dhóp-chini</i>	...	...	...	220
<i>Dhúná</i>	...	...	...	228
<i>Dhundul</i>	...	...	...	13
<i>Dhúturá</i>	...	...	...	130
<i>Drakhyá</i>	...	...	...	257
<i>Dúdh</i>	...	...	...	8, 166
<i>Dumur</i>	...	...	...	142

E.

<i>Eláchi</i>	...	...	...	89
<i>Eranda</i>	...	...	...	214
<i>Eranda-gáchh</i>	...	...	...	163
<i>Eshop-ghól</i>	...	...	...	201

G, Gh.

<i>Gáb</i>	...	...	...	132
<i>Gáchh</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>Gadha-púrna</i>	...	...	...	273
<i>Gáer-hónár-pátá</i>	...	...	...	118
<i>Gáe-rún</i>	...	...	...	71
<i>Gájar</i>	...	...	...	131
<i>Gájar-bíchi</i>	...	...	...	132
<i>Gandrok</i>	...	...	...	235
<i>Gandrokér-tézab</i>	...	...	...	25
<i>Gandros</i>	...	...	...	164
<i>Gánjá</i>	...	...	...	85
<i>Gánjár-bíj</i>	...	...	...	86
<i>Gánjár-gáchh</i>	...	...	...	85
<i>Ghañs</i>	...	...	...	2
<i>Ganna</i>	...	...	...	219

<i>Ghél-kochu</i> ...	...	...	...	249
<i>Ghirta-jhinga</i>	...	...	...	13
<i>Ghirta-kañvár</i>	...	...	...	39
<i>Ghirta-kumári</i>	...	...	...	39
<i>Ghirta-torai</i> ..	...	...	...	13
<i>Ghóshyaa</i> ...	...	...	...	227
<i>Gimá</i> ...	...	...	...	99
<i>Giññ</i> ...	...	...	...	249
<i>Goj-piplí</i> ...	...	...	...	226
<i>Góláp</i> ...	...	...	...	217
<i>Góláp-páni</i> ...	...	...	...	217
<i>Góláp-phúl</i> ...	...	...	...	217
<i>Gól-morich</i> ...	...	...	...	201
<i>Gól-múl</i> ...	...	...	...	6
<i>Gondros</i> ...	...	...	...	164
<i>Garjon-tail</i> ...	...	...	...	132
<i>Gorap-phal-lata</i>	...	...	...	110
<i>Gou-sor-shing</i>	...	...	...	116
<i>Guaá</i> ...	...	...	...	54
<i>Gú-bábul</i> ...	...	...	...	21
<i>Gúgul</i> ...	...	...	...	64
<i>Gulá-bás</i> ...	...	...	...	175
<i>Gulanchá</i> ...	...	...	...	245
<i>Guláp-atar</i> ...	...	...	...	218
<i>Gul-dáñdi</i> ...	...	...	...	99
<i>Gullér</i> ...	...	...	...	143
<i>Gan</i> ...	...	...	...	7
<i>Gunj</i> ...	...	...	...	16
<i>Gunji-gáohh</i> ...	...	...	...	18
<i>Guri-kochu</i> ...	...	...	...	114
<i>Gutca-shúk-chína</i>	...	...	...	230

H.

<i>Haér</i> ...	...	...	...	110
<i>Haddi</i> ...	...	...	...	191
<i>Hakúch</i> ...	...	...	...	208

Hákúí	...	...	...	120
Hálim	...	...	...	168
Hár- <i>bhá</i> ngá	...	...	...	257
Hári-takí	...	...	...	242
Hári-takí- <i>phúl</i>	...	...	...	243
Háti- <i>shurá</i>	...	...	...	244
Hij-dáoná	...	...	...	137
Hijli-bádám	...	...	...	46
Hiñar	...	...	...	6
Hing	...	...	...	62
Hingól	...	...	...	156
Hingon	...	...	...	64
Hirá-kos	...	...	...	141
Hirá-kosis	...	...	...	141
Holodi	...	...	...	126
Hónálu	...	...	...	93
Hónsá-nébu	...	...	...	107
Hórá	...	...	...	242
Horitál	...	...	...	57
Horjóra	...	...	...	257
Hurhuriyá	...	...	...	151
Húrina- <i>shúk-chiña</i>	...	...	...	229

I, í.

Indarjou	...	...	...	259
Indrávan	...	...	...	104
Isband	...	...	...	195
Íshor-mul	...	...	...	56
Íshur-múl	...	...	...	56

J, Jh.

Jáe- <i>phal</i>	...	...	...	180
Jai- <i>shomodhu</i>	...	...	...	148
Jal	...	...	...	53
Jám	...	...	...	237
Jamál-goṭá	...	...	...	120

Jám-gúlá ...	...	...	...	237
Janglér-khájúr-gachh ...	...	...	...	197
Jangli-ánanás ...	...	...	...	35
Jangli-ánanásh ...	...	...	...	35
Jangli-haldi ...	...	...	...	125
Jáphrañ ...	...	...	...	118
Jar ...	...	...	...	6
Jaṭá-mámsí ...	...	...	...	181
Jávasá ...	...	...	...	37
Javáshá ...	...	...	...	37
Jépál ...	...	...	...	120
Jét ...	...	...	...	227
Jhagrá-gúlá ...	...	...	...	80
Jháv ...	...	...	...	239
Jhingá ...	...	...	...	13
Jhumká-gáchh ...	...	...	...	18
Jirá ...	...	...	...	123
Jival ...	...	...	...	185
Jobá-phñl ...	...	...	...	154
Jódú-palang ...	...	...	...	222
Jogiaá-dumur ...	...	...	...	143
Jogmodon ...	...	...	...	164
Jonglí-baigon ...	...	...	...	232
Jonglí-piṭáj ...	...	...	...	250
Joñk ...	...	...	...	154
Jóo ...	...	...	...	155
Jótri ...	...	...	...	180

K, Kh.

Kábá-bchíní ...	...	...	...	121
Kái-phal ...	...	...	...	180
Kájú ...	...	...	...	46
Káká-mari ...	...	...	...	46
Káku-dumur ...	...	...	...	143
Kálá-dámar ...	...	...	...	85
Kálá-dáná ...	...	...	...	196

Kálá-dhūtūrā...	...	...	...	130
Kálá-jām ...	...	...	...	237
Kálá-jirá ...	...	...	...	183
Kálá-moric <i>h</i> ...	...	...	...	201
Kálá-nimak ...	...	...	...	71
Kálá-nún ...	...	...	...	71
Kali ...	...	...	...	5
Kálikosandi ...	...	...	...	95
Kál-mako ...	...	...	...	281
Kálo-meg <i>h</i> ...	...	...	...	48
Kál-zírá ...	...	...	...	183
Kámá <i>ch</i> ...	...	...	...	178
Kámá-k <i>h</i> ér-tail	...	...	...	49
Kamarak ...	...	...	...	63
Kamarangá ...	...	...	...	63
Kaméla ...	...	...	...	170
Kánalá ...	...	...	...	151
Kanér ...	...	...	...	182
Kañtá-kari ...	...	...	...	232
Kañtá-koliká...	...	...	...	62
Kañtá-maris ...	...	...	...	41
Kañtá-na <i>t</i> i ...	...	...	...	41
Kañval ...	...	...	...	184
Kapás ...	...	...	...	149
Káphúr ...	...	...	...	84
Kápi ...	...	...	...	114
Kapúr ...	...	...	...	84
Kapúrér-tail...	...	...	...	241
Kapúr-kachri	...	...	...	274
Karná-nébú ...	...	...	...	105
Karanja ...	...	...	...	205
Karabí ...	...	...	...	182
Karanj-gá <i>ch</i> h	...	...	...	205
Karpá <i>sh</i>... ...	...	...	...	149
Karpá <i>sh</i> -bichí	...	...	...	149
Karpá <i>sh</i> -bij ...	...	...	...	149

Karpásh-gáchh	...	...	...	149
Karóla	...	...	...	169
Káshtha	...	...	...	7
Káshtha-kóyalá	...	...	...	88
Kaşhtúri	...	...	...	177
Kastúri	...	...	...	177
Kát-bél	...	...	...	139
Kát-bél-gun	...	...	...	151
Kat	...	...	...	96
Kát	...	...	...	96
Káth	...	...	...	7
Káya-puti-tail	...	...	...	81
Kélá	...	...	...	179
Kéla-gáchh	...	...	...	178
Kál-kusturee	...	...	...	15
Késur	...	...	...	118
Ketki	...	...	...	192
Keyá	...	...	...	192
Khájur	...	...	...	196
Kh-air	...	...	...	20
Kh-air-gáchh	...	...	...	20
Khari-máti	...	...	...	117
Khári-nún	...	...	...	231
Khashkas	...	...	...	194
Khér	...	...	...	2
Khír	...	...	...	8
Khírar-bij	...	...	...	122
Kismis	...	...	...	253
Khurmá	...	...	...	196
Khuskhus-ghas	...	...	...	49
Kóch-ai	...	...	...	21
Kochúr	...	...	...	127
Komolá-nébu	...	...	...	104
Kóp-pátá	...	...	...	117
Korétá	...	...	... 117,	228
Korolá	...	...	...	176

Kotilla	...	...	...	272
Koth-bél	...	...	...	139
Koth-bál-gun	...	...	...	151
Kóyala	...	...	...	87
Krishna-kéli	...	...	...	175
Kurhla	...	...	...	234
Kúchori	...	...	...	138
Kukur-chita	...	...	...	243
Kúl	...	...	...	262
Kumari	...	...	...	39
Kumra	...	...	...	122
Kúñch	...	...	...	16
Kúñch-gúla	...	...	...	16
Kundro	...	...	...	77
Kusum-bichí	...	...	...	89
Kutki	...	...	...	278

L.

Láhá	...	...	...	141
Lál-gondrok	...	...	...	237
Lál-piyará	...	...	...	207
Lál-mista	...	...	...	154
Lál-gôṇáchhi-phal	...	...	...	207
Lál-mako	...	...	...	283
Lál-morich	...	...	...	87
Lál-póṣhta	...	...	...	193
Lanka-morich	...	...	...	87
Lál-póṣhtér-gachh	...	...	...	193
Lanká-ṣhuj	...	...	...	138
Láriya-daona	...	...	...	137
Lasá	...	...	...	7
Laṣhan	...	...	...	38
Lata	...	...	...	2
Látá-daoná	...	...	...	138
Lata-pálash	...	...	...	79
Loban	...	...	...	66

Lohá	...	...	...	...	141
Lohárgú	...	...	...	...	141
Lohár-jhangár	...	...	...	...	141
Lóng	...	...	...	...	92

M.

Machár-tail	...	...	...	...	187
Mad	...	...	...	...	8, 56
Mádhúbi	...	...	...	...	154
Mádhúbi-latá	...	...	...	...	154
Mahá-nim	...	...	...	...	173
Mahá-tita	...	...	...	...	47
Máju-phal	...	...	...	...	145
Mákhál	...	...	...	...	104
Makká-bhútá	...	...	...	...	261
Makká-javár...	...	...	...	...	261
Mako	...	...	...	...	281, 283
Mál-kangni	...	...	...	...	97
Malvi-aphim.	...	...	...	...	190
Mangustán	...	...	...	...	145
Manjíṭ	...	...	...	...	218
Mastaru	...	...	...	...	58
Máṭiyá-tail	...	...	...	...	196
Méhédi	...	...	...	...	167
Mén-phal	...	...	...	...	212
Méthi	...	...	...	...	249
Misri	...	...	...	...	221
Miṭhá-badám	...	...	...	...	45
Miṭhá-jirá	...	...	...	...	199
Modhu	...	...	...	...	172
Mogra	...	...	...	...	162
Mogra-phúl	...	...	...	...	162
Mohuvá	...	...	...	...	66
Mohuvá-saráp	...	...	...	...	276
Módh-mak k h í	...	...	...	...	271
Móm	...	...	...	...	97

Monakkha	...	...	...	253
Môṣhabbar	...	...	...	39
Mosinā	...	...	...	168
Móthā	...	...	...	128
Múl	...	...	...	6
Múlā	...	...	...	212
Múli	...	...	...	212
Mundi	...	...	...	232
Munsa-ṣhij	...	...	...	137
Murdār-sing	...	...	...	203
Mushak-dana	...	...	...	14

N

Nag-phana	...	...	...	191
Nágor-móthā	...	...	...	129
Nári-kel	...	...	...	112
Nárikel-gáchh	...	...	...	112
Nárikel-suráp	...	...	...	276
Nárikel-tail	...	...	...	113
Náriyal	...	...	...	112
Nariyal-gáchh	...	...	...	112
Náriyal-tél	...	...	...	113
Narungi	...	...	...	104
Nasbón	...	...	...	185
Náshbó	...	...	...	185
Natā	...	...	...	80
Natā-koranja	...	...	...	80
Nébu	...	...	...	105
Nil	...	...	...	161
Nil-gáchh	...	...	...	161
Nil-kolom	...	...	...	196
Nim	...	...	...	63
Nim-gáchh	...	...	...	63
Nimok	...	...	...	231
Nirmali	...	...	...	235
Niṣhinda	...	...	...	256

Nóshágar	...	...	...	42
Nán	...	...	...	231
Núnér-téjab	...	...	...	25

O.

Olot- <i>chandal</i>	147
Omloti	...	...	...	192
Opang	...	...	...	24
Oror	...	...	...	81
Orol	...	...	...	81
Ór- <i>phúl</i>	...	...	...	154

P, *Ph*.

Pálásh	78
Pálásh-gun	...	...	...	79
Pálitá-mandár	...	...	...	136
Palo	...	...	...	245
Pán	...	...	...	98
Páni	...	...	...	53
Pániála	...	...	...	144
Páni-jomá	...	...	...	222
Páni- <i>phal</i>	...	...	...	247
Páni-samálú	...	...	...	256
Pán-mohúri	...	...	...	144
Pánya-á-mandár	...	...	...	136
Pappaiyá	...	...	...	89
Pará	...	...	...	158
Pát	...	...	...	114
Pátá	...	...	...	5
Pátá- <i>shij</i>	...	...	...	137
Pátér- <i>chúr</i>	...	...	...	114
<i>Phal</i>	...	...	...	3
<i>Phitkiri</i>	...	...	...	41
<i>Phóliyá</i>	...	...	...	124
<i>Phúl</i>	...	...	...	4
<i>Phútá</i>	...	...	...	142

Pilu	...	...	...	222, 223
Pipli	...	...	...	98
Pipli-mól	...	...	...	99
Pitári-gáchh...	...	...	...	18
Pit-sál	...	...	...	208
Pit-śhál	..	...	...	208
Piyāj	...	...	...	37
Piyāśhál	...	...	...	243
Podina	...	...	...	173
Popoyiáá	...	...	...	89
Pórash	..	...	...	244
Porul	...	...	...	13
Pósh̐ta	...	...	...	193
Pósh̐tér-bīj	...	...	...	194
Pósh̐tér-gáchh...	...	...	...	193
Potól	...	...	...	248
R.				
Rái	...	...	...	229
Rakta-mako	...	...	...	283
Rál	...	...	...	228
Rakto-chítá	...	...	...	202
Rám-torai	...	...	...	13
Rakto-chondon	...	...	...	209
Rakto-jháv	...	...	...	240
Rakto-simal	...	...	...	75
Rám-tulśhi	...	...	...	185
Rāndhoni	...	...	...	91
Rāṅg	...	...	...	233
Rángá	...	...	...	223
Rasun	...	...	...	38
Reeta	...	...	...	21
Révan-chini	...	...	...	213
Riṭhā	...	...	...	224
Róhan	...	..	...	232
Rui	...	...	...	149
Rúmí-mostokí	...	...	...	172

S, Sh, Ṣh.

Sabja	...	...	...	185
Sábun	...	...	...	224
Sadā-piyará	...	...	...	207
Sadā-chondon	...	...	...	223
Sadā-mushli	...	...	...	124
Sadā-dhūtira	...	...	...	130
Sadā-tulshi	...	...	...	184
Sahāga	...	...	...	230
Sál-machh	...	...	...	204
Salai	...	...	...	77
Salai-gún	...	...	...	77
Sálsa	...	...	...	225
Sámálu	...	...	...	256
Sammal-khár	...	...	...	57
Sandal	...	...	...	223
Saphéd-bábúl	...	...	...	22
Saphéd-bach...	...	...	...	32
Sarshq-tél	...	...	...	229
Satmúli	...	...	...	61
Sétán-gúlá	...	...	...	80
Ṣhandalér-jar	...	...	...	48
Shangraf	...	...	...	156
Shaphéd-mushli	...	...	...	124
Shéçál-káñtá...	...	...	...	54
Ṣhémal-gáchh	...	...	...	135
Shikar	...	...	...	6
Shim	...	...	...	3
Shiṣhu-kát	...	...	...	129
Shon	...	...	...	119
Shónálu	...	...	...	93
Shóná-mu-khí	...	...	...	227
Shon-bíchi	...	...	...	119
Shón-pát	...	...	...	94
Shon-pát	...	...	...	119
Shónvá	...	...	...	51

<i>Shérár-téjáb...</i>	...	...	...	25
<i>Shorí</i>	...	...	...	127
<i>Shóvá</i>	...	...	...	51
<i>Shri-phal</i>	...	...	...	34
<i>Shulphá</i>	...	...	...	51
<i>Shupári</i>	...	...	...	54
<i>Shuppasandu...</i>	...	...	...	277
<i>Shurmá</i>	...	...	...	53
<i>Shúter-gáchh</i>	...	...	...	149
<i>Shel-kátá</i>	...	...	...	54
<i>Sim</i>	...	...	...	3
<i>Simbi</i>	...	...	...	3
<i>Sindúr</i>	...	...	...	203
<i>Siris-gáchh</i>	...	...	...	22
<i>Sirka</i>	...	...	...	23
<i>Sísa</i>	...	...	...	204
<i>Sojnëá</i>	...	...	...	176
<i>Sohágá</i>	...	...	...	230
<i>Somráj</i>	...	...	...	254
<i>Son</i>	...	...	...	119
<i>Sóná-makki</i>	...	...	...	227
<i>Sónár-orak</i>	...	...	...	62
<i>Sónár-pát</i>	...	...	...	62
<i>Son-bichi</i>	...	...	...	119
<i>Son-pát</i>	...	...	...	94
<i>Son-pát</i>	...	...	...	119
<i>Sóní</i>	...	...	...	262
<i>Sophédá</i>	...	...	...	203
<i>Sórá</i>	...	...	...	206
<i>Suká-drakhya</i>	...	...	...	253
<i>Sultáná-champá</i>	...	...	...	82
<i>Sumbul-khár...</i>	...	...	...	57
<i>Supári</i>	...	...	...	54
<i>Suráp</i>	...	...	...	8
<i>Suráp</i>	...	...	...	56
<i>Surmá</i>	...	...	...	53

T. *Th*

Tail	8
Tál-gáchh	...	...	...	...	76
Táli	...	...	...	...	116
Tálishpatri	...	...	...	...	144
Tállurá	...	...	...	...	124
Tál-sirká	...	...	...	...	23
Támák	...	...	...	...	182
Támáku	...	...	...	...	182
Támra	...	...	...	...	123
Támár-jhangár	...	...	...	...	123
Tañla	...	...	...	...	123
Tékátá-ṣhij	...	...	...	...	137
Tél	...	...	...	...	8
Tén-tul	...	...	...	...	238
Tétai	...	...	...	...	238
Téuri	...	...	...	...	162
Thol-kuri	...	...	...	...	158
Til	...	...	...	...	227
Tilá-kúchá	...	...	...	...	110
Tilá-ṣhúrá	...	...	...	...	110
Tintúri	...	...	...	...	238
Tísí	...	...	...	...	168
Tísí-tail	...	...	...	...	168
Titá-indarjou	...	...	...	...	155
Tito-badám	...	...	...	...	46
Tito-dhuñdul	...	...	...	...	169
Tito-jhiṅgá	...	...	...	...	169
Tito-torai	...	...	...	...	169
Torai	...	...	...	...	13
Tribrit	...	...	...	...	162
Túlá-gáchh	...	...	...	...	135
Tulṣhi	...	...	...	...	185
Tún	...	...	...	...	96
Turanj	...	...	...	...	107
Turbut	...	...	...	...	162

Tút	...	...	...	...	177
Tútiyá	...	...	...	...	124
Ú.					
Úk	...	...	...	...	219
Z.					
Zirá	...	...	...	...	123
Zaitún-tél	...	...	...	...	186

INDEX OF SANSKRIT SYNONYMES.

A, Á.

Agaru-gandha-káshṭha...	...	...	209
Agni-ṣhikha ...	...	...	203
Ámalaka-gandhakasha ...	...	...	236
Ámalakam ...	...	...	197
Ámra-vrikshaha ...	...	...	171
Anadhā ...	...	...	192
Anḡaraha ...	...	...	87
Anjanam ...	...	...	53
Apāmārgaha...	...	...	24
Aphīm ...	...	...	190
Aphīnam ...	...	...	190
Ardrakam ...	...	...	262
Ariṣṭa-phalam ...	...	...	224
Arka-vrikshaha ...	...	...	82
Aṣṭi ...	...	...	191
Aṣṭi-anḡaraha ...	...	...	88
Atasī ...	...	...	168
Aṭavī-jírakaha ...	...	...	254
Aṭavī-madhúka-vrikshaha ...	...	...	66
Ati-visha ...	...	...	27
Ayam ...	...	...	141

B, Bh.

Badarī-phalam	263
Bádāmitte ...	...	...	45
Barbará ...	...	...	108
Bhallátakī-bíjam ...	...	...	226
Bhú-kapittha-phalam ...	...	...	140

<i>Bhū-nimbāḥa</i>	...	...	...	47 189
<i>Bījam</i> ...	...	...	...	4
<i>Bilva-patram</i>...	...	...	...	117
<i>Bilva-phalam</i>	...	...	...	34
<i>Bimbika</i> ...	...	...	...	110
<i>Brahata-upakunchikā</i>	...	...	...	43

Ch.

<i>Champaka-pushpam</i>	174
<i>Chitraka-vrikshāḥa</i>	...	...	...	203

D, Dh.

<i>Dāḍima-phalam</i>	210
<i>Dāḍima-vrikshāḥa</i>	...	...	...	209
<i>Dārvika</i> ...	...	...	...	13
<i>Dārú-haridrakam</i>	...	...	...	117
<i>Dāru-lavaṇam</i>	...	...	...	205
<i>Dēṣha-bādāmitte</i>	...	...	...	242
<i>Dēṣha-ṣharkarā</i>	...	...	...	220
<i>Dēva-dāru-vrikshāḥa</i>	...	...	...	200
<i>Dēva-dhūpāḥa</i>	...	...	...	66
<i>Dēva-jagdhaka-tailam</i>	...	...	...	50
<i>Dhānyākam</i> ...	...	...	...	115
<i>Dhūma-patram</i>	...	...	...	182
<i>Drāksha-lavaṇam</i>	...	...	...	206
<i>Drāksha-phalam</i>	...	...	...	257
<i>Dvīpa-sudhā</i> ...	...	...	...	117
<i>Dumpa-rāstma</i>	...	...	...	40

G.

<i>Gaḍúchi</i>	245
<i>Gaja-pippalī</i> ...	...	...	...	226
<i>Gandhakāḥa</i>	...	...	...	235
<i>Gandharasāḥa</i>	...	...	...	181
<i>Garjara-bījam</i>	...	...	...	132
<i>Garjaram</i> ...	...	...	...	131

Gokhurā ...	...	...	...	217
Gōpi-mūlam ...	...	...	...	153
Gorōchanam ...	...	...	...	71
Gran̥hi-parṇī	...	...	...	58
Guggilam ...	...	...	...	228
Gunja ...	...	...	...	16

II.

Haridrakam ...	...	...	...	126
Haritaki-phalam	...	...	...	242
Haritaki-pushpam	...	...	...	243
Haritālakam ...	...	...	...	57
Hinguhu ...	...	...	...	62

I.

Ikshu-gandhaka	62
Ikshuhu ...	...	...	...	219
Indra-varuṇī ...	...	...	...	104
Inghūlam ...	...	...	...	156
Ingudi-phalam	...	...	...	242
Ingudi-vrikshaka	...	...	...	64

J.

Jāji-patri	180
Jāji-phalam ...	...	...	...	180
Jalam ...	...	...	...	53
Jala-primmi ...	...	...	...	153
Jala-nirgundī	...	...	...	256
Jalūkaḥ ...	...	...	...	154
Jambīra-phalam	...	...	...	105
Jambū-phalam	...	...	...	237
Japā-pushpam	...	...	...	154
Jatā-mānsi ...	...	...	...	181
Jengāla-pacha	...	...	...	123
Jirakaḥ ...	...	...	...	123

K, *Kh*, *Ksh*.

<i>Kachhuraḥa</i>	127
<i>Kadaḷi-phalam</i> ...	...	...	...	179
<i>Kaḍaḷi-vrikshaha</i> ...	...	...	...	178
<i>Kāka-chīnchi-bījan</i> ...	...	...	...	16
<i>Kadilikam</i> ...	...	...	...	234
<i>Kāla-barbūra-niryāsam</i> ...	...	...	...	150
<i>Kāla-barbūra-vrikshaha</i> ...	...	...	...	20
<i>Kāla-hémikā</i> ...	...	...	...	130
<i>Kāla-meṣhikā</i> ...	...	...	...	218
<i>Kamala</i> ...	...	...	...	184
<i>Kandaha</i> ...	...	...	...	6
<i>Kānta-kārikā</i> ...	...	...	...	232
<i>Kapidṭha-niryāsam</i> ...	...	...	...	150
<i>Kapidṭha-phalam</i> ...	...	...	...	139
<i>Kapila</i> ...	...	...	...	170
<i>Kāra-valli-latā</i> ...	...	...	...	176
<i>Kāraṇi</i> ...	...	...	...	183
<i>Kārpāsaḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	149
<i>Kārpāsa-bījam</i> ...	...	...	...	149
<i>Kārpāsa-vrikshaḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	149
<i>Karpūraḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	84
<i>Karpūra-tailam</i> ...	...	...	...	241
<i>Kāshṭa-angāraḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	88
<i>Kāshṭam</i> ...	...	...	...	7
<i>Kastūri</i> ...	...	...	...	177
<i>Kaṭu-rōhni</i> ...	...	...	...	278
<i>Kēsara</i> ...	...	...	...	118
<i>Kētaki-vrikshaha</i> ...	...	...	...	192
<i>Khadira-vrikshaha</i> ...	...	...	...	20
<i>Kharjjūraḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	196
<i>Kōshṭam</i> ...	...	...	...	271
<i>Koṣṭha-shikaha</i> ...	...	...	...	64, 228
<i>Kovidāraḥa</i> ...	...	...	...	281, 283
<i>Krishna</i> ...	...	...	...	98
<i>Krishna-datura</i> ...	...	...	...	130

Krishṭṇa-kóvidāraha	...	...	...	281
Krishṭṇa-lavaṇam	...	...	...	71
Krishṭṇa-surasa	...	...	...	164
Kṣhīram	...	...	...	8, 166
Kubérākṣhi-phalam	...	...	...	80
Kundali	...	...	...	108
Kuravaka	...	...	...	167
Kūsamba-bijam	...	...	...	89
Kūsh-pandāha	...	...	...	122
Kustumbaru	...	...	...	115

L.

Lasuna	...	...	...	38
Latā	...	...	...	2
Latā-palāśha	...	...	...	79
Lavaṇam	...	...	...	231
Lavangaka	...	...	...	92
Lōham	...	...	...	141

M.

Machhya-tailam	...	...	...	187
Madhu	...	...	...	172
Madhujam	...	...	...	97
Madhūka-madyam	...	...	...	276
Madhūka-vṛikṣaha	...	...	...	66
Madhurya-badāmitte	...	...	...	45
Madhu-yashṭikam	...	...	...	148
Madyam	...	...	...	8, 56
Mandūram	...	...	...	141
Mansalam	...	...	...	272
Marīchi	...	...	...	201
Marīchi-phalam	...	...	...	87
Mahā-jambīra-phalam	...	...	...	105
Máyuhu	...	...	...	145
Mégha-jalam	...	...	...	53
Metthi	...	...	...	249
Mukulam	...	...	...	5

Múlam	...	...	...	...	6
Mustá	...	...	...	...	129
Mushti-bijam	...	...	...	...	234

N.

Nāga-bhasmá	...	...	...	...	203
Nāga-dantí	...	...	...	...	244
Nāga-késaram	...	...	...	...	174
Nāgam	...	...	...	...	263
Nāga-ranga-phalam	...	...	...	...	104
Nāga-sambhavá	...	...	...	...	204
Nāga-valli	...	...	...	...	98
Nárikēla-madyam	...	...	...	...	276
Nárikēla-phalam	...	...	...	...	112
Nárikēla-tailam	...	...	...	...	113
Nárikēla-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	112
Nilāgni-śikha	...	...	...	...	202
Nilam	...	...	...	...	161
Nila-nirgundi	...	...	...	...	164
Níla-śhikha...	...	...	...	...	202
Nila-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	161
Nimba-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	63
Nirvisha	...	...	...	...	31, 126
Nir-visham	...	...	...	...	31, 126
Niryásam	...	...	...	...	7

P, Ph.

Palānduhu	...	...	...	...	37
Palāsha-bijam	...	...	...	...	79
Palāsha-vrikshahā	...	...	...	...	78
Palāsha-niryásam	...	...	...	...	79
Panjasiram	...	...	...	...	219
Páradaha	...	...	...	...	158
Parvata-nimba-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	173
Parvata-ycrandā	...	...	...	...	163
Patram	...	...	...	...	5

Patrāṅga	...	...	...	232
Phalam	...	...	...	3
Phala-pūra	...	...	...	107
Pippali	...	...	...	98
Póstu-bijam	...	...	...	194
Póstu-vrikshaha	...	...	...	193
Pruthvi-tailam	...	...	...	196
Púgi-phalam	...	...	...	54
Punnāga-vrikshaha	...	...	...	82
Pushpam	...	...	...	4

R.

Rájam	...	...	...	227
Rakta-amruta-phalam	...	...	...	207
Rakta-bahu-bíja-phalam	...	...	...	207
Rakta-chitraka	...	...	...	202
Rakta-gandhakaha	...	...	...	237
Rakta-ṣhikha	...	...	...	202
Rakta-póstu-vrikshaha	...	...	...	193
Rāmaṭham	...	...	...	62
Rāma-tulasí	...	...	...	185
Rasa-gandhaha	...	...	...	181
Rasam	...	...	...	158
Rastama	...	...	...	267
Rāngá	...	...	...	233
Rakto-kovi-dāraha	...	...	...	283

S, Sh.

Sadápaha	...	...	...	218
Salasi-niryásam	...	...	...	77
Sarji-kákshará	...	...	...	231
Sarsha-pháha	...	...	...	229
Sh-aíléyaha	...	...	...	194
Shálmali-vrikshaha	...	...	...	177
Shálmání-vrikshaha	...	...	...	135
Sharkara	...	...	...	219

<i>Shévantiká-pushpam</i>	..	...	...	99
<i>Shikhá-múla-bijam</i>	...	...	...	132
<i>Shikhá-múlam</i>	...	...	...	131
<i>Shóbbhánjana-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	176
<i>Shrí-gandha-káshṭaha</i>	...	...	...	223
<i>Shvétá-barbúra-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	22
<i>Shveta-amruta-phalam</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Shvétá-bahu-bíja-phalam</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Shvétá-surasa-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	256
<i>Sindúraha</i>	...	...	...	204
<i>Sísakam</i>	...	...	...	204
<i>Sóma-vallí</i>	...	...	...	245
<i>Sudhá</i>	...	...	...	83
<i>Sugandhi</i>	...	...	...	153
<i>Surá</i>	...	...	...	56
<i>Surabhí-nimba-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	178
<i>Surasa-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	256
<i>Sushavá</i>	...	...	...	183
<i>Suvarṇaka</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Suvarṇa-patram</i>	...	...	...	62

T.

<i>Tailam</i>	...	...	...	8
<i>Tála-madyam</i>	...	...	...	276
<i>Tála-múlika</i>	...	...	...	124
<i>Tála-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	76
<i>Taliṣha</i>	...	...	...	144
<i>Tamála-vrikshaha</i>	...	...	...	205
<i>Támram</i>	...	...	...	123
<i>Tandulam</i>	...	...	...	191
<i>Téntráni-phalam</i>	...	...	...	238
<i>Tikta-bádamitte</i>	...	...	...	46
<i>Tilaha</i>	...	...	...	227
<i>Tila-tailam</i>	...	...	...	227
<i>Tindukaha</i>	...	...	...	132
<i>Tríkautaka-vallí</i>	...	...	...	247
<i>Triṇam</i>	...	...	...	2

Tripuṭa	...	...	...	...	162
Tulaṣhī-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	185
Tuṭh-thānjanam	...	...	...	...	124
Tvakam	...	...	...	...	5
U.					
Udumbara-phalam	...	...	...	...	143
Ugra-gandhaha	...	...	...	...	32
Ummatta-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	130
Ummattó-dumbara-phalam	...	...	...	...	143
Upakunchiká...	...	...	...	...	89
Uṣhīram	...	...	...	...	48
V.					
Vaidya-mátru-vrikshaha...	...	...	...	...	33
Vajradru	...	...	...	85	86
Vajradru-bíjam	...	...	...	...	86
Vajradru-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	85
Vajra-kantaká	...	...	...	...	137
Vajra-vallí	...	...	...	...	257
Valkalam	...	...	...	...	5
Vana-palandam	...	...	...	...	250
Vangam	...	...	...	...	201
Vana-srangatá	...	...	...	...	247
Vata-kshīram...	...	...	...	...	142
Vátyálaka-tailam	...	...	...	...	187
Vēṇu-lavanam	...	...	...	...	65
Viṣhva-bhīshajam	...	...	...	...	262
Viśha	...	...	...	...	27
Viśham	...	...	...	...	27
Viśhva-tulasí	...	...	...	...	185
Viśhamuṣhṭi-bíjam	...	...	...	...	234
Vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	1
Y.					
Yasṭi-madhukam	...	...	...	...	148
Yavá	...	...	...	...	249
Yeranda-bíjam	...	...	...	...	215
Yeranda-vrikshaha	...	...	...	...	214

INDEX OF MAHRATTI SYNONYMES.

A, A.

Ákḍa-cha-jháḍa	...	...	...	82
Akkal-kará ...	...	...	...	211
Akróḍa ...	...	...	...	163
Ala ...	...	...	...	262
Ámbacha-jháḍa	...	...	...	171
Ambácha-jháḍa	...	...	...	233
Ámbi-haleda ...	...	...	...	125
Ándé ...	...	...	...	192
Anṭhóli ...	...	...	...	4
Aphin ...	...	...	...	190
Avalá ...	...	...	...	197
Avalá-gandhak	...	...	...	236

B, Bh.

Báblicha-jháḍa	20
Badadi-ṣhingácha-jháḍa ...	...	...	...	176
Bádám ...	...	...	...	45
Bága-baṇósá ...	...	...	...	255
Bakri-cha-dúda	...	...	...	166
Baṇasa-lóchana	...	...	...	65
Baṇasa-miṭha	...	...	...	65
Bálata-bóla ...	...	...	...	181
Bávachyá ...	...	...	...	208
Bávadanga ...	...	...	...	134
Béhadá ...	...	...	...	241
Béla ...	...	...	...	34
Bélácha-phalá	...	...	...	34
Bhángacha-bi	...	...	...	86

<i>Bhángácha-jháda</i>	...	...	...	85
<i>Bhángácha-pána</i>	...	...	...	86
<i>Bháranga-múla</i>	...	...	...	108
<i>Bháváchi-séngé</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Bhénda</i> ...	...	...	...	13
<i>Bhói-chané</i> ...	...	...	...	54
<i>Bhúi-taravaḍa</i>	...	...	...	94
<i>Bí</i> ...	...	...	...	4
<i>Bibá</i> ...	...	...	...	226
<i>Bij</i> ...	...	...	...	4
<i>Bóra</i> ...	...	...	...	263

Ch.

<i>Chámpécha-phúla</i>	174
<i>Charátté</i> ...	...	...	...	247
<i>Chinch</i> ...	...	...	...	238
<i>Chiráyitá</i> ...	...	...	...	47, 189
<i>Chitra-múla</i> ...	...	...	...	203
<i>Chokhóta-téla</i>	...	...	...	227
<i>Chóp-chinni</i>...	...	...	...	212
<i>Chunná</i> ...	...	...	...	83

D, ḍ, Dh.

<i>Dála-chinni</i>	103
<i>Dálimba</i> ...	...	...	...	210
<i>Dálimba-jháda</i>	...	...	...	209
<i>Daru</i> ...	...	...	...	8, 56
<i>Dásindácha-phúla</i>	...	...	...	154
<i>Déva-dárúcha-jháda</i>	...	...	...	200
<i>Dhana</i> ...	...	...	...	115
<i>Dhóndécha-phúla</i> ...	...	...	...	194
<i>Dóngarácha-limbácha-jháda</i>	...	...	...	173
<i>Dórali</i> ...	...	...	...	232
<i>Dráksha</i> ...	...	...	...	257
<i>Drákshi-miṭha</i>	...	...	...	206
<i>Dúda</i> ...	...	...	...	8, 166

E.

Erandēla	...	...	...	187
Erandi-cha-jhāda	...	...	...	214
Erandīcha-bija	...	...	...	215

G, Gh.

Gaḍḍā	...	...	...	6
Gadharacha-dūda	...	...	...	166
Gahun	...	...	...	249
Gajaga	...	...	...	80
Gandhā-cha-kōḍa	...	...	...	223
Gandhak	...	...	...	235
Ganjā	...	...	...	85
Gavat	...	...	...	2
Gázara	...	...	...	131
Gázarācha-bi	...	...	...	132
Ghókarū	...	...	...	247
Gónḍa	...	...	...	7
Góraka-āmali	...	...	...	33
Góróchan	...	...	...	71
Guggilū	...	...	...	228
Guggulā	...	...	...	64
Gulāb	...	...	...	217
Gulab-cha-atar	...	...	...	218
Gulābācha-phūla	...	...	...	217
Gulachīta-bādām	...	...	...	45
Gula-vēli	...	...	...	245
Gulkhairó	...	...	...	270
Gunza	...	...	...	16

H.

Haḍa	...	...	...	191
Haḍa-kólse...	...	...	...	88
Halede	...	...	...	126
Hálim	...	...	...	168
Haritāḷa	...	...	...	57

Hatti-charatté	...	...	...	195
Himsi-miré	...	...	...	121
Hing	...	...	...	62
Hingana	...	...	...	64
Hiradā	...	...	...	242

I.

Indrajou	...	...	...	259
Indravana	...	...	...	104
Ippicha-jhāda	...	...	...	66
Isabagōla	...	...	...	201

J, Jh.

Jāi-phala	...	...	...	180
Jāmbalā-phala	...	...	...	237
Jāya-patri	...	...	...	180
Jēshtā-madha	...	...	...	148
Jetā-māvasi...	...	...	...	181
Jhāda	...	...	...	1
Jhādicha-miṭha	...	...	...	205
Jhādi-haladé	...	...	...	117
Jiró	...	...	...	123

K, Kh.

Kabāba-chini	..	...	...	121
Kāchaní	...	...	...	99
Kachóra	...	...	...	127
Kadú-bādām	...	...	...	46
Kadú-indrajou	...	...	...	155
Kájúcha-bí	...	...	...	46
Kākaḍa-ṣhingi	...	...	...	214
Kakrácha-bí	...	...	...	79
Kakrácha-gónḍa	...	...	...	79
Kakrácha-jhāda	...	...	...	78
Kāla-bāblí-cha-gónḍa	...	...	...	150
Kāla-jíro	...	..	...	183
Kāla-kānguṇa	...	...	..	281

Kāla-míṭha	...	...	...	71
Kāli	...	...	...	5
Kamula	...	...	...	184
Kāncha	...	...	...	96
Kāndé	...	...	...	37
Kankuṭi	...	...	...	92
Kānguṇa	...	...	... 281,	283
Kāpūra	...	...	...	84
Kāpūrācha-téla	...	...	...	241
Kapúrlí	...	...	...	51
Kápús	...	...	...	149
Kápúsa-cha-bi	...	...	...	149
Kápúsācha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	149
Karanjīcha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	205
Karé-pākācha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	178
Kárlí	...	...	...	176
Kastúri	...	...	...	177
Kát	...	...	...	96
Kāte-magoró...	...	...	...	24
Kavacha	...	...	...	178
Kavandāla	...	...	...	248
Kavīta	...	...	...	139
Kavīta-gónḍa	...	...	...	151
Kāya-phala	...	...	...	180
Kēla	...	...	...	179
Kēlīcha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	178
Kéṣaré	...	...	...	118
Kévaḍācha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	192
Khadira	...	...	...	20
Kh-airi	...	...	...	20
Khajúr	...	...	...	196
Khasa-khasa...	...	...	...	194
Khasa-khasācha-jhāḍa	...	...	...	193
Rhórasāni-vóyá	...	...	...	159
Kobrācha-téla	...	...	...	113
Kohāla	...	...	...	122

Kólasó	...	...	...	87
Kólusi-ryacha-phala	...	...	...	231
Kuchla	...	...	...	234

L.

Lahana-erandéla	...	...	...	188
Lahana-erandícha-bíja	...	...	...	216
Lahana-erandícha-jháda	...	...	...	215
Lákaḍa	...	...	...	7
Lákaḍa-cha-kólsó	...	...	...	88
Lasana	...	...	...	38
Lavanga	...	...	...	92
Limbácha-jháda	...	...	...	64
Kimbu	...	...	...	105
Lokhandā	...	...	...	141
Lokhandháchá-katai	...	...	...	141

M.

Mada	...	...	...	172
Madú-cha-máshi	...	...	...	271
Maidá-lakadi	...	...	...	243
Magaró	...	...	...	24
Mái-phala	...	...	...	145
Mál-kangóni	...	...	...	97
Manjishṭa	...	...	...	218
Máshiká	...	...	...	145
Mósólichā-tēla	...	...	...	187
Mattī-cha-tila	...	...	...	196
Mégħa-pāṇi	...	...	...	53
Mēna	...	...	...	97
Mēndhi	...	...	...	167
Méthi	...	...	...	249
Miró	...	...	...	201
Mirsingá	...	...	...	87
Miṭha	...	...	...	231
Mográ-cha-phúla	...	...	...	162
Mogri	...	...	...	24

Móhacha-jháda	...	...	...	66
Móha-cha-dáru	...	...	...	276
Moharé	...	...	...	229
Mulká-cha-révalchinní	...	...	...	213
Mulká-cha-sákhār	...	...	...	220
Mulkácha-ghóná-makhlí	...	...	...	94
Musambara-bóla	...	...	...	39

N.

Nágar-mótá	...	...	...	129
Náicha-pálá	...	...	...	33
Náral	...	...	...	112
Nárali-cha-dáru	...	...	...	276
Náralicha-jháda	...	...	...	112
Náralicha-téla	...	...	...	113
Náringa	...	...	...	104
Nát-bádám	...	...	...	242
Népálácha-bi	...	...	...	120
Nilí	...	...	...	161
Nilicha-jháda	...	...	...	161
Nírmalí	...	...	...	235

P, Ph.

Pána	...	...	...	5
Pándhara-báblícha-jháda	...	...	...	22
Pándhara-jámbar	...	...	...	207
Pándhara-sákhār	...	...	...	220
Pándhara-tup-kél	...	...	...	207
Pándú	...	...	...	3
Páni	...	...	...	53
Pannir	...	...	...	217
Pára	...	...	...	158
Pársácha-jháda	...	...	...	244
Patang	...	...	...	81
Patikár	...	...	...	41
Patṭa	...	...	...	5
Phal	...	...	...	3

<i>Phalásácha-bí</i>	...	...	...	79
<i>Phalásácha-gónda</i>	...	...	...	79
<i>Phalásácha-jháda</i>	...	...	...	78
<i>Phúla</i> ...	...	...	...	4
<i>Pikala-kéla-jháda</i>	...	...	...	178
<i>Pikli-kéla</i> ...	...	...	...	179
<i>Pimpli</i> ...	...	...	...	98
<i>Pimpli-múla</i> ...	...	...	...	99
<i>Pópayá</i> ...	...	...	...	89
<i>Pudiná</i> ...	...	...	...	173

R

<i>Rála</i>	228
<i>Ránácha-dála-chinní</i> ...	...	...	...	102
<i>Ránácha-ippécha-jháda</i> ...	...	...	...	66
<i>Ránácha-jiré</i> ...	...	...	...	254
<i>Ránácha-kándé</i> ...	...	...	...	250
<i>Ránácha-móhácha-jháda</i>...	...	...	...	66
<i>Ránácha-padavali</i> ...	...	...	...	248
<i>Rána-yerandí</i> ...	...	...	...	163
<i>Révál-chinní</i>...	...	...	...	213
<i>Révá-chinní-sirá</i> ...	...	...	...	83
<i>Riṭhá</i> ...	...	...	...	224
<i>Rumi-mastaki</i> ...	...	...	...	172
<i>Ruppé-cha-varakh</i> ...	...	...	...	55

S, Sh.

<i>Sabjá</i>	185
<i>Saféda-musalí</i> ...	...	...	...	59
<i>Sajjé-khára</i> ...	...	...	...	231
<i>Sákhār</i> ...	...	...	...	219
<i>Salama-misri</i> ...	...	...	...	221
<i>Sámbráni</i> ...	...	...	...	66
<i>Samudrácha-pána</i> ...	...	...	...	55
<i>Saráph</i> ...	...	...	...	56
<i>Satavari-mulí</i> ...	...	...	...	61
<i>Shátútácha-jháda</i> ...	...	...	...	177

<i>Shévanticha-phúla</i>	...	...	...	99
<i>Shíká</i>	...	...	...	21
<i>Shóra-miṭha</i>...	...	...	...	206
<i>Sisa</i>	...	...	...	204
<i>Sisa-bhasma</i>...	...	...	...	203
<i>Sómp</i>	...	...	...	197
<i>Sóná-mukhi</i>...	...	...	...	226
<i>Sónécha-varakh</i>	...	...	...	62
<i>Suppári</i>	...	...	...	54
<i>Súrya-kánti-bí</i>	...	...	...	152

T, Th.

<i>Talís-patari</i>...	...	...	...	144
<i>Tál-makháná</i>...	...	...	...	62
<i>Támbaḍa-chandana</i>	...	...	...	209
<i>Támbaḍa-chitra-múla</i>...	...	...	...	202
<i>Támbaḍa-gandhácha-chekká</i>	...	...	...	209
<i>Támbaḍa-khasa-khasá-cha-jhaḍa</i>	...	...	...	193
<i>Támbaḍa-jamba</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Támbaḍa-kānguna</i>	...	...	...	283
<i>Támbaḍa-túp-kil</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Tambákúcha-pálá</i>	...	...	...	182
<i>Támbara</i>	...	...	...	123
<i>Tándúla</i>	...	...	...	191
<i>Tánkli</i>	...	...	...	95
<i>Taravaḍa</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Táṭi-cha-dáru</i>	...	...	...	276
<i>Táṭicha-jháḍa</i>	...	...	...	76
<i>Téla</i>	...	...	...	8
<i>Télasénga</i>	...	...	...	21
<i>Thóra-crandéla</i>	...	...	...	189
<i>Thóra-limbu</i>...	...	...	...	105
<i>Thóra-pimpli</i>	...	...	...	226
<i>Thóra-velá</i>...	...	...	...	43
<i>Tila</i>	...	...	...	227
<i>Tuka-mirái</i>...	...	...	...	185

Talasícha-jháda	...	...	...	185
Turati	...	...	...	41
Turi	...	...	...	81
Tutti-nága	...	...	...	262

U, Ú.

Úda-chitra-múlá	...	...	...	202
Umdécha-phal	...	...	...	143
Ús	...	...	...	219
Utránícha-jháda	...	...	...	24

V.

Vaḍécha-dúda	...	...	...	142
Vajraduhu	...	...	...	138
Válá	...	...	...	48
Véda-moharyá	...	...	...	204
Vékhanda	...	...	...	32
Véla	...	...	...	2
Vélá	...	...	...	89
Vídecha-pána	...	...	...	98
Viláyatí-chuná	...	...	...	117
Viláyatí-jiré	...	...	...	90
Viláyati-vaḍécha-jháda	...	...	...	142
Vóvá	...	...	...	91
Vóva-sádá	...	...	...	91

Y.

Yarandícha-jháda	214
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

INDEX OF GUZRATTI SYNONYMS.

A, Á.

Ádu	...	...	...	262
Agatti	...	...	...	266
Ájmunu-pátro...	...	...	...	51
Ajwán	...	...	...	91
Akarkaro	...	...	...	211
Ákdá-nu-j háda	...	...	...	82
Álu-bokhára	...	...	...	206
Ámba-halad	...	...	...	125
Ámbala	...	...	...	197
Ambá-nu-j háda	...	...	...	171
Ámbala-gandhak.	...	...	...	236
Ámbli	...	...	...	238
Anáras	...	...	...	47
Andá	...	...	...	192
Anjir	...	...	...	142
Anninas	...	...	...	47
Aphím	...	...	...	190
Arítha	...	...	...	224
Artál	...	...	...	57

B, Bh.

Badám	...	...	...	45
Bajar-baṭṭu-nu-j háda	...	...	...	116
Bakrí-nu-dúdh..	...	...	...	166
Bálank	...	...	...	107
Banaphsá	...	...	...	255
Barsát-nu-páni..	...	...	...	53
Bávaḷ-dáru	...	...	...	275
Bél-phal	...	...	...	34
Bháṅg	...	...	...	86

<i>Bháng-nu-bí</i> ...	..	...	...	86
<i>Bháng-nu-jháda</i>	...	...	...	85
<i>Bháng-nu-ras</i>...	...	...	..	86
<i>Bhílámu</i> ...	...	...	..	226
<i>Bhindu</i> ...	...	...	...	13
<i>Bhóya-chená</i>...	...	...	...	54
<i>Bhúro-kólu</i> ...	...	...	...	122
<i>Bí</i>...	...	...	...	4
<i>Bíj</i>...	...	...	...	4
<i>Bijóra</i> ...	...	...	...	107
<i>Bíli-nu-phal</i>...	...	..	...	34
<i>Ból</i>...	...	...	...	181
<i>Blimbu</i> ...	...	.	...	63
<i>Búnt-nu-sirko</i>...	...	..	...	100
<i>Búro</i> ...	...	...	...	219
<i>Bór</i> ...	...	...	...	263

Ch.

<i>Chá</i>	240
<i>Chák</i> ...	...	...	...	117
<i>Chál</i>...	...	...	...	5
<i>Chanókadi</i> ...	...	...	...	16
<i>Charas</i> ...	...	...	...	86
<i>Chiltu</i> ...	...	...	...	5
<i>Chini</i> ...	...	..	...	219
<i>Chínól</i> ...	...	..	...	92
<i>Chiráyata</i> ...	...	..	...	189
<i>Chób-chinní</i> ...	...	..	...	212
<i>Chodhóri</i> ...	...	..	...	257
<i>Chókha</i> ..	...	..	...	191
<i>Chúnc</i> ...	...	...	...	83

D, Ḍ, Dh.

<i>Dádam</i>	210
<i>Dádam-nu-jháda</i>	...	..	...	209
<i>Dál-chini</i> ...	...	..	...	103
<i>Ḍaram</i> ...	...	..	...	210

Dáru	...	...	...	8, 56
Daryá-nu-nariyal...	...	...	...	169
Dévdár...	...	...	...	200
Dháṇa	...	...	...	115
Dha-túro	...	...	...	130
Divás...	...	...	...	187
Drákh	...	...	...	257
Drákh-nu-dáru...	...	...	...	255
Drákh-nu-sirko...	...	...	...	23
Dúdh	...	...	...	8, 166
Dungalī	...	...	...	37

G, Gh.

Gaḍḍá	...	...	...	6
Gaḍha-nu-dúdh...	...	...	...	166
Gái-nu-dúdh...	...	...	...	166
Gáirón	...	...	...	71
Gájar	...	...	...	131
Gájar nu-bíj	...	...	...	132
Gájgá	...	...	...	80
Gajga	...	...	...	80
Galéḍu	...	...	...	110
Gali...	...	...	...	161
Gámni-révanchini	...	...	...	213
Gámni-búro	...	...	...	220
Gámni-chíni	...	...	...	220
Gámni-sakkar...	...	...	...	220
Gámṭi-akroṭ	...	...	...	36
Gandak-nu-tézab...	...	...	...	25
Gandhak	...	...	...	235
Gánjá	...	...	...	85
Ganjánu-bi	...	...	...	86
Ganjánu-jháda	...	...	...	85
Gar-málu	...	...	...	93
Gháns	...	...	...	2
Ghavun	...	...	...	249

Gluru	...	...	...	...	110
Gókhru	...	...	...	...	247
Gorak-amli	...	...	...	...	33
Góṭli	...	...	...	...	4
Gú-bával	...	...	...	...	21
Gúgal	...	...	...	...	64
Guláb	...	...	...	...	217
Guláb-nu-atar...	...	...	...	...	217
Guláb-nu-páṇi...	...	...	...	...	218
Guláb-nu-phúl...	...	...	...	...	217
Gul-anár-nu-phúl...	...	...	...	...	210
Guldá-údi	...	...	...	...	99
Gullar	...	...	...	...	143
Gul-vél	...	...	...	...	245
Gumchi	...	...	...	...	16
Gún...	...	...	...	...	7
Gúndar	...	...	...	...	7

II.

Halad	...	...	...	...	126
Hálim	...	...	...	...	168
Hardaḷ	...	...	...	...	125
Harle	...	...	...	...	242
Hing	...	...	...	...	62
Híra-kasís	...	...	...	...	141
Hopári	...	...	...	...	54

I.

Iláchi	89
Indarjou	...	...	...	...	259
Indu...	...	...	...	...	192
Isap-ghól	...	...	...	...	201

J, Jh.

Jáanbu	237
Jad...	...	...	...	...	6
Jala...	...	...	...	...	154

Jamal-goṭo ...	...	...	...	120
Jangār ...	...	...	...	123
Jangli-apjīr ...	...	...	...	143
Jangli-arandī...	...	...	...	163
Jangli-jámál-goṭo...	...	...	...	120
Jangli-kánda...	...	...	...	250
Jangli-kamári...	...	...	...	35
Jápatrí... ..	...	...	...	180
Jásút-nu-phúl...	...	...	...	154
Jav... ..	...	...	...	155
Jávantari ...	...	...	...	180
Jáye-phal ...	...	...	...	180
Jeṭhi-madh ...	...	...	...	148
Jháda ...	...	...	...	1
Jháv-nu-jháda...	...	...	...	239
Jhinjarvaṭto ...	...	...	...	24

K, Kh.

Kabáb-chini ...	...	...	...	121
Káchúr ...	...	...	...	127
Kaḍvu-badám...	...	...	...	46
Kaḍvu-indarjou...	...	...	...	155
Kaḍvu-jiri ...	...	...	...	254
Kairi-nu-jháda...	...	...	...	171
Káju... ..	...	...	...	46
Khákar-nu-biyán...	...	...	...	79
Khákar-nu-jháda	...	...	...	78
Khákar-nu-gún...	...	...	...	79
Káli-jiri ...	...	...	...	254
Káli-musli ...	...	...	...	124
Kálo-bával ...	...	...	...	20
Kálo-bával-nu-gundar	...	...	...	150
Kálo-ḍamar ...	...	...	...	85
Kálo-dhatúro...	...	...	...	130
Kálo-mirich ...	...	...	...	201
Kálo-pillúdo ...	...	...	...	281

Kalu-síhu	...	...	...	...	204
Kaméla	...	...	...	...	170
Kan...	...	...	...	...	6
Kānda	...	...	...	...	37
Kangóyi-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	18
Kántá-nu-dant...	...	...	...	...	41
Kañval	...	...	...	...	184
Kapás-nu-bij...	...	...	...	...	149
Kapás-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	149
Káphi...	...	...	...	...	114
Kápúr	...	...	...	...	84
Kapúr-nu-tél...	...	...	...	...	241
Karanj-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	205
Karéka	...	...	...	...	196
Karelo...	...	...	...	...	176
Karo-kiryáta	...	...	...	...	33
Karpúr	...	...	...	...	84
Kastúri...	...	...	...	...	177
Kátá-bhúro-kólu...	...	...	...	...	122
Kath-tho	...	...	...	...	96
Kavit...	...	...	...	...	139
Kavit-gón	...	...	...	...	151
Káy-puti-nu-tél...	...	...	...	...	81
Kéla	...	...	...	...	179
Kéla-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	178
Késar	...	...	...	...	118
Kévdo	...	...	...	...	192
Khajúr	...	...	...	...	196
Khákar-nu-bíyán	...	...	...	...	79
Khákar-nu-gún	...	...	...	...	79
Khákar-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	78
Khánd	...	...	...	...	219
Khas-khas	...	...	...	...	194
Khas-khas-nu-jháda	...	...	...	...	193
Khas-khas-nu-póst	...	...	...	...	194
Khópru	...	...	...	...	113

<i>Khorásáni-ajmo</i>	...	...	...	159
<i>Khorásáni-ajván</i>	...	...	...	159
<i>Kiryáta</i>	...	...	...	47
<i>Kiryáto.</i>	...	...	...	47
<i>Kismis</i>	...	...	...	253
<i>Kismis-drák</i>	...	...	...	253
<i>Kiváneh</i>	...	...	...	178
<i>Kó-elo</i>	...	...	...	87
<i>Kólso</i>	...	...	...	87
<i>Kólu</i>	...	...	...	122
<i>Komári</i>	...	...	...	39
<i>Kóthu</i>	...	...	...	139
<i>Kuchlá</i>	...	...	...	234
<i>Kumár</i>	...	...	...	39

L.

<i>Lákdu</i>	...	...	...	7
<i>Lákdu-kóelo...</i>	...	...	...	88
<i>Lál-jamrud</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Lál-jháv-nu-jháda</i>	...	...	...	240
<i>Lál-mirich</i>	...	...	...	87
<i>Lasan</i>	...	...	...	38
<i>Lál-khas-khas-nu-jháda</i>	...	...	...	193
<i>Lál-péru</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Lál-pillúdo</i>	...	...	...	283
<i>Lál-piyára</i>	...	...	...	207
<i>Lavang</i>	...	...	...	92
<i>Lévu</i>	...	...	...	141
<i>Lilli-cháya-tél</i>	...	...	...	50
<i>Limbđánu-jháda</i>	...	...	...	64
<i>Limbu</i>	...	...	...	105
<i>Lohánu-zang</i>	...	...	...	141
<i>Luban</i>	...	...	...	66

M.

<i>Madh</i>	...	...	...	172
<i>Madhá-ni-macha</i>	...	...	...	271

Marchu	...	...	...	87
Matti-nu-tél	...	...	...	196
Mayi-phal	...	...	...	145
Méñdi	...	...	...	167
Méthi	...	...	...	249
Mín	...	...	...	97
Miri	...	...	...	201
Mithānu-tézáb	...	...	...	25
Mitho-badam...	...	...	...	45
Mitho-tél	...	...	...	227
Mi!hu	...	...	...	231
Mi!hu-tel	...	...	...	227
Mogra-nu-phúl	...	...	...	162
Mór-túta	...	...	...	124
Moṭṭo-ghòkru	...	...	...	195
Moṭṭo-ilāchí	...	...	...	43
Moṭṭo-pipér	...	...	...	226
Móṭu-yarandī-un-tél	...	...	...	189
Móṭu-limbu	...	...	...	105
Móṭu-nimbu	...	...	...	105
Movānu-jhāḍa	...	...	...	66
Mova-nu-dāru...	...	...	...	276
Murdār-sing	...	...	...	203
Mushak-dānā	...	...	...	14
Mushk	...	...	...	177
Muṭṭi-gúñdi	...	...	...	115

N.

Naisakar	219
Nāni-gúñdi	...	...	...	115
Nāni-jangli-kānda	...	...	...	167
Nāni-komāri	...	...	...	39
Nāni-yerandī	...	...	...	216
Nāni-yerandī-nu jhāḍa	...	...	...	215
Nāni-yerandī-nu-tél	...	...	...	188
Nanu-gúñdi	...	...	...	115

Nánu-kiryáta	...	...	...	33
Nárangei	...	...	...	104
Náryal	...	...	...	112
Náryal-jháda	...	...	...	112
Náryal-nu-dáru	...	...	...	276
Náryal-nu-tél	...	...	...	113
Nát-ní-badám	...	...	...	242
Nav-ságar	...	...	...	42
Náyi	...	...	...	33
Nil	...	...	...	161
Nímbu	...	...	...	105
Nirmali	...	...	...	235

P.

Palás-páparo...	...	...	...	79
Pán	...	...	...	98
Pándru	...	...	...	5
Páni	...	...	...	53
Papáyi	...	...	...	89
Papyo	...	...	...	89
Párasa-píplo	...	...	...	244
Páro	...	...	...	158
Patang-nu-lákdo	...	...	...	81
Phal	...	...	...	3
Phata-kardi	...	...	...	41
Phúl	...	...	...	4
Pilo-harle	...	...	...	242
Pillúdo	...	...	... 281,	283
Pilú-nu-jháda	...	...	...	222
Pipér	...	...	...	98
Pipli	...	...	...	98
Pipli-múl	...	...	...	99
Pudína	...	...	...	173

R.

Ráyi	...	...	...	229
Révan-chini	...	...	...	213

INDEX OF GUZRATTI SYNONYMS.

643

Ringni	...	...	...	232
Rú	...	...	...	149
Rúmi-mastaki	...	...	...	172
Rúnu-bij	...	...	...	149
Rúnu-jháda	...	...	...	149
Rupéri-varakh	...	...	...	55

S, Sh.

Sábún	...	...	...	224
Sabza	...	...	...	185
Sadáp	...	...	...	218
Ságách	...	...	...	240
Sakkar	...	...	...	219
Sálam-misri	...	...	...	221
Sámbráni	...	...	...	66
San	...	...	...	119
Sangraf	...	...	...	156
San-nu-bij	...	...	...	119
Saphéd-sakkar	...	...	...	220
Saphéda	...	...	...	203
Saphéd-bával	...	...	...	22
Saphéd-jamrúd	...	...	...	207
Saphéd-musli	...	...	...	59
Saphéd-tulsi	...	...	...	184
Saras-nu-jháda	...	...	...	22
Seláras	...	...	...	169
Sérđi	...	...	...	219
Shunam	...	...	...	38
Sindúr	...	...	...	204
Sing	...	...	...	3
Sirko	...	...	...	23
Sihu	...	...	...	233
Sísam	...	...	...	129
Sitáp	...	...	...	218
Sómal-khár	...	...	...	57
Sopári	...	...	...	54

Soro- <i>khár</i>	...	...	...	206
Súkét	...	...	...	223
Suna-mukhi	...	...	...	227
Sunáni	...	...	...	62
Suncrí-varakh	...	...	...	62
Súnt	...	...	...	262
Surákhár-nu-tézáb	...	...	...	25
Surmo	...	...	...	53
Surmo-nu-phatro	...	...	...	53
Suvá	...	...	...	51
Suvánu-bi	...	...	...	51

T.

Tada-míri	...	...	...	121
Tád-nu-jháda	...	...	...	76
Taj	...	...	...	94
Tamáku	...	...	...	182
Tamarak	...	...	...	63
Tandhári-sénd	...	...	...	137
Tár-nu-sirko	...	...	...	23
Tarpintan	...	...	...	241
Tel	...	...	...	8
Til	...	...	...	227
Trámbu	...	...	...	123
Tulsi	...	...	...	185
Turanj	...	...	...	107
Tutti-nága	...	...	...	262
Tuvéro	...	...	...	81

U, Ú.

Ujli-musli	...	...	...	59
Ujlo-péru	...	...	...	207
Ujlo-buro	...	...	...	220
Ujlo-chíni	...	...	...	220
Ujlo-khánd	...	...	...	220
Ujlo-piyára	...	...	...	207

INDEX OF GUZRATTI SYNONYMS.

615

Ushbo	...	...	...	225
Ushbo-magrabi	...	...	...	225

V.

Vach	32
Vachhnág	...	...	...	26
Vaj	...	...	...	32
Vagárni	...	...	...	62
Vaingni	...	...	...	232
Válo	...	...	...	48
Váns-kapúr	...	...	...	65
Vásnu-miṭhu	...	...	...	65
Váyí-valang	...	...	...	134
Vél	...	...	...	2
Vél-khákar	...	...	...	79
Viláti-chúnó	...	...	...	117

Y.

Yéliyo	39
Yerandi	...	...	...	215
Yerandi-nu-jháda	...	...	...	214
Yerandi-nu-tél	...	...	...	187
Yerandium	...	...	...	187

Z.

Zíro	123
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

INDEX OF CINGALESE SYNONYMES.

A, Á.

Abbé	...	...	...	229
Abin	...	...	...	190
Ácháriyapalbe	...	...	...	178
Áḍaṭoḍa	...	...	...	33
Áhalla	...	...	...	93
Ahilla	...	...	...	93
Akuru	...	...	...	220
Akuru-arak	...	...	...	276
Ala	...	...	...	6
Amba-gahá	...	...	...	171
Amu-inguru	...	...	...	262
Angola	...	...	...	35
Anguru	...	...	...	87
Annási	...	...	...	47
Anoda-gahá	...	...	...	18
Arak	...	...	...	56
Araku	...	...	...	56
Aralu	...	...	...	242
Aralu-mal	...	...	...	243
Aruda	...	...	...	218
Assamodagam	...	...	...	91
Assamodagun	...	...	...	91
Ati-maduram	...	...	...	148
Ati-neranchi	...	...	...	195
Atṭa	...	...	...	4
Attana	...	...	...	41, 130
Atti-kā	...	...	...	143

INDEX OF CINGALESE SYNONYMES.

647

Atti-rá	...	...	...	246
Attirilla-pála	...	...	...	146
Attóra	...	...	...	93
Avari	...	...	...	161

B.

Balát	98
Banda-ká	...	...	...	13
Bélli	...	...	...	34
Bélli-ká	...	...	...	34
Bíja	...	...	...	4
Bíju	...	...	...	192
Bin-kohamba...	...	...	...	47, 189
Binnúg	...	...	...	151
Bin-nuga	...	...	...	249
Bólam	...	...	...	181
Bulu	...	...	...	241
Buro-kirí	...	...	...	166
Bú-torá	...	...	...	92

Ch.

Chinna-káram	41
--------------	-----	-----	-----	----

D, Dh.

Dalúk	...	...	...	137
Datkattiya	...	...	...	190
Dehi	...	...	...	105
Dellun	...	...	...	210
Delun	...	...	...	210
Delun-gahá	...	...	...	209
Déva-duru	...	...	...	199
Dhanálu	...	...	...	115
Dimkola	...	...	...	182
Divúl	...	...	...	139
Divul-melliyam	...	...	...	151
Dodang	...	...	...	104
Domba-gahá	...	...	...	8

Dummala	...	...	...	...	228
Dungazha	...	...	...	...	182
Dungkola	...	...	...	...	182
Duru	...	...	...	...	123

E.

Enasal	...	...	...	...	89
Endaru	...	...	...	...	215
Endaru-at̃ta	...	...	...	...	215
Endaru-gahá	...	...	...	...	214
Endaru-tel	...	...	...	...	187
Ensal	...	...	...	...	89
Erabadu-gahá	...	...	...	...	136
Erandu	...	...	...	...	163

G.

Gaḍi	...	...	...	...	3
Gahá	...	...	...	...	2
Gammálu	...	...	...	...	208
Gam-miris	...	...	...	...	201
Gandakam	...	...	...	...	235
Gandarassa	...	...	...	...	181
Ganjá	...	...	...	...	85
Ganjá-at̃ta	...	...	...	...	86
Ganjá-gahá	...	...	...	...	85
Ganjá-kola	...	...	...	...	86
Ganjá-látu	...	...	...	...	86
Gansurí-gahá	...	...	...	...	244
Goskaral-hebbo	...	...	...	...	24
Godá-kadura-at̃ta	...	...	...	...	234
Gokatu	...	...	...	...	83
Gokatu-melliyam	...	...	...	...	83
Goraka	...	...	...	...	260
Gorakka	...	...	...	...	260
Górócha	...	...	...	...	71
Gugula	...	...	...	...	64

II.

Hál	...	...	...	...	191
Hal	...	...	...	...	254
Hal-dumula	...	...	...	...	254
Hampirilla-gedivella-buvá			...	...	170
Handun	...	...	...	...	223
Hatávari	...	...	...	...	61
Hinbinkohamba		...	...	...	47
Hingoṭu-kola		...	...	...	158
Hin-tolabo	...	...	...	...	118
Hunu	...	...	...	...	83

I.

Ikkiri	...	...	...	...	62
Ikkiri-gahá	...	...	...	...	62
Ilanda	...	...	...	...	263
Imbul	...	...	...	...	135
Indi	...	...	...	...	196
Indi-akuru	...	...	...	...	221
Indi-arak	...	...	...	...	276
Indi-rá	...	...	...	...	246
Ingiini-aṭṭa	...	...	...	...	235
Inguru	...	...	...	...	262
Irimusu	...	...	...	...	153
Iṭṭi	...	...	...	...	97
Iyam	...	...	...	...	204

J.

Jádi-ká	...	...	...	...	180
Jaipála	...	...	...	...	120
Jan-tóps	...	...	...	...	273
Jápála	...	...	...	...	120
Jaramánsi	...	...	...	...	181
Jaṭamakūṭu	...	...	...	... 129,	181
Jaṭamámsi	...	...	...	...	181
Jāti-lingam	...	...	...	...	156

Jatayu	...	...	...	...	64
Javáyu	...	...	...	...	64
K, Kh.					
Ká	...	...	...	...	3
Kádi	...	...	...	...	23
Kadól	...	...	...	...	260
Kahá	...	...	...	...	126
Kaipu	...	...	...	...	96
Kaju	...	...	...	...	46
Kaju-aṭṭa	...	...	...	...	46
Kakkuna	...	...	...	...	36
Káliya	...	...	...	...	78
Káliya-aṭṭa	...	...	...	...	79
Káliya-melliyam	...	...	...	...	79
Kalu-aṅgola	...	...	...	...	36
Kalu-attana	...	...	...	...	130
Kalu-bolam	...	...	...	...	39
Kalu-duru	...	...	...	...	183
Kalu-kolḷu	...	...	...	...	92
Kalu-lunu	...	...	...	...	71
Kalu-miris	...	...	...	...	201
Kalú-rana	...	...	...	...	278
Kalu-simani-gahá	...	...	...	...	281
Kalu-varaniá	...	...	...	...	164
Kansá	...	...	...	...	85
Kansá-aṭṭa	...	...	...	...	86
Kansá-gahá	...	...	...	...	85
Kansá-kiri	...	...	...	...	86
Kansá-kolá	...	...	...	...	86
Kapu	...	...	...	...	149
Kapu-aṭṭa	...	...	...	...	149
Kapu-gahá	...	...	...	...	149
Kapuru	...	...	...	...	84
Kapuru-tel	...	...	...	...	241
Kari-bólam	...	...	...	...	39
Karri-piucha...	...	...	...	...	178

Kasturi	...	...	...	177
Kaṭaku-manchal	...	...	...	66
Kataru-murunga	...	...	...	266
Kattarodu	...	...	...	109
Kattarodu-bíja	...	...	...	110
Kaṭṭu-imbul	...	...	...	75
Kaṭu-valbaṭu	...	...	...	232
Káya	...	...	...	3
Kehal	...	...	...	179
Kehal-gahá	...	...	...	178
Kessel	...	...	...	179
Khadira	...	...	...	20
Kihiri	...	...	...	20
Kíl	...	...	...	201
Kiri	...	...	...	8
Kirí	...	...	...	166
Koḍa-kaduru-aṭṭa	...	...	...	234
Kodu-gahá	...	...	...	191
Kohumba	...	...	...	64
Kola	...	...	...	5
Kola-lákaḍa	...	...	...	146
Komárika	...	...	...	39
Koomarika	...	...	...	230
Kópi-aṭṭa	...	...	...	114
Koṭanaba	...	...	...	242
Koṭikāṇ-babila	...	...	...	229
Koṭṭa	...	...	...	4
Kottamalli-aṭṭa	...	...	...	115
Kóva-ká	...	...	...	110
Krábu-naṭi	...	...	...	92
Krámbu-naṭi	...	...	...	92
Kudallu	...	...	...	154
Kudu-miriṣṭh	...	...	...	245
Kukuru-mán...	...	...	...	212
Kumbalu-potta	...	...	...	36
Kumburu-aṭṭa	...	...	...	80

Kum-kuma-pu	...	...	...	118
Kundrikam ...	...	...	...	77
Kungama-mal	...	...	...	118
Kurunda ...	...	...	...	103

L.

Leverella ...	...	...	...	272
Leverella-gahá	...	...	...	272
Lingam	...	...	...	156
Lokka-dehi ...	...	...	...	105
Lokka-duru ...	...	...	...	199
Lokka-endaru-tel	...	...	...	189
Lúnú ...	...	...	...	37
Lunu ...	...	...	...	231

M.

Maduru-talla	...	...	...	185
Magul-karanda	...	...	...	205
Mahá-duru ...	...	...	90, 199	173
Mahá-nimba ...	...	...	...	229
Mair-mánikam	...	...	...	4
Mal	...	...	...	210
Mal-delup ...	...	...	...	141
Mallokoḍa ...	...	...	...	187
Mál-tel ...	...	...	...	218
Manjista ...	...	...	...	167
Maritonḍi ...	...	...	...	145
Másu-ká ...	...	...	...	263
Másanṅká ...	...	...	...	7
Melliyam ...	...	...	...	166
Mí-kiri ...	...	...	...	187
Mín-tel ...	...	...	...	87
Miris ...	...	...	...	5
Moṭṭa ...	...	...	...	255
Múdira-ká-araku	...	...	...	255
Mudinaka-pāna	...	...	...

Mudraká	...	...	...	257
Mudra-palam	...	...	...	257
Múdú-pol	...	...	...	167
Múl	...	...	...	6
Murungá	...	...	...	176

N.

Nalun	184
Narang-ká	...	...	...	104
Navá/háram	...	...	...	42
Nava-handí	...	...	...	138
Navva-gedi	...	...	...	237
Nelávari	...	...	...	94
Nelli	...	...	...	197
Nelli-gandakam	...	...	...	236
Nelli-ká	...	...	...	197
Nelun	...	...	...	184
Neranchi	...	...	...	247
NerANJI	...	...	...	247
Nerree-weesa	...	...	...	27, 31
Nikka	...	...	...	256
Nila	...	...	...	161
Níla	...	...	...	161
Nilavari	...	...	...	94
Nil-gahá	...	...	...	161
Nimba-gahá	...	...	...	64
Nimba-rá	...	...	...	246
Nirivisha	...	...	...	27, 31
Nuga-kiri	...	...	...	142

O.

Olinda	16
Olinda-aṭṭa	...	...	...	16
Omam	...	...	...	91

P.

Pal-mánikam	124
Páni	...	...	...	172

Patangi	...	...	...	81
Pávaṭṭa	...	...	...	33
Pengrimá-tel...	...	...	...	50
Penirāṭa-kotāmbā	...	...	...	45
Peni-tóra	...	...	...	94
Pepolká	...	...	...	89
Perrungáyam	...	...	...	62
Perunkáyam	...	...	...	62
Picḥ-chi-mal	...	...	...	162
Pol	...	...	...	112
Pol-akuru	...	...	...	221
Pól-arak	...	...	...	276
Pol-gahá	...	...	...	112
Pól-rá	...	...	...	246
Pol-tel	...	...	...	113
Pot-lunu	...	...	...	206
Potta	...	...	...	6
Púṇḍal	...	...	...	154
Punji-endaru-aṭṭa	...	...	...	216
Punji-endaru-gahá	...	...	...	215
Punji-endaru-tel	...	...	...	188
Puskara	...	...	...	230
Puvák	...	...	...	54
Puvákka	...	...	...	54
R.				245
Rá	...	...	...	93
Ranavará	...	...	...	217
Rangu-lámi	...	...	...	62
Ran-tagadu	...	...	...	62
Ran-tahaḍu	...	...	...	158
Rasadiyá	...	...	...	157
Rasa-karpúram	...	...	...	245
Rasakinda	...	...	...	142
Raṭa-atti-ká	...	...	...	64
Raṭa-dummula	...	...	...	90
Raṭa-duru	...	...	...

Raṭa-hunu ...	...	...	...	117
Raṭa-irimusa...	...	...	...	225
Raṭa-kaju ...	...	...	...	54
Raṭa-kekuna...	...	...	...	156
Raṭa-koṭambá	...	...	...	45
Raṭa-péra-gaḍi	...	...	...	207
Raṭa-sana-kola	...	...	...	227
Raṭa-símani-gahá	...	...	...	283
Raṭa-val-lúnú	...	...	...	225
Raṭ-handuṇ ...	...	...	...	209
Rat-nitúl ...	...	...	...	202
Raṭ-péra ...	...	...	...	207
Ridi-tagadu ...	...	...	...	55
Ridi-tahadu ...	...	...	...	55
Rója-mal-kandum	...	...	...	218
Rook-attaná ...	...	...	...	41
Rosá-mal ...	...	...	...	217

S, Sh.

Sada-kuppa	51
Sádi-ká ...	...	...	...	180
Sahinda-lunu	...	...	...	41
Saira-tel ...	...	...	...	50
Sakkere ...	...	...	...	219
Salama-misiri	...	...	...	221
Sámbráni ...	...	...	...	66
Sanni-náegam	...	...	...	254
Sanni-násang	...	...	...	254
Sappu ...	...	...	...	174
Sassanda ...	...	...	...	56
Sata-kuppi ...	...	...	...	51
Savandra-múl	...	...	...	48
Shavíram ...	...	...	...	156
Shéṇ-koṭṭe ...	...	...	...	226
Simani-gahá ...	...	...	... 281, 283	
Sina-káram ...	...	...	...	41

Sindrika-gahá	...	...	...	175
Síní	...	...	...	219
Sirivadi-babila	...	...	...	228
Sitta-rattai	...	...	...	48, 267
Siyambula	...	...	...	238
Sudu-attana	...	...	...	130
Sudu-duru	...	...	...	123
Sudu-endaru-tel	...	...	...	188
Sudu-handun	...	...	...	223
Sudu-íyam	...	...	...	233
Sudu-lúnú	...	...	...	38
Sudu-nikka	...	...	...	256
Sudu-nitul	...	...	...	203
Sudu-pásanam	...	...	...	57
Sudu-péra	...	...	...	207
Sudu-péra-gadi	...	...	...	207
Sudu-tuttam	...	...	...	261
Súkari	...	...	...	221
Sunu-vila	...	...	...	153

T, Th.

Tal	...	...	...	76
Tál	...	...	...	76
Tal-akuru	...	...	...	220
Tal-arak	...	...	...	276
Tál-gahá	...	...	...	76
Táli-paṭ	...	...	...	116
Talís-patturu	...	...	...	144
Talla	...	...	...	76
Talla-aṭṭa	...	...	...	227
Talla-tel	...	...	...	227
Tal-súkari	...	...	...	221
Tál-vená	...	...	...	23
Talabo	...	...	...	118
Tana	...	...	...	2
Tanakal	...	...	...	2

Tat-rá	...	...	...	...	246
Té-kola	...	...	...	...	240
Tel	...	...	...	...	8
Thóvar	...	...	...	...	138
Tibbatu	...	...	...	...	231
Timbiri	...	...	...	...	132
Tippili	...	...	...	...	98
Tippili-múl	...	...	...	...	99
Tiringu	...	...	...	...	249
Titta-hondala	...	...	...	...	248
Titta-raṭa-koṭambá	...	...	...	...	46
Tittaval	...	...	...	...	46
Tóra	...	...	...	...	95
Trista-válu-múl	...	...	...	...	162

U.

Úk	...	...	...	...	219
Uluva	...	...	...	...	249
Una-kapuru	..	...	...	...	65
Una-lunu	...	...	...	...	65
Úru-tora	...	...	...	...	95

V.

Vacha-nábhi	26
Vaduváṣhu	...	...	...	...	180
Vahín-vaturu	...	...	...	...	53
Val-endaru	...	...	...	...	163
Val-lúnú	...	...	...	...	250
Vál-moḷagu	...	...	...	...	121
Vál-moḷavú	...	...	...	...	121
Vará	...	...	...	...	82
Vará-gahá	...	...	...	...	82
Vasávasi	...	...	...	...	180
Vaturu	...	...	...	...	53
Vaturu-nikka	...	...	...	...	256
Vedī-lunu	...	...	...	...	206
Vel	...	...	...	...	2

Velicha-inguru	...	...	...	262
Vellich-cha-mudra-ká	...	...	...	253
Vellich-cha-mudra-palam	...	...	...	253
Velmadata	...	...	...	218
Volmí	...	...	...	148
Vená-kiri	...	...	...	23
Vengáram	...	...	...	230
Venivel	...	...	...	117
Vepál-arsi	...	...	...	269
Vepál-pál	...	...	...	259

W.

Walkotondu	58
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Y.

Yakkaḍa-kittam	...	...	...	141
Yakka-maḍu	...	...	...	104
Yelu-kiri	...	...	...	166

INDEX OF BURMESE SYNONYMES.

A, A, Á, A.

Agi-keṣu-sí ...	...	...	...	189
Akháv ...	...	...	...	6
Aálu-paká ...	...	...	...	206
Álu-pakára ...	...	...	...	206
Amie ...	...	...	...	6
Angéñ-keṣu-sí ...	...	...	...	188
Ang-oun ...	...	...	...	5
Áṇoun ...	...	...	...	5
Anóye ...	...	...	...	2
Anú ...	...	...	...	6
Apiṇ ...	...	...	...	1
Apóén ...	...	...	...	4
Así ...	...	...	...	3
Asi ...	...	...	...	4
Asi ...	...	...	...	7
Ati ...	...	...	...	3
Au ...	...	...	...	6
Aú ...	...	...	...	192
Aye ...	...	...	...	8, 56
Ayoe ...	...	...	...	5
Ayu ...	...	...	...	191
Āyu-míṣu-e ...	...	...	...	88

B, Bh.

Bádam ...	...	...	...	45
Bavanet ...	...	...	...	164
Bh-ain ...	...	...	...	190
Bh-ain-biṇ ...	...	...	...	193

<i>Bh-ain-biṇ-amí</i>	...	...	...	193
<i>Bh-ain-zi</i>	...	...	...	194
<i>Bhálá</i>	...	...	...	89
<i>Bhéñ</i>	...	...	...	86
<i>Bhéñ-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	85
<i>Bhéñ-si</i>	...	...	...	86
<i>Bhín</i>	...	...	...	190
<i>Bhín-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	193
<i>Bhín-biṇ-amí</i>	...	...	...	193
<i>Bhín-sí</i>	...	...	...	194
<i>Bhúdína</i>	...	...	...	173
<i>Bíla-magisí</i>	...	...	...	33
<i>Biṇ</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>Bou-khó-e</i>	...	...	...	18
<i>Bou-khoye</i>	...	...	...	18
<i>Bringi-lobáñ</i>	...	...	...	76

Ch.

<i>Chá-gio</i>	116
<i>Cháñ</i>	...	...	...	191

D, D.

<i>Dán</i>	141
<i>Dándalon-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	176
<i>Dáñ-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	167
<i>Dou-thá</i>	...	...	...	124
<i>Dou-thá</i>	...	...	...	124

G

<i>Gamou</i>	165
<i>Gínsi-khiav</i>	...	...	...	262
<i>Giṇ-sín</i>	...	...	...	262
<i>Giyonsabá</i>	...	...	...	249
<i>Goñ</i>	...	...	...	149
<i>Goyáziṇ</i>	...	...	...	71
<i>Gue-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	233
<i>Gún</i>	...	...	...	149

H.

Hinkanoe-súbá	41
Hinnoc súbá ...	...	...	...	41
'Hman' ...	...	...	...	139

K, Kh.

Kado	177
Kaiye-ní	...	...	...	123
Kalain-si	...	...	...	80
Kalá-khéñ-bouñ	...	...	...	218
Kalane-sói	...	...	...	181
Kalá-piṇzain	...	...	...	185
Kala-saghiá	...	...	...	220
Kala-tigiyá	...	...	...	220
Kála-zountí	...	...	...	63
Kála-zoun-ya-sí	...	...	...	63
Kalén-zi	...	...	...	80
Kamákhá	...	...	...	64
Kamou-yeki	...	...	...	235
Kán	...	...	...	235
Kanákhó-zi	...	...	...	120
Kañṇ-si	...	...	...	132
Kán-sí	...	...	...	25
Kánsó	...	...	...	66
Kañyeṇ-si	...	...	...	132
Kaṇyo-mi	...	...	...	61
Káphi-si	...	...	...	114
Kaṣi	...	...	...	136
Kattrá-aṣi	...	...	...	201
Ke-hiṇ-gá-biṇ	...	...	...	176
Kénbhou-peḍon	...	...	...	21
Kénbhou-sí	...	...	...	21
Keṇbh-oun-biṇ	...	...	...	110
Keṇbon-ti	...	...	...	21
Keo-khíñ	...	...	...	41
Keoki-biṇ	...	...	...	255

Kesū-zi	...	...	...	215
Kesū-gi	...	...	...	163
Kesūñ-ni	...	...	...	37
Kesūñ-phiú	...	...	...	38
Kesū-sí	...	...	...	187
Kesū-zi	...	...	...	215
Khabón	...	...	...	235
Khamákhá	...	...	...	64
Khamón	...	...	... 234,	235
Khamou	...	...	...	165
Khanakho-si	...	...	...	120
Kháv	...	...	...	6
Khayan	...	...	...	232
Khayán-kazo	...	...	...	232
Khemá-phiú	...	...	...	203
Khiá-sí	...	...	...	104
Khiá-ti	...	...	...	104
Khi-si	...	...	...	226
Khu-e-le	...	...	...	178
Khwele	...	...	...	178
Khyáá	...	...	...	54
Kian	...	...	...	219
Kigi-sámya-sí	...	...	...	105
Kihin	...	...	...	123
Kihin	...	...	...	123
Kin-khen-ní	...	...	...	202
Kin-khen-phiú	...	...	...	203
Kiva-lá-mou	...	...	...	24
Kiyán	...	...	...	219
Kiyánu	...	...	...	184
Kiyásanoín	...	...	...	125
Kiyá-sí	...	...	...	104
Kiyáv-poén	...	...	... 150,	194
Kiyn-e	...	...	...	95
Kiyou-bhán-bin	...	...	...	256
Kiyou-khín	...	...	...	41

Kiyubán-bin	...	...	...	256
'Koyangali'	...	...	...	39
'Kóyangi'	...	...	...	35, 118
'Kóyangi'	...	...	...	35
Kúkaij-á	...	...	...	211
Kúkayá	...	...	...	211
Kúku	...	...	...	230
Kunc-lá-mou	...	...	...	24
Kún-si	...	...	...	54
Kún-yoe	...	...	...	98

L

Lakhiya	230
Laphe-khiá	...	...	...	240
Lene	...	...	...	32
Lengañ-poén	...	...	...	92
Lenhe	...	...	...	32
Leñiah-poén	...	...	...	92
Lepañ-bin	...	...	...	75
Lepháñ-bin	...	...	...	75
Let-khy-a	...	...	...	230
Lím	...	...	...	185
Linhe	...	...	...	32
Lobañ	...	...	...	66

M

Magi	238
Mahn	...	...	...	139
Mai	...	...	...	161
Maine	...	...	...	161
Maiyá	...	...	...	115
Maiyagán	...	...	...	73
Maizali	...	...	...	94
Maizali-gi	...	...	...	93
Málaká-phiá	...	...	...	207
Málakí-ní	...	...	...	207
Mango-si	...	...	...	145

Mayo-biṇ	...	...	...	...	82
Mé	...	...	...	...	161
Me-áv-me-sue- <i>kha</i> -ti	...	...	...	...	224
Mé-biṇ	...	...	...	...	161
Me-biyu	...	...	...	...	117
Méné	...	...	...	...	161
Mengo-ti	...	...	...	...	145
Meṣan-biṇ	...	...	...	...	33
Mezali	...	...	...	...	94
Mi	...	...	...	...	6
Miávmen-sue- <i>khe</i> -sí	...	...	...	...	224
Mí-bé	...	...	...	...	54
Midu-ye	...	...	...	...	87
Mie- <i>phiú</i>	...	...	...	...	117
Minkhuá-biṇ	...	...	...	...	158
Míṣu-e	...	...	...	...	87
Miya-mó-e	...	...	...	...	48
Miye	...	...	...	...	2
Mi- <i>ziphiyu</i>	...	...	...	...	198
Mi- <i>ziphiyu</i> -ani	...	...	...	...	198
Mízu-biṇ	...	...	...	...	175
Mo	...	...	...	...	39
Molamiyái-pán	...	...	...	...	244
Mou	...	...	...	...	39
Móulá	...	...	...	...	212
Moulá	...	...	...	...	212
Mó-yé	...	...	...	...	53
Múdañ	...	...	...	...	127
Múdang	...	...	...	...	127
Muṇṇiyén-zi	...	...	...	...	229
N, N.					
Nabiye	...	...	...	...	116
Nahu-sí	...	...	...	...	227
Nanat-poén	...	...	...	...	160
Nana-zi	...	...	...	...	115
Nán-ki-dáv	...	...	...	...	142

Nanloun-kiyiñ-aphiyu	...	...	...	22
Nánlun- <i>kh</i> -aiñ	...	...	...	21
Nanluñ-maiñ	...	...	...	21
Nannasi	...	...	...	47
Nantayu	...	...	...	169
Napiyá-biñ	...	...	...	178
Napiyá-sí	...	...	...	179
Na-pou-tiñ	...	...	...	116
Nasa-ni	...	...	...	209
Nasaphiyu	...	...	...	223
Náyakon	...	...	...	201
Náyu-sí	...	...	...	87
Negiya-si	...	...	...	152
Négiyá-si	...	...	...	152
Neñzi-poéñ	...	...	...	217
Neşi-poen	...	...	...	217
Niyáv-kí-dáv...	...	...	...	142
No	...	...	...	8, 166
No-e-giyu	...	...	...	148
Noe- <i>kh</i> iyu	...	...	...	148
Noe- <i>kh</i> iyu-ami	...	...	...	148
Nóye	...	...	...	2
Noye-saku	...	...	...	55
Nusi	...	...	...	93

O, Ó.

On-di	112
Oñ-di-piñ	...	...	...	112
Oişi	...	...	...	112
Óñ-sí	...	...	...	113
Óñ-sí	...	...	...	113
Oñsí-piñ	...	...	...	112
Oñ-ti	...	...	...	112
Oñ-ti-piñ	...	...	...	112

P, Ph.

Padá	158
Padá	...	...	...	158

Padagogi ...	...	...	...	40
Padáyiñ-khatta ...	...	...	...	130
Pade-goji ...	...	...	...	40
Pai-khiñ ...	...	...	...	98
Pai-sán ...	...	...	...	119
Paisán-si ...	...	...	...	119
Pakhén ...	...	...	...	98
Pálopínañ-ú ...	...	...	...	171
Pán ...	...	...	...	4, 119
'Pan' ...	...	...	...	119
Pánkhadé ..	...	...	...	238
Pánvu ...	...	...	...	165
Pánvu-kamún ...	...	...	...	165
Páv ...	...	...	...	78
Páv-si ...	...	...	...	78
Páv-sí ...	...	...	...	78
Payeñ ...	...	...	...	235
Páyiñ ...	...	...	...	235
Payo ...	...	...	...	84
Pé-biñ ...	...	...	...	116
Pédon ...	...	...	...	3
Penáñ-ṭa-zi ...	...	...	...	249
Penle-on-sí ...	...	...	...	169
Pezinng-ouñ ...	...	...	...	98
Phálá ...	...	...	...	89
Phángá-si ...	...	...	...	241
Phán-khá-si ...	...	...	...	241
Phayouñ ...	...	...	...	97
Phoun-ṇiya ...	...	...	...	82
Pido-sin ...	...	...	...	178
Piñ ...	...	...	...	1
Pindo-siñ ...	...	...	...	178
Pinzain ...	...	...	...	185
Pinzakání-sí ...	...	...	...	145
Pinz-gáni-di ...	...	...	...	145
Pinziñ ...	...	...	...	185
Piyaanbu ...	...	...	...	161

INDEX OF BURMESE SYNONYMES.

667

Piyá-ye	...	...	...	...	172
Piyo	...	...	...	...	84
Piyo-sí	...	...	...	...	241
Póén	...	...	...	...	4
Pónye	...	...	...	...	23
Puve-kain-yoe	...	...	...	...	94

S, Ṣ, Ṣ, Sh, Ṣh.

Ṣa	...	...	...	...	231
Sabaleṇ-sí	...	...	...	...	50
Ṣabi-e-si	...	...	...	...	237
Ṣabi-sí	...	...	...	...	253
Ṣabí-sí	...	...	...	...	257
Ṣabyá-sí	...	...	...	...	253
Ṣabyá-sí	...	...	..	...	257
Sabyezi	...	...	...	...	237
Ṣa-díva	...	...	...	...	120
Sagá-pán	...	...	...	...	175
Ṣaghiá	...	...	...	...	219
Ṣaghiá-phiú	...	...	...	...	220
Ṣágiyo	...	...	...	...	116
Sála-misri	...	..	...	...	221
Ṣalé-biṇ	..	...	...	...	209
Ṣalé-sí	...	...	...	...	210
Samah-ni	...	...	...	...	168
Ṣáme	...	...	...	...	71
Sá-me	...	...	...	...	71
Samhúm	...	...	...	...	91
Samín	...	...	...	...	51
Samou-né	...	...	...	...	183
Samusaba	...	...	...	...	199
Ṣámyá-sí	...	...	...	...	105
Sán	...	...	...	...	191
Ṣan	...	...	...	...	191
Ṣana-gí	...	...	...	...	115
Ṣann-sí	...	...	...	...	115

Ṣanatho-así	...	...	...	83
Ṣanatho-bin	...	...	...	145
Ṣanato-pin	...	...	...	145
Ṣanato-sí	...	...	...	83
Sandaku	...	...	...	209
Sandakú	...	...	...	223
Ṣáñkhí	...	...	...	141
Ṣanóe	...	...	...	126
Ṣáñpiyá	...	...	...	141
Ṣa-phán-bin	...	...	...	142
Ṣáphán-bin	...	...	...	143
Ṣaphántí	...	...	...	143
Ṣaṣavá	...	...	...	192
Ṣataphu	...	...	...	192
Ṣáye-biyán	...	...	...	25
Ṣó	...	...	...	182
Ṣégiyá	...	...	...	86
Ṣégiyá-v	...	...	...	86
Ṣégiyá-v-así	...	...	...	85
Séjáv-bin	...	...	...	86
Sejáv-si	...	...	...	189
Ṣekhági	...	...	...	161
Ṣham-me	...	...	...	137
Shazáñv-jí	...	...	...	137
Sházávngi	...	...	...	39
Shazáñ-le-pá	...	...	...	257
Shazávn-leṣe	...	...	...	137
Shazávn-mina	...	...	...	96
Sházi	...	...	...	20
Sházi-bin	...	...	...	62
Shingu	...	...	...	62
Shin-khu	...	...	...	107
Sh-onṣakhavá	...	...	...	104
Sh-on-sí	...	...	...	107
Sh-on-takhavá	...	...	...	62
Shue-saku	...	...	...	62
Shue-zaiñ	...	...	...	53
Shurma-khiyia	...	...	...

Si	...	...	...	...	3
Si	...	...	...	...	4
Si	...	...	...	...	7
Si	...	...	...	...	8
Siigiyo	...	...	...	...	86
Si hosaye-si	...	...	...	...	46
Sikháv	...	...	...	...	6
Sikiyabo	...	...	...	... 102,	103
Si ma-dou	...	...	...	...	147
Simbo-kamákhá	...	...	...	...	173
Simbo-kesu	...	...	...	...	163
Simbo-khamákha	...	...	...	...	173
Simbo-maizali	...	...	...	...	93
Simbo-noegiyu	...	...	...	...	148
Simbo-saphán-sí	...	...	...	...	142
Simbo-si	...	...	...	...	89
Simbo-sikiyabo	...	...	...	...	103
Simbo-tamá-bin	...	...	...	...	173
Simbo-thamágá	...	...	...	...	173
Simbo-thamákhá	...	...	...	...	173
Simbo-to-kesún	...	...	...	...	225
Simizu	...	...	...	...	205
Simmi-dáv	...	...	...	...	147
Singo-moné	...	...	...	...	245
Sinng-ou-miá-si	...	...	...	...	49
Sinza-manne...	...	...	...	...	245
Sippin	...	...	...	...	1
Si-si	...	...	...	...	139
Sis-khyá-si	...	...	...	...	163
Sissa	...	...	...	...	7
Sissi	...	...	...	...	172
Sitto-bin	...	...	...	...	223
Siya-pin	...	...	...	...	171
Somblón-zi	...	...	...	...	196
Subán	...	...	...	...	89
Sule-apén	...	...	...	...	247
Sule-gi	...	...	...	...	194

Ṣun	...	...	...	...	204
Ṣupa-dáṇ	...	...	...	...	62
Ṣupáñ	...	...	...	...	89
Ṣuppiya	...	...	...	...	224
Súrma-khiyo...	...	...	...	...	53

T, Ṭ, Th.

Ṭabí-ti	...	...	...	... 253, 257
Ṭadiva	...	...	...	120
Ṭagiyá	...	...	...	219
Ṭagiyá-phiú	...	...	...	220
Tainngiya	...	...	...	81
Tainṇiya	...	...	...	81
Ṭakhvá-sí	...	...	...	122
Ṭalí-biṇ	...	...	...	209
Tali-sí	...	...	...	210
Tamá-biṇ	...	...	...	64
Ṭámbiyá	...	...	...	141
Ṭámbiyá-sí	...	...	...	105
Tana	...	...	...	115
Ṭana-gi	...	...	...	115
Ṭana-maiyá	...	...	...	115
Tana-sí	...	...	...	115
Ṭanato-asi	...	...	...	83
Ṭanato-biṇ	...	...	...	145
Tankaet-tva	...	...	...	250
Ṭánkhi	...	...	...	141
Ṭanṇíñ	...	...	...	126
Tazávoñ-le-pa	...	...	...	39
Thamágá	...	...	...	64
Thamákhá	...	...	...	64
‘Thama-khyoke	...	...	...	19
Thán-biṇ	...	...	...	76
Thán-mo	...	...	...	205
Thán-póñ-ye...	...	...	...	23
Then	...	...	...	7

<i>Thén-mísu-e</i>...	...	...	...	88
<i>Thombiyu</i> ...	...	...	...	117
<i>Thón-phiyu</i> ...	...	...	...	83
<i>Ti</i> ...	...	...	...	3
<i>Tí-di</i> ...	...	...	...	139
<i>Tihotiya-si</i> ...	...	...	...	46
<i>Tikháv</i> ...	...	...	...	6
<i>Tikyá-zi</i> ...	...	...	...	163
<i>Tikyobo</i> ...	...	...	... 102,	103
<i>Timbo-kesu</i> ...	...	...	...	163
<i>Timbo-le-biṇ</i>...	...	...	...	135
<i>Timbó-mezali</i>	...	...	...	93
<i>Timbo-si</i> ...	...	...	...	89
<i>Timbo-thán-di</i>	...	...	...	142
<i>Timbo-tikyobo</i>	...	...	...	103
<i>Timizu</i> ...	...	...	...	205
<i>Tinyuṣi</i> ...	...	...	...	201
<i>Ti-sí</i> ...	...	...	...	151
<i>Tisi</i> ...	...	...	...	172
<i>Titto-biṇ</i> ...	...	...	...	223
<i>Tiye-piṇ</i> ...	...	...	...	171
<i>To-kanakho-si</i>	...	...	...	120
<i>To-kesún</i> ...	...	...	...	250
<i>To-khanakho-si</i>	...	...	...	120
<i>Tó-pelen-moye</i>	...	...	...	248
<i>To-sh-ou-biṇ</i> ...	...	...	...	35
<i>To-sikiya-sí</i> ...	...	...	...	36
<i>To-somblón-zi</i>	...	...	...	196
<i>Tou-sh-ou-biṇ</i>	...	...	...	35
<i>Touta</i> ...	...	...	...	238
<i>'Tsein-apho'</i>...	...	...	...	230

U, U.

<i>U</i>	6
<i>Ú</i> ...	...	...	...	192

Úshi-ti	...	...	...	34
Úshi-si	...	...	...	34

V.

Vá (Wá)	...	...	...	149
Vá-bin (Wá-bin)	...	...	...	149
Vá-chhá	...	...	...	65
Vádegá-sá	...	...	...	65
Va-mo	...	...	...	205
Vasañ	...	...	...	65
Vaṣan	...	...	...	65
Vá-si (Wá-si)	...	...	...	149
Váttheá-kiyo	...	...	...	65
Vathegaṣá	...	...	...	65
Vetṭaka	...	...	...	192
Vetṭakayá	...	...	...	192
Vo-mou-ng-ie	...	...	...	129
Vo-mou-ñiu	...	...	...	129

Y.

Yánza iñ-yébiyán	...	...	...	25
Yán-zin	...	...	...	206
Yé	...	...	...	53
Yé-kiyubán-bin	...	...	...	256
Yé-ná	...	...	...	195
Yená	...	...	...	195
Yo-e	...	...	...	5
Yoe-kiyá-pin-ba	...	...	...	117
Youñ-padi-sí...	...	...	...	13
Youñ-padi-ti...	...	...	...	13
Yove-si	...	...	...	16
Yu-e-si	...	...	...	16

Z.

Zadiphu	...	...	...	180
Zadiphu-apóéu	...	...	...	180

INDEX OF BURMESE SYNONYMES.

673

Zavaṣa	...	...	...	...	42
Ziphiyu	...	...	...	...	198
Ziphiyu-ṣi	...	...	...	...	197
Zi-ṣi	...	...	...	...	263
Ziya	...	...	...	...	123
Zoun-ṣi	...	...	...	...	63
Zoun-ya-ṣi	...	...	...	...	63

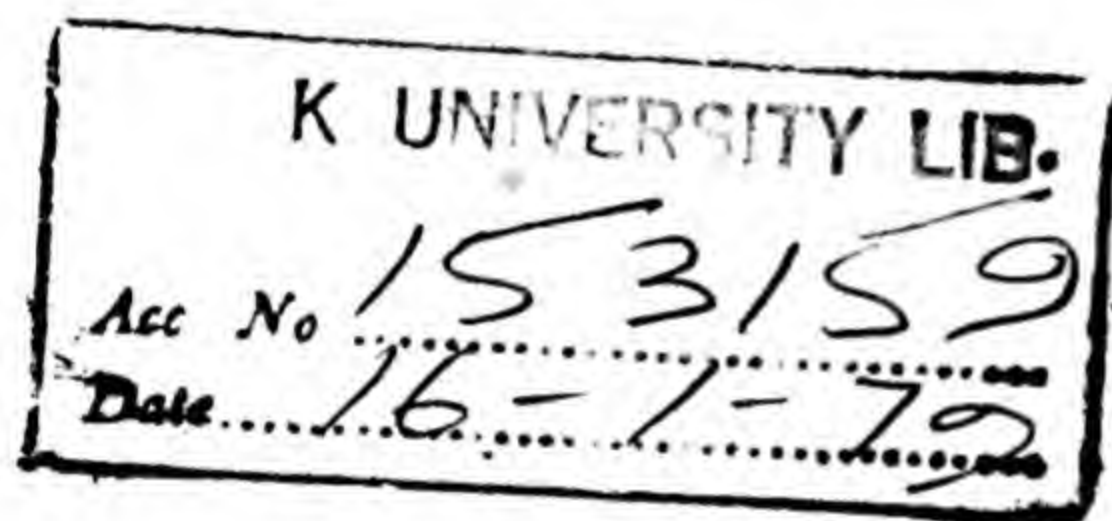


LIST OF ERRATA.

Page	15, lines	1 and 2, for ' <i>corylifolio</i> ' read <i>corylifolia</i> .
"	18, line	19, for ' <i>Pharmacopœi</i> ' read <i>Pharmacopœia</i> .
"	18, "	30, for ശിമുരിനിദാ read ശ്രീമുരിനിദാ.
"	20, "	6, from below, for ' <i>easly</i> ' read ' <i>easily</i> .'
"	23, "	16, for മുന്തിരിനിടുകാടി read മുന്തിരിനിടുകാടി.
"	23, "	19, for ' <i>Phœnix</i> ' read <i>Phoenix</i> .
"	43, "	17, for ' <i>but</i> ' read ' <i>yet</i> .'
"	45, "	8, for ' <i>Elakáy-virai</i> ' read <i>Élakáy-virai</i> .
"	45, "	8, for ' <i>Ela-káya-vittulu</i> ' read <i>Elakáya-vittulu</i> .
"	51, "	7, for ' <i>ajwain</i> ' read <i>ajowan</i> .
"	52, "	1, do. do.
"	52, "	21, for ' <i>Nettávil</i> ' read <i>Nettávil</i> .
"	57, "	11, for ' <i>Nardoscyhis</i> ' read <i>Nardostachys</i> .
"	58, "	2, for ' <i>Madura-káméshvari</i> ' read <i>Madhura-káméshvari</i> .
"	59, "	13, for ' <i>Malabaricus</i> ' read <i>Malabaricum</i> .
"	60, "	8, from below, for ' <i>orchidioides</i> ' read <i>Orchioides</i> .
"	60, "	6 do. for ' <i>Malabaricus</i> ' read <i>Malabaricum</i> .
"	61, "	22, for ' <i>racemosis</i> ' and ' <i>sarmentosis</i> ' read <i>racemosus</i> and <i>sarmentosus</i> , respectively.
"	64, "	5, for ' <i>azadarach</i> ' read <i>azedarach</i> .
"	65, "	5, from below, for ' <i>Phalvara</i> ' read <i>Phalvárá</i> .
"	71, "	12, for ' <i>an</i> ' read ' <i>any</i> .'
"	77, "	19, for ' <i>transulent</i> ' read <i>translucent</i> .
"	78, "	4, for گرج پهل read گرج پهل.
"	79, "	22, for വളളിയാച്ച read വളളിയാച്ച.
"	82, "	21, for ' <i>calumbo</i> ' read <i>Calumba</i> , in 2 places.
"	82, "	3, from below, for كلس read كلس.
"	83, "	8, and 10 from below, for ' <i>Rhuburb</i> ' read <i>Rhubarb</i> , in 2 places.
"	99, lines	2 and 3, for കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി read കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി.
"	100, line	12, insert ' <i>a</i> ' before the word ' <i>great</i> .'
"	102, "	14, for ' <i>correcty</i> ' read ' <i>correctly</i> .'
"	111, "	6, for ' <i>it</i> ' read ' <i>its</i> .'
"	114, "	3, for ' <i>Cáphi</i> ' read <i>Káphi</i> .
"	116, "	5, from below, for ' <i>Cobbr</i> .' read <i>Colebr</i> .
"	122, "	13, for ' <i>Mattanga</i> ' read <i>Mattanna</i> .
"	124, "	8, for ' <i>ORCHIDIOIDES</i> ' read <i>ORCHIOIDES</i> .
"	129, "	6, for ' <i>Nardastachys</i> ,' read <i>Nardostachys</i> .

- Page 131, line 3, from below, for گزر read گزر.
- " 134, " 16, for 'Burn,' read *Burm.*
- " 138, " 2, from below, for زهره گا و read زهره گا و.
- " 140, " 7, for 'terbinthinate' read terebinthinate.
- " 143, " 18, for 'Chiriya-pé atti' read *Shiriya-pé-atti.*
- " 153, " 11, for 'Indica' read *Indicus.*
- " 155, " 8, from below, for 'ODERATA' read ODORATA.
- " 157, " 9, from below, insert 'a' before the word 'more.'
- " 163, " 11, from below, for 'Solanacæ' read Solanaceæ.
- " 166, " 7, for 'frequently' read 'frequently.'
- " 166, " 15, for 'Gai-nu-dúdh' read Gái-nu-dúdh.
- " 171, " 13, for 'Phol' read *Pohl.*
- " 185, " 4, from below, for 'Jingam' read Jingan.
- " 188, " 14, for ಬಿಲ್ಲುಹರಳುಣ read ಬಿಲ್ಲುಹರಳುಣ.
- " 189, " 8, for 'Sesamam' read *Sesamum.*
- " 189, " 5, for 'Mólu-yerandi-nu-tél' read Mólu-yerandi-nu-tél.
- " 200, " 2, from below, insert (*Arab.*) after the words
فلفل اسود.
- " 204, " 12, Consider the word 'POLANISIA' as obsolete.
- " 214, " 15, for Karaḷa-giḷā ಕರಳಗಿಲಾ read Haraḷa-giḷā ಹರಳಗಿಲಾ.
- " 217, " 21, for Rójáp-pú-tittippu ரோஜாப்பூதித்திப்பு read Irójáp-pú-tittippu இரோஜாப்பூதித்திப்பு.
- " 220, lines 11 and 12, for வென்பனುஸಾರ read வென்பனುஸಾರ.
- " 220, line 20, for Ráp-sharukkarai ராப்சருக்கரை read Iráp-sharukkarai இராப்சருக்கரை.
- " 221, " 5, for 'Pál-akuru' read Pol-akuru.
- " 222, " 3, for 'Willah' read *Will.*
- " 230, " 11, for 'Alæ' read *Aloc.*
- " 236, last line, for 'Dát gandak' read *Dál-gandak.*
- " 239, line 15, for 'Gazínájú' read *Gazmázú.*
- " 240, " 16, for 'Sagván' read *Ságván.*
- " 243, " 5, for ಉಳಿವುಣ read ಉಳಿವುಣ.
- " 244, " 21, for 'Tél-koṭukka' read Tél-koṭukka.
- " 246, " 16, for 'Pál-rá' read Pol-rá.
- " 246, " 4, from below, for 'not yet began' read 'have not yet begun.'
- " 249, " 11, for 'Gahung' read *Gahun.*
- " 252, " 9, for 'propogated' read propagated.
- " 252, last line, for بيدا نه read بيدا نه.
- " 253, line 6, for 'Saská-drakhya' read *Suká-drákhya.*
- " 256, last line, for 'Justicia' read '*Justicia.*'
- " 259, line 5, from below, in the foot-note, for 'constituted' read constitute.

Page	272, line	2, for 'Realger' read Realgar.
"	272, lines	5 and 6, for 'Manoṣilai' and 'Manuṣala,' read Manoṣhilai and Manuṣhala, respectively.
"	281, line	4, from below, for 'hydrogogue' read 'hydra- gogue.'
"	282, "	20, for 'tuburcular' read 'tubercular.'
"	315, "	8, insert 'of the' after the word 'whole.'
"	315, "	3, from below, omit 'the' before the word 'like.'
"	317, "	6, for 'written' read 'expressed,'
"	340, "	4, for 'oscilating' read 'oscillating.'
"	343, "	2, from below, for 'oscilating' read 'oscillating'
"	345, "	6, from below, for 'Jalp' read Jalap.
"	351, "	10, for 'periennial' read 'perennial.'
"	352, "	12, for 'inodrous.' read 'inodorous.'
"	354, "	3, from below, omit 'more' before the word 'stronger.'
"	356,	5, from below, insert 'the' before the word 'dry.'
"	361	13 for 'plant' read 'plants.'
"	362	17 for 'dehescent' read 'dehiscent.'



Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

[illegible]

Title

Author

Accession No.

Call No.

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date

Borrower's
No.

Issue
Date



**ALLAMA
IQBAL LIBRARY**

**UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR
HELP TO KEEP THIS BOOK
FRESH AND CLEAN**